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A HISTORY
OF
MORRIS COUNTY,
NEW JERSEY

EMBRACING UPWARDS OF
TWO CENTURIES

1710-1913



VOLUME I.

ILLUSTRATED

PUBLISHERS
LEWIS HISTORICAL PUBLISHING CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO
1914

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FOREWORD

It had been frequently remarked in the past few years that a history of Morris county had not appeared during the last three decades, and the present seemed an opportune time to supply the deficiency. The result is seen in the volumes now placed in the hands of our patrons, without whose cordial support the work could not have been undertaken.

The publishers desire to express their grateful appreciation of the valuable services of the gentlemen who have actively co-operated with them in laying down the scope of the work, and in the labors of authorship. Mr. Henry C. Pitney Jr., the supervising editor, has been indefatigable in enlisting the services of capable local writers, in careful revision of manuscripts, and in the work of his own pen. Of special interest are the following chapters: "The Bench and Bar," by Mr. Henry C. Pitney Jr.; the "History of Medicine in Morris County," by Dr. Henry W. Kice; "Banks and Banking," by Hon. Willard W. Cutler; "Methodism in Morris County," by the distinguished divine and author, the Rev. James W. Buckley, who also contributes some notable facts with relation to Washington and his stay in Morristown; the "History of Chatham," by Prof. Charles A. Philhower; and "History of Dover," by Prof. Charles D. Platt, the veteran teacher, author and antiquarian. Others who have afforded valuable assistance in advisory ways are Mr. Charles M. Lum, of the New Jersey State Historical Society; Mr. Frederick G. Burnham, founder of the Berkshire Industrial Farm; Mr. James H. Neighbour, a first authority on Morris county history; Dr. Frederick Wooster Owen; and Mr. Edward Howell. The publishers are under obligations also to Mr. Philip H. Hoffman, of Morristown, Mr. Edward J. Cahill, of Boonton, and Messrs. Pierson & Surdam, proprietors of *The Jerseyman*, for the use of various illustrations.

The volume accompanying the History proper is a compendium of current biography, the value of which will prove more apparent in coming years, when those who are thus commemorated have passed away. The publishers have made every effort to attain entire accuracy in this feature of their work. In every instance the matter has been submitted to the person in interest, if living, or to his nearest representative if he were deceased, for revision as to matters of fact. Taken together, it is believed that the two volumes will meet with general commendation.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY—GEOGRAPHICAL—FIRST SETTLEMENTS—ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

From the shores of Lake Hopatcong, 950 feet above tide water, to the lands of the Passaic Valley, Morris county presents a relatively small area attractive to the agriculturist. Yet there are many localities entirely given over to the farmer, the variety of production ranging widely. Dairy farming is an important business in one locality, flower farming in another; fruits are universally grown, and in many places the standard grains to a certain extent. But Nature, who ever compensates, filled the rugged hills of Morris county with a superior quality of iron ore, and then sent rapid streams coursing throughout her limits, that power in abundance might be had at the lowest cost, to drive the mills, factories, and various plants that would surely follow the opening of the iron mines. Many generations drew their livelihood and fortunes from the mines and allied interests, but the grouping of iron and steel interests in other places gradually sapped the position Morris county held for so long in the iron trade, until hardly a mine or rolling mill is in operation within its limits. But again the law of compensation is at work, and the material prosperity of the county is but little affected, other industries coming in, and twentieth century necessities peopling the many beautiful localities of the county with a most desirable class of citizens. The vast cities lying eastward are daily sending from their crowded areas families that eagerly seize upon the available building sites of the various localities, so that where a few years ago silence reigned, now stand beautiful rural residential communities. Morris county is becoming one vast summer playground, her lakes, streams, forests, and many scenes of sylvan beauty, attracting thousands of visitors, many of whom become permanent residents. Not only have the towns along the railroads gained in population and wealth, but the building of electric railroads and fine public roads has brought many new localities into being, as well as extending the borders of those already well established. Prosperity rules in the county, and while the death of the iron industry was a severe setback, it was but temporary, and a brighter future awaits Morris county, a community of schools, churches, and all the accompaniments of twentieth century civilization. Nor must the many large private estates and homes of unbounded wealth be omitted from the record of county prosperity. No locality is more favored in this respect, and to enumerate these estates would be to write a volume. To sum up all the advantages the county offers is not a small task, but it may be said that glorious as is its past history in every way, it is not surpassed by the present, and fades away before the sure possibilities of the future.

GEOGRAPHY

Morris county is located in what is known as the Highlands of New Jersey, and is very irregular in surface, rising from an altitude of 175 feet above sea level in the southern part, to over 1200 feet in the northern. The chief mountain ranges in point of size are Schooley's and Green Pond, but, from an economic point of view, the most important is the range of hills that lie next to and to the southeast of the Green Pond mountain range. This belt bears nearly all the iron deposits of the county, although west of Green Pond range some deposits have been worked, the Hurd and Ford

mines being the most important. While these vast mineral deposits were the great source of the county's former wealth, the changes of time and new industrial systems of manufacture have taken away their value.

The county is well watered, three of the largest streams in the State finding their sources within its borders—the Musconetcong, the Raritan and the Passaic. The Musconetcong rises near the Ford mine, in Jefferson township, there being known as Weldon Brook. It flows into Lake Hopatcong, thence flows to the southwest, receiving the drainage of the west slope of Brookland and Schooley's mountains, and empties into the Delaware. The Raritan in Morris county has three branches—the South Branch, Black, or Lamington river; and the North Branch, all flowing through separate valleys and not uniting until after leaving the county. The third system, the Passaic river, rises near Mendham borough, and flows about two miles south to the county line, which it forms for a distance of over forty miles, receiving all the drainage south of Morristown and as far east as Madison. The Whippany, Rockaway and Pequannock rivers form part of the Passaic river system, and from their watersheds comes the water supply of the great cities of Newark and Jersey City and other communities. The country north and east of Morristown forms the watershed of the Whippany, which, rising near Mount Freedom, flows through Morristown and Whippany, drains the Troy meadows, and empties into the Rockaway river at Hanover Neck. The Rockaway rises in Sussex county, enters Morris near Hopewell, flows southwest through Longwood and Berkshire valleys, following the west base to Green Pond Mountain, flows through Dover, Rockaway, Powerville and Boonton, finally emptying into the Passaic at Hanover Neck, just after receiving the waters of the Whippany. On its course the Rockaway furnishes valuable water power, and is a stream of great beauty at many points. The Pequannock river rises in the Waywayanda Mountains in Sussex county, and does not enter Morris county, but forms its boundary line until meeting the Passaic at Two Bridges, a distance of nearly thirty miles. This river receives the drainage of all the northeastern part of the county, and its water power attracted the early mills and factories at Butler, Bloomingdale and Pompton. It courses through many miles of rural beauty, its rugged rocks, shady retreats and ceaseless murmuring attracting thousands, where formerly its value as a wealth producing power was known but to the beneficiaries.

EARLY HISTORY

Prior to the year 1700, the territory known as Morris county was inhabited only by the Indians and the wild things of forest and stream. The Indians were peaceable, there being no record of battle or massacre to blot the early pages of the county history, nor does it appear that the settlers were in any way molested. The Indians principally inhabiting Northern New Jersey were the Lenni Lenape, or Delaware tribe, but were called by the whites after the Indian name of the river by which they dwelt; hence the Whippanongs, the Pomptons, the Rockawacks, the Parsippanongs, the Minisinks, and the Musconetcongs. A favored hunting, fishing and camping ground with the Indians was the region of the Great Pond, now known as Lake Hopatcong. These original owners lingered until about 1750, when they disappeared entirely from Morris county, but not from the State. As late as 1832 an act was passed by the legislature authorizing the purchase from the Delaware Indians, who had removed to Michigan, of all their rights in all the territory of New Jersey. The Indian paths from one lake to an-

other, and from the seashore westward, were the first roads of the county, and are often referred to in old deeds and land titles.

The first actual settlement by the white race in Morris county is believed to have been near Pompton Plains, and the first settlers to have been Dutch. On June 6, 1695, Arent Schuyler and his associates, Major Anthony Brockholst, Samuel Byard, George Ryerson, John Mead, Samuel Berrie, David Mandeville, and Hendrick Mandeville, purchased from the Indians all the territory lying between the Passaic on the south, the Pompton on the north, and between the foot of the hills on the east and on the west. In November of the same year, the same parties bought of the Proprietors of East New Jersey 5500 acres lying east of the Pequannock river. In 1696, Schuyler, Brockholst and Byard purchased a tract of about 1500 acres and other lands on the west side of the river, including the present Pompton Plains. While it seems that the first settlement was on the east side of the river, it is believed that in 1700 settlers located on the Morris county purchase of 1696. Closely following these Dutch settlers of Pompton Plains came the New England men, who entered the county by way of Caldwell and Livingston, passing Troy Meadows to the high lands of Hanover and Whippany, a few families settling in 1710. This settlement at Hanover is believed to have given name to the whole region, and that the whole of now Morris county (then Hunterdon) was comprised in one township known in Hunterdon county records as Hanover. From Hanover, where these early settlers erected a house for the public worship of God, they moved westward to Morristown, called at first New Hanover.

The southwestern part of the county was first settled by Germans who sailed from Holland in 1707, expecting to join the Dutch colony in New York. Adverse winds carried their ship south, and, instead of the Hudson, they entered the Delaware river, and landed at Philadelphia. Adhering to their original intention, they crossed the Delaware at Lambertville, and began their journey across New Jersey to join the Dutch in New York. They, however, tarried in what is now German Valley, Washington township, Morris county, induced by the character of the soil and the beauty of the hills surrounding the valley, to settle there.

In 1713 James Wills, an Englishman, bought of the East Jersey Proprietors a large tract west of Mendham, later called Ralstonville, the actual settlement of the Mendham region soon following. In the same year it is stated that the village of Chester was laid out in lots.

Thus, from opposite sides, men of different nationalities began the work of subduing the forest and creating the new community we now know as Morris county. Their energy, perseverance and sacrificing lives soon brought forth fruitful results—the soil was compelled to produce, the forest giving way to the fields, and by 1725 the pioneers, pressing forward from their points of entry, met in the center of the county. Their houses were of logs, their roads little more than bridle paths, but their wants were few, and the richly stocked streams, with the abundance of wild game, added to the crops they gathered, met all their needs.

From 1710 to 1715 the Proprietors of West Jersey, attracted by the richness of this new section, began to allot themselves large tracts of its land. William Penn, John Reading, William Biddle, John Kay, and others, took up tracts of 1200 acres and more as far east as Morristown. The first settlements were along the streams, the meadows and smooth lands attracting the actual small settler rather than the wooded hills, whose mineral wealth

none then suspected. Indeed, it was not until after the Revolution that the hills were considered worth purchasing for the timber upon them.

The "Nevil tract," extending from Berkshire Valley to Longwood, was located in 1745, the first in that neighborhood, and in 1750 the first location in the northern part of Jefferson and Rockaway townships was made by John Davenport.

It was not until 1722 that the Morris county settlements were asked to bear a part of the burden and cost of government. The minutes of the Hunterdon county court contains this order of the court, under date of June 5, 1722: "Whereas there is no assessor returned to this court to serve for the inhabitants of the township, it is therefore ordered by the court that Elisha Bird serve assessor for the said township of Hanover for the ensuing year, to assess the tax to be levied upon the said inhabitants towards the support of his Majestie's government; and it is hereby ordered accordingly."

In 1723, township officers were appointed by the Hunterdon county court, the different settled sections of the county being represented. John Hayward and Samuel Vanderbook were to serve as "Commishoners of the Highways;" Benjamin Hathaway and Morris Morrison were appointed constables; James Hayward, Abraham Vandine and Benjamin Beach were to be overseers of the highways; and John Bigelow was to be collector for the township of Hanover. At this same court, the first public road in the county was officially designated, the court ordering the commissioners of Amwell and Hopewell to meet those of Hanover, "in order to lay out a road from Amwell to Hanover through the Western Division betwixt this and the next court, and to meet at Mr. John Reading's the first day of Oct. next, for that purpose."

In 1724, Samuel Potter, William Shores and Abraham Vandine are named as town officers. On March 14, 1725, there were appointed for Hanover as freeholders, Jonathan Gilbert and Abraham Vandine; as commissioners, John Cortland and Thomas Huntingdon; as overseers of highways, Joseph Lindly and Daniel Goble; and as assessor, Jonathan Gilbert—these men constituting the first office holders of the new settlement.

The first record of a town meeting is that of March 14, 1726-7, as follows: "It being the General Town Meeting appointed by Law for Electing their Town Officers and the inhabitants of our Said County being met on that act, proceeded to chose as follows: John Morehouse assessor for ye Govener Tax, Joseph Lindsley, Collector, Morris Morrison and Joseph Coe, freeholders, Abraham Vandine and Jonathan Stiles, commissioners for laying out roads, Benjamin Beach and Matthew Van Dine, Thomas Huntington, Nathaniel Cogswell and John Courter overseers of ye Highway, John Morehouse Town clerk."

Three years later, Ephraim Rue, Stephen Tuthill and Paulus Berry were appointed constables. In October, 1737, among the associate judges of Hunterdon county appears the name of Abraham Kitchell, grandfather of Aaron and Abraham Kitchell, afterward so prominent in Morris county history.

Hunterdon county, with its county seat at Trenton, had at this time a population of 5288 whites and 219 slaves, probably one-third of this number being within the boundaries of the northern section, then constituting what is now the counties of Morris, Sussex and Warren. The settlers in this section, hardly averaging two persons to a square mile, had become dissatisfied with the long journeyings to the court and county seat, and began the agitation for a separate county organization. Their efforts were crowned

with success, the results being the new county of Morris, created by act of the legislature, passed March 15, 1738-9, the name being given in honor of Colonel Lewis Morris, at that time governor, the first to fill that office after the separation from New York.



CHAPTER II

ORGANIZATION OF MORRIS COUNTY—SUBDIVISION OF TOWNSHIPS—EARLY TURNPIKE ROADS—THE MORRIS CANAL—MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD— MODERN TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Morris as a Separate County—The territory included in the Act of March 15, 1738-9, creating the new county of Morris, included what is now Morris, Sussex and Warren counties. It comprised about 870,000 acres, and was considered a part of West Jersey, although at least two-thirds of it was east of Lawrence's line of 1743. The act described the boundaries of the new county and included the three counties as now laid off. Although Governor Morris, in a letter to the Duke of Newcastle, under date of March 26, 1739, recommended that the new county be allowed two representatives in the Assembly, and in the minutes of the Assembly it is shown that several petitions were presented to the house, signed by 190 men, praying that they be allowed the privileges granted other counties, it was not till the last colonial legislature, which met in 1772, that representatives were received from Morris county. These representatives were Jacob Ford and William Winds, both of whom later served as officers in the Revolutionary army.

On March 25, 1740, the first Morris county court met at Morristown, the judges present on the second day of court being John Budd, Jacob Ford, Abraham Kitchell, John Lindley Jr., Timothy Tuttle and Samuel Swezy. The first business of the court was to divide the county into three townships—Morris, Pequannock and Hanover, and to establish their bounds (see Morris township). The first township officers were appointed by the court, and were as follows:

For Morris township—Zechariah Fairchild, "town clerk and town bookkeeper;" Matthew Lum, assessor; Jacob Ford, collector; Abraham Hathaway and Joseph Coe Jr., freeholders; Benjamin Hathaway and Jona. Osborne, overseers of the poor; Joseph Briddin and Daniel Lindsley, overseers of the highways; Isaac Whitehead, Alexander Ackerman and William Dayless, constables.

For Pequannock township—Robert Gold, "town clerk and town bookkeeper;" Garret Debough, assessor; Isaac Vandine, Esq., collector; Robert Gold and Frederick Temont, freeholders; Matthew Vandine and Nicholas Hiler, overseers of the poor; Hendrick Morrison and Giles Manderfield, overseers of the highways; John Davenport, constable.

For Hanover township—Timothy Tuttle, Esq., town clerk and town bookkeeper; David Wheeler, assessor; Caleb Ball, collector; Joseph Tuttle and Caleb Ball, freeholders; John Kinney and Jonathan Stiles, overseers of the poor; John Kinney and Samuel Ford, surveyors of the highways; Paul Leonard, Robert Young, Benjamin Shipman and Edward Crane, overseers of the highways; Joseph Herriman and Stephen Ward, constables.

To the townships first created was added Roxbury, formed from Morris township, December 24, 1740, and including all the present townships of Washington, Mount Olive and Chester, and part of Mendham, Randolph and Roxbury. Wallpack township was erected March 23, 1741-2, from what is now Sussex county. Mendham township was erected March 29, 1749, and included not only the present township, but all of Randolph and nearly all of Chester.

June 8, 1753, an act of legislature was passed that took from Morris all that portion of her territory lying west of the Musconetcong river, Lake Hopatcong, and a line drawn northwest from the head of the "Great Pond" (Lake Hopatcong). This territory was formed into the county of Sussex, and from that time no changes have been made in Morris county, its present lines being formed by the Pequannock and Passaic rivers, Somerset county, the Musconetcong river, Lake Hopatcong, and Sussex county.

The five townships—Morris, Pequannock, Hanover, Roxbury and Mendham—remained intact for forty-five years, then at intervals they were divided into fifteen political divisions. Washington township was formed February 12, 1798; Chester, January 29, 1799; Jefferson, February 11, 1804; Randolph, November 13, 1805; Chatham, February 12, 1806; Rockaway, March 5, 1844; Passaic, March 23, 1866; Boonton, April 11, 1867; Montville, April 11, 1867; and Mount Olive, March 22, 1873. Denville township was erected from the lower part of Rockaway, April 14, 1913, making the sixteenth township. Some changes have been made in the boundaries of these townships from time to time, their present lines being given in the detailed township history.

After becoming an independent political division, Morris county rapidly rose in wealth and population. In 1745 the population was 4436, and in 1765 the first historian of the State, Samuel Smith, described the county as one populous for "a late settled county." Furthermore, he said: "They raise grain and cattle chiefly for New York market, and cut large quantities of timber of various sorts for exportation. In this county resides Peter Kemble, Esq., president of the council. The places for worship in this county are: Presbyterians, nine; Lutherans, one; Anabaptists, one; Quakers, one; Separatists, one; Rogerines, one."

In the years from 1740 to 1775, the face of the county greatly changed. The original villages at Pompton, Whippany, Morristown, German Valley, Chester, Dover and Rockaway, had been supplemented by many others, and the entire county opened up by actual settlers. Furnaces and a slitting mill had been built; forges, grist mills and saw mills were on all the streams; and every considerable fall of water turned wheels that operated a mill of some kind. No census is preserved for the years preceding the war of the Revolution, or until 1790, but 10,000 must have been the least number prior to that war. They were an independent, self-sustaining people, raising their own grain, cutting their own timber, making their own iron from their own ore, and manufacturing all their needs required. No county was better prepared to be thrown on its own resources, and it was owing quite as much to the character of the people, as to the situation and natural defenses of the county that, during the eight years' struggle with Great Britain, no force of the enemy entered Morris county, save as prisoners of war.

The 4436 inhabitants of 1745 had grown to 16,216 when the first federal census was taken in 1790, and increased each decade until there was reported to the enumerators of the thirteenth census in 1910, a population of 74,704, a gain over the twelfth census of 9548. (The details of this population are given in township and borough history.) The value of real estate and personal property in 1912, as reported for taxation, was in excess of \$50,000,000, nearly \$43,000,000 of this being real estate.

Travel and Transportation—The first turnpike company in the county was the Morris Turnpike Company, chartered March 9, 1801. The incorporators—Gabriel H. Ford, David Ford and Israel Canfield—declared their

object to be the erecting and maintaining of a good road from Elizabethtown through Morristown, thence into the county of Sussex. This road was built, entering the county at Chatham, passing through Madison, and ran through Morristown, Walnut Grove, Succasunna Plains, Drakesville, Stanhope, and on to Newton.

The Union Turnpike Company was incorporated February 23, 1804, by Elias Ogden, Joseph Hurd and John De Camp, its object being to build a road from Morristown through Dover, Mt. Pleasant, Berkshire Valley, Hurdstown and Woodport, to Sparta, in Sussex county, and was so built.

March 12, 1806, the Newark and Mt. Pleasant Turnpike Company was incorporated by Joseph T. Baldwin, Nathaniel Beach, Isaac Pierson, Hiram Smith and Joseph Jackson. They built a road entering the county at Cook's Bridge, passing through Whippany and Littleton, meeting the Union turnpike near Dover. The road was abandoned as a turnpike before 1833.

On March 3, 1806, a company was chartered to build a turnpike from Morristown to Phillipsburg, with a branch from Schooley's Mountain to Hackettstown. This company, known as the Washington Turnpike Company, was formed by David Webster, George Bidleman, Nicholas Neighbour, Ebenezer Drake, Israel Canfield, James Little, John McCarter, Edward Condict, Harry Cooper, and Samuel Sherred. This road, passing out of Morristown, is still the principal road to Mendham. From Mendham the road was built to German Valley, up to Schooley's Mountain, through Springtown, where it branched, the main line going through Pleasant Grove towards Phillipsburg, and the "spur" to Hackettstown.

On the same day, March 3, 1806, the Paterson and Hamburg Turnpike Company was incorporated by Joseph Sharp, John Seward, Robert Colfax, Martin J. Ryerson, Charles Kinsey, Abraham Goodwin, Abraham Van Houten, John Odle Ford, and Jacob Kanouse. This company built the turnpike, that, beginning at Aquackanonk Landing, in Essex county, passed through Paterson to Pompton, up the valley of the Pequannock to Newfoundland, and on to Hamburg, in Sussex county.

November 14, 1809, Tobias Boudinot, Israel Crane, Benjamin Smith, Lemuel Cobb, John Hinchman and Joseph Jackson incorporated the Parsippany and Rockaway Turnpike Company. They built the road that, beginning at Pine Brook, ran up through the Boudinot Meadows, Troy, Parsippany, Denville, Rockaway, across the mountain to Mount Pleasant, there joining the Union Turnpike. On July 22, 1822, this road was abandoned as a turnpike, was laid out as a public road by the surveyors of the highways, and is still the main thoroughfare from that part of the county to Newark.

February 11, 1811, the Newark and Morris Turnpike Company was incorporated by John Doughty, Benjamin Pierson, Caleb Campbell, Seth Woodruff, Moses W. Combs and Jabez Pierson. The object of this company was to build a road passing through South Orange to Bottle Hill, and on to Morristown.

The charters of these companies were very much like those of the later day railroads, providing for condemnation of lands, the charging of tolls, etc. The turnpikes had a great influence in developing the resources of the county, and in their day took the place of railroads. While the country was sparsely settled, the combining of capital to build roads for public use, and the charging of tolls, was justifiable; but that day has passed, and today the community that does not furnish free public highways is as backward as one that will not provide free public schools. Not only are the roads of Morris county now entirely free, but they are of the best modern con-

struction, and form one of the many features that attract the transient tourist and induce the permanent resident.

As early as April 3, 1798, Pruden Alling and Benjamin Green advertised the Hanover Stage to run from William Parrott's to Paulus Hook (Jersey City) every Tuesday and Friday, returning the following day; the fare was \$1. At the same time Benjamin Freeman and John Halsey advertised stages to run from Morristown to New York every Tuesday and Friday, returning every Wednesday and Saturday. The stage started from Benjamin Freeman's at six o'clock in the morning, stopped at Stephen Halsey's at Bottle Hill and Israel Day's at Chatham, and from thence to Mr. Roll's at Springfield, from whence the stage went to Paulus Hook by Newark, but passengers desiring to go to Elizabethtown Point could have a conveyance furnished. The fare to the Hook was \$1.25, and to Elizabethtown, \$1. Ten years later, March 30, 1808, John Halsey advertised a stage from Morristown to Elizabethtown Point, to start from his house at six a. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, to arrive at the Point in time for the first boat to New York, fare \$1. A four-horse stage ran to "Powles Hook" on Tuesdays and Fridays, "as usual." The next year (April 4, 1809) John Burnet & Company advertised a stage to run from Seth Gregory's tavern, on Morris Plains, through Morristown, Whippany, Hanover, Orange and Newark, to the "city of Jersey," starting at six a. m. on Mondays and Thursdays, returning the following days. His claim for patronage was that his route was shorter than any other, and followed the turnpike all the way. His charge was \$1.50 each way. In 1812, William Dalrymple was carrying passengers by stage to Elizabethtown three times weekly, boat there being taken for New York. On December 22, 1812, advertisement is made of Governor Ogden's "beautiful steamer," just completed, making the marvelous time of seven miles an hour. The machinery, described as "different in many respects from any other ever built," was made by Daniel Dod, of Mendham, a celebrated inventor and clockmaker.

Sixteen years later, April 26, 1828, McCoury, Drake & Company advertised a stage "to run through in one day and by daylight," from New York to Easton, Pennsylvania, via Elizabeth Port, Morristown and Schooley's Mountain Springs, fare \$2. Passengers using this route left New York at six a. m. by the steamer "Emerald," and returning, left Easton at four a. m., arriving in New York at six p. m. While this was the through route, the Morris and New York stages left Morristown on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, going by way of Hanover and Orange to Newark, thence by boat to New York, arriving at three p. m., and returning to Morristown at five p. m., fare \$1.25.

The next transportation movement affecting Morris county was the construction of the Morris Canal, from Easton to Jersey City. This waterway, which brought great benefit to the declining iron industry of Morris county, was conceived in the brain of George P. Macculloch, of Morristown, while on a fishing excursion to Lake Hopatcong. Taking advantage of the great height of that body of water, 925 feet above sea level, he deemed it feasible to dam its outlet, store the winter rains, and then lead its waters westward down the valley of the Musconetcong to the Delaware, and eastward down the valleys of the Rockaway and Passaic to Newark. The region to be traversed in Morris county was rich in mineral products, and iron was manufactured in abundance in fifty forges and three furnaces, although thirty forges and nine furnaces had been practically abandoned on account of lack of cheap transportation. The plan also offered a cheap means of

transporting the coal of the Lehigh Valley to tidewater at Newark and Jersey City. Mr. Macculloch attempted to interest the State of New Jersey in his plan, and succeeded in having a committee appointed by the legislature by an Act of November 15, 1822, with authority to employ a practical engineer and surveyor to explore, survey and level the most practical route for a canal, also to estimate its cost. This committee, consisting of Mr. Macculloch, Charles Kinsey, of Essex, and Thomas Capner, reported in 1823, and received the thanks of the legislature, but that august body refused to commit the State to the project, leaving it to private enterprise, a mistake most calamitous in the light of present conditions.

On December 31, 1824, the Morris Canal and Banking Company was incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000, for the purpose, as stated in the preamble, of constructing a canal to unite the Delaware river near Easton with the tidewaters of the Passaic. The incorporators named in the Act were Jacob S. Thompson, of Sussex; Silas Cook, of Morris; John Dow, of Essex; and Charles Board, of Bergen. George P. Macculloch and John Scott, of Morris county; Israel Crane, of Essex; Joseph G. Swift, Henry Eckford, and David B. Ogden, of New York City, were appointed commissioners to receive subscriptions to the stock. The Act also allowed the company to do a banking business in connection with its canal, in proportion to the amount expended on the canal. In view of the present status of the canal, the attitude of Mr. Macculloch in relation to the financial features of the act is of interest. He says:

"It may be well here to remark that, anticipating the danger of throwing the whole concern into the control of mere foreign capitalists, the draft of a charter provided that a certain number of directors should be chosen resident in each county penetrated by the canal. * * * Several gentlemen from Wall street had volunteered their good offices and very kindly took post in the Trenton lobby after my departure. Upon their suggestion, the draft of the charter was transformed into its present shape, nor did I receive the most distant hint of any alteration until the bill was finally passed. A company was formed, and myself included in its direction. The precarious position of a canal coupled to a bank, and directed by men of operations exclusively financial, was obvious. The interests of the country and the development of the iron manufacture were merged in a reckless stock speculation. I did all in my power to arrest this perversion, but soon found myself a mere cipher, standing alone, and responsible in public opinion for acts of extravagant folly, which I alone had strenuously opposed at the board of directors. * * * I clung to the sinking ship until every hope of safety had vanished, and then vacated my seat by selling out, thus saving myself from ruin, if not from loss. From the moment the charter, altered without my knowledge, was obtained, the whole affair became a stock-jobbing concern, the canal a mere pretext; my efforts to recall the institution to its duty were regarded as an intrusion, and every pains was taken to force me to retire. * * *

"Not only was the project itself first conceived by me, but I employed five years in exploring the route and conciliating friends. The newspaper articles, the correspondence to obtain information, the commissioners' report, and an endless catalogue of literary tasks, were from my hand. I claim to have single-handed achieved the problem of rendering popular, and accomplishing, a scheme demanding cash resources and stigmatized as the dream of a crazed imagination."

The route of the canal was selected by Major Ephraim Beach, under whose direction the work was executed. It was a wonderful engineering work for its day, the system adopted to raise boats over the hills being perfected only through costly experiment. The first plane was completed at Rockaway, and passed a boat loaded with stone, from the lower to the upper level, fifty-two feet, in twelve minutes.

The canal was completed from Easton to Newark in August, 1831, at an actual cost of \$2,000,000, and was adapted to boats of twenty-five tons only. In 1836 the canal was completed to Jersey City. There were twelve

planes and seventeen locks, aggregating an elevation of 914 feet, the highest planes being at Drakesville and Boonton Falls, eighty feet each. To meet the payments, the "Dutch loan" of \$750,000 was borrowed in Holland, a mortgage on the canal being given as security. This mortgage was foreclosed and the canal sold, causing the loss of their stock to the stockholders; the unsecured creditors lost their claims; and the State of Indiana, holder of a second mortgage, lost much of its loan. The canal was bought in by Benjamin Williamson, Asa Whitehead and John J. Bryant, on October 21, 1844, for \$1,000,000. The purchasers reorganized the company under the same name, enlarged its capacity, and operated it until May 4, 1871, when the Morris Canal Company made a perpetual lease of the canal and works to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the present owners. The size of the boats was greatly increased, and for many years it was one of the important transportation routes of the State. In 1845, toll and other receipts were \$18,997.45; in 1846, \$51,212.39; and in 1870, the last year before leasing to the railroad, they were \$391,549.76. Under railroad ownership the canal has degenerated, until it is about as unimportant as so great a work could well be, and nothing remains of its former greatness. Attempts have been made to get a bill through the New Jersey legislature, allowing its complete abandonment, but all have failed, and each year it is allowed to fill with water; an occasional canal boat passes through, but its principal use is as a swimming tank and a canoe stream.

Steam transportation came to Morris county with the building of the Morris & Essex railroad, by a company bearing the same name. This company was incorporated by the legislature of New Jersey, January 29, 1835, the incorporators being James Cook and William N. Wood, of Morristown; William Brittin, of Madison; Jephtha B. Munn, of Chatham; Israel D. Condit, of Milburn; John J. Bryan and Isaac Baldwin. The capital stock was \$300,000, and the object of the company, as stated, was to build a railroad from one or more places "in the village of Morristown" to intersect the railroad of the New Jersey Railroad & Transportation Company at Newark or Elizabethtown. The rate for travel was limited by the charter to six cents per mile for passengers. A provision was also inserted in the charter allowing the State to purchase the road at its appraised value, fifty years after its completion. In 1836 the company was authorized to build lateral roads to Whippany, Boonton, Denville, Rockaway and Dover, and to increase its capital stock \$250,000. In 1838 the company was authorized to borrow money, and in 1839 to raise the par value of its stock from \$50 to \$75 per share. In addition to the incorporators as named, Lewis Condit, of Morristown, and Jonathan C. Bonnel, of Chatham, were prominent and useful in forwarding the construction of the road.

The difficulties encountered in building this road cannot be appreciated in these days of large corporations, with power to accomplish everything. Many changes were made in the route to gain friends for the project, and the directors often pledged their private credit to supply funds. The engineer was Captain Ephraim Beach, the engineer of the Morris Canal. The track was first the "strap rail," a flat bar of iron spiked on the edge of timbers running parallel with the road bed; and accidents were often caused by the rail ends curling under the wheels, sometimes going through the bottom of the cars. The engines were small, two meeting all needs. The depot in Morristown was on De Hart street, and the railroad entered the village through the present Maple avenue, then known as Railroad avenue, but earlier as Canfield street. At Newark the cars were hauled from the de-

pot on Broad street through Center street to the Center street depot of the New Jersey railroad, this method prevailing until 1851, when the company was authorized to continue its line to Hoboken. This was not done at once, but, by an arrangement with the New Jersey railroad, trains were run to Jersey City over that road, a branch being built to connect the two roads at Newark. It was not until 1863 that the Morris & Essex built its own line to Hoboken, an act of legislature passed in 1864 also enabling the company to buy the Passaic bridge from the New Jersey railroad.

There was no thought or intention of ever making the road a "through line" at first, and the line to Dover was not built until 1848. To get around Morristown, the track was taken up and laid anew, along the present route. To alter the contemplated run from Denville direct to Dover, the people of Rockaway contracted to give a right of way from Denville to Dell's Bridge, where the switch between Rockaway and Dover was placed, if the road was built to Rockaway, an agreement that was fulfilled. The main line and traffic are now (1914) direct between Denville and Dover.

From Dover the road was again started westward, but did not reach Phillipsburg until 1861. On December 10, 1868, a lease was made to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, which is still in force. By it the lessees agreed to operate the road, making it a part of their own system, to tidewater, and to guarantee the payment of interest on its funded debt, and at least seven per cent. on its stock. The improvements made since the lease to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad corporation are many and costly. In Morris county the line has been elevated at Chatham and Morristown, and an elevation is contemplated at Madison. New and even more elegant depots have been built, the recently completed one at Morristown being the handsomest on the line. The quality of the roadbed equals the best in the country, while the equipment is unsurpassed. Morristown, Dover, Madison and Chatham have an hourly service with New York, and have the full benefit of the road's western express trains.

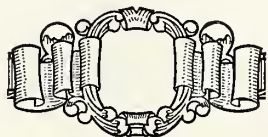
The branch lines in the county are also important. The Sussex railroad now leaves the main line at Netcong. The Boonton branch was built in 1864 from Denville, and is now the route taken into Hoboken by many trains. The Chester branch is now an adjunct of the parent road, as is the Passaic and Delaware branch from Summit to Gladstone. The great Lackawanna "cut-off" leaves the old line at Lake Hopatcong and runs direct through Blairstown to Delaware Water Gap.

Other railroads in the county, built at later dates and more fully noted in township histories, are the New Jersey Midland (now the New York, Susquehanna & Western), skirting the northern edge of Pequannock, Jefferson and Rockaway townships; the Greenwood Lake railroad, which crosses Pompton Plains; the Green Pond railroad, a branch of the New Jersey Midland; the High Bridge branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, running from High Bridge through German Valley and Wharton, with a spur to Chester; the Dover & Rockaway railroad, connecting the High Bridge branch at Wharton with the Hibernia railroad at Rockaway; the Ogden Mine railroad, running from the Ogden and Hurd mines to Lake Hopatcong; and the New Jersey & Pennsylvania railroad, successor to the Rockaway Valley railroad, on which the traffic is temporarily stayed.

The Morris County Traction Company operates an electric street railway system beginning at Lake Hopatcong, passing through Wharton, Dover, Rockaway, and Denville (where the Boonton branch begins), Mt. Tabor, Morris Plains (where a branch diverges to the State Hospital), Morristown,

Convent, Madison and Chatham, and so on through Summit, connecting with the Newark lines at Maplewood.

The county is universally supplied by electricity as an illuminating power, the plants of the Eastern Pennsylvania Company being located at Dover and Boonton. Every borough in the county has a system of waterworks, mostly owned by the municipality, but in a few instances by a private company. Gas is also furnished in the boroughs. Banks and newspapers of high order are found in nearly every borough and town, while public schools and churches are everywhere. All these features will be found fully noted in the township, town and borough histories.



CHAPTER III.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—CHURCHES

There are two great educational institutions in the county, both denominational in character—the College of St. Elizabeth, at Convent Station, under the control of the Roman Catholic Church; and Drew Theological School at Madison, under the management of the Methodist Episcopal Church. These are also more fully noted elsewhere. The Young Men's Christian Association movement is popular in the county, Morristown and Madison having recently erected modern association buildings.

In regard to the public schools of the county, the following items are of interest and not elsewhere noted. In 1828 a central committee composed of Charles Ewing, John N. Simpson and Theodore Frelinghuysen reported:

"It is probable that Morris county more richly enjoys the advantage and blessings of education than any other in the State. Sixty-nine schools and 2411 scholars are reported, and, making a probable estimate for the parts not reported, there are about eighty-two schools and 2800 scholars in the county. Many of these schools are kept up during the winter only. Female teachers are in many places employed to instruct small children in the summer. The price of tuition varies from \$1.50 to \$2 per quarter. Reading, writing and arithmetic are taught in the common schools; and the languages and the higher branches of English education in several academies, which are included in the above number. The character of the teachers is generally good."

Under the Act of 1867, which, with amendments, is in force at the present time, a general system of public instruction was established, although a general common school law had been in force since 1828. Under this latter act, Robert De Hart was appointed the first superintendent of public instruction for Morris county. In 1881 there were in the county 110 school houses owned and two houses rented; 14,120 children between the ages of five and eighteen years were enrolled; school property was valued at \$224,900; and \$61,368.44 was the amount appropriated for the support of the schools. In contrast with these figures, the report of County Superintendent J. Howard Hulsart in part is appended. Superintendent Hulsart is now completing his second term, having served continuously since 1908. The following are his figures for the school year 1912 and 1913: Value of school property, \$1,107,226, divided as follows: land, \$109,938; buildings, \$915,517; equipment, \$81,771; total operating expenses of the schools, \$435,532; number of teachers employed in day schools, 408; number employed in night schools, 8; total number of scholars enrolled in day schools, 13,499; average daily attendance, 9905; total teachers' salaries paid, \$227,325. During the school year 1913-14, eight new school buildings were completed and occupied, three more are in course of construction, and the cost of erecting six others has been provided for.

There are in active operation a County Principals' Association, a Teachers' Association, and a School Board Association, that hold regular meetings on the last day of the County Teachers' Institute, and on the last Saturday in March of each year.

CHURCHES

According to the historian, Samuel Smith, there were in the county in 1765, fourteen houses of worship, of which nine were Presbyterian; these were located at Hanover, Mendham, Morristown, Madison, Parsippany, Rockaway and Chester; the other two probably at Succasunna and near

Basking Ridge. The Evangelical Lutherans had a church at German Valley, built in 1745. The Baptist church was built at Morristown in 1752, and the Congregationalists built at Chester in 1747. The Quaker meeting house stood a mile south of Dover; and the Rogerines, a peculiar sect, had an organization, long extinct, most of the members living on Schooley's Mountain. The Dutch Reformed Church at Pompton Plains was not built on the Morris county side of the river until 1771. In 1812 "Alden's New Jersey Register" gave the denominations in the county as Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Congregational and Quaker. The Protestant Episcopalians have since established prosperous parishes in the county; and the Roman Catholic Church has many valuable institutions connected with the religious work of that denomination.

The various denominations named above are further mentioned under the various township and borough heads. In this connection may be very properly given a contribution which, while it relates principally to Methodism, covers so broad a field that it affords much information as to early general religious conditions. It is from the pen of the Rev. James M. Buckley, D.D., LL.D., a distinguished clergyman and author, now residing in Morristown. He was born at Rahway, New Jersey, December 16, 1836. His literary education was acquired at Pennington, New Jersey, and the Wesleyan University. He studied theology under Dr. Nathaniel Laselle, at Exeter, New Hampshire, and in 1859 entered the New Hampshire Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church on trial, and was stationed at Dover and Manchester. In 1863 he traveled in Europe, and in November of that year was transferred to the Detroit Conference, and was a pastor in Detroit from 1864 to 1866, and from the latter year to 1880 in Brooklyn (New York), and Stamford, Connecticut. In that year he was elected to the editorship of the *Christian Advocate*, in which position he remained for thirty-two years. In 1866-69 he read medicine, and served on the board of managers of the State Hospitals for the Insane of New Jersey for many years. He has been president of the Methodist Episcopal (Seney) Hospital in Brooklyn, New York, from its foundation in 1881. In 1872 he was elected a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has been a member of every general conference since. He was also a delegate to the Ecumenical Methodist Conferences in London in 1881, Washington 1891, and Toronto 1911.

He has been an industrious author. His publications have been: "Appeals to Men of Sense and Reflection," 1869; "Two Weeks in the Yosemite Valley," 1873; "Supposed Miracles," 1875; "Christians and the Theatre," 1875; "Oats or Wild Oats," 1885; "The Land of the Czar and the Nihilist," 1886; "Faith Healing, Christian Science and Kindred Phenomena," and "Travels in Three Continents;" "Extemporaneous Oratory for Professional and Amateur Speakers;" "The Theory and Practice of Foreign Missions;" "The Fundamentals and Their Contrasts;" "The Wrong and Peril of Woman Suffrage;" "Constitutional and Parliamentary History of the Methodist Episcopal Church," 1912; "A History of Methodists in the United States." The Morristown chapter in this work contains his narratives on "Fort Nonsense," and "Washington and the Holy Communion." The following on "Methodism in Morris County" is from his facile pen:

METHODISM IN MORRIS COUNTY

In the year 1738 a certain part of the territory of the Colony of New Jersey was set apart and named Morris county. Twenty-seven years.

afterwards there were fourteen church buildings in the county, nine of which belonged to the Presbyterians. The others were owned respectively by the Evangelical Lutherans, the Baptists, the Congregationalists, the Dutch Reformed, and the Rogerines,—an abnormal society which soon became extinct.

In the next year a number of Evangelical Christians—who belonged to a society which was at that time growing rapidly in England and Ireland, as well as Wales and Scotland,—had emigrated to America, and began to awaken the citizens to a true sense of their religious responsibilities. Little did they think that they were destined to spread almost miraculously throughout the territory which for more than a century and a quarter has been known to the world as the United States of America! Members of that Society continued to emigrate to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other places, and, as the converts increased in number, they soon commenced to erect buildings in which to hold meetings. In a short time preachers without ordination began to traverse the country, and wherever they went they made converts. From these exhorters were selected, and many of them developed into preachers. They moved about the country collecting persons in houses and school rooms for religious services.

John Wesley, a presbyter of the Church of England, who was the chief originator of the society, and was at that time and till his death its leader, had early been informed of these events in America, and had sent trained preachers to the members of the society. In 1773 two preachers of much force of character were assigned to the whole Colony of New Jersey. At that time in all the Thirteen Colonies there were only seventeen of these preachers, and 2073 enrolled members, of whom 257 were in New Jersey.

During the Revolutionary War, local societies in many places were destroyed, and nearly all were temporarily retarded. But after the war ended, and the Church of England was bereft of its civil authority in the United States, the society was transformed into a church with ordained bishops, elders and deacons. In the year 1784 Elizabethtown, New Jersey, reported 220; and Flanders, in Morris county, 555 members.

The "Circuit Riders," as the public called them, traveled the surrounding country, and Elizabethtown and Flanders at that time were the centers for the residences of the ruling preachers. Any circuit might have several preachers and exhorters. With the increase of villages and towns, the circuit system, though existing in mountainous and agricultural sections and in small villages, became much less used than in former times. Churches in large villages, towns, boroughs and cities, require and support pastors who give their whole strength to one church unless, as occasionally happens, the congregation becomes so large that the pastor needs an assistant.

In the early years of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the preachers were allowed to stay in any one place but a short time, a few remaining for two years, and one or two three years; also, a few aimed to become permanent pastors. As there had been no rule on the subject, this caused the General Conference of 1804 to enact a rule that bishops should not be allowed to station the ministers in any one charge for more than two years in succession. In 1864 the time was lengthened to three years, in 1888 to five years, and in 1900 the time limit was entirely removed. Consequently, one and the same society, in various cases, has had more than sixty pastors in succession during less than one hundred years.

The long list of ministers since Methodism entered Morris county

preserves the names of men who made a good reputation here or brought it on entering the State. Among those who laid the foundations of the Methodist Episcopal Church and later the Church in East Jersey, and especially Morris county, were Jesse Lee, who afterwards was the founder of New England Methodism; Freeborn Garretson; David Bartine, Sr.; Gamaliel Bailey; Isaac Winner; Anthony Atwood, who in his life-time, was the means of the conversion of more than eight thousand persons; John Kenneday, known afterwards all over the Middle States; John K. Shaw; and C. A. Lippincott—great winners of souls to Christ and the church. Some of these men were natural orators, and others were peculiarly wise in their generation, assisting in building not only visible edifices in which to worship God, but gathering a society of Christian workers to occupy them. To attempt to portray them would be futile, nor is there need of it, for their good works have followed them both in earth and heaven. In many a congregation the laity have been as devoted as the ministry.

The condition of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Morris county at the present time may be best shown by a tabulation of members and the valuation of its churches and parsonages.

The Methodist Fathers in superintending the churches of any conference, employed a unique method of dividing the churches with their pastors into districts, without respect to the boundary lines of States or counties. For instance, the Elizabeth District reports to the Conference 12,108 members, and the value of its churches is \$1,080,200, and of parsonages, \$190,000. As reported from the churches to the Conference, the statistical table of Morris county is as follows, for the year ending April, 1913:

The Elizabeth District is represented in Morris county by the following churches:

Churches	Membership.	Val. of Chs.	Val. of Pars.
Chester and German Valley.....	80	\$9,500	....
Flanders and Drakestown.....	162	9,500	\$2,300
Sucasunna	127	8,000	2,500
	<hr/> 369	<hr/> \$27,000	<hr/> \$4,800

The Jersey City District is represented in Morris county by the following churches:

Churches	Membership.	Val. of Chs.	Val. of Pars.
Butler	451	\$14,000	\$6,000
Newfoundland	63	8,000	4,000
	<hr/> 514	<hr/> \$22,000	<hr/> \$10,000

The Newark District is represented in Morris county by the following churches:

Churches	Membership.	Val. of Chs.	Val. of Pars.
Denville	96	\$4,000	\$3,000
Green Village	94	12,000	....
Parsippany	33	2,500	2,000
Whippany	39	3,500	1,000
Pine Brook	75	5,000	2,500
Pleasant Plains	13	1,500	....
Rockaway Valley	70	3,000	....
Madison	300	25,000	6,000
Mendham	172	18,000	4,000
Morristown	1013	125,000	20,000
	<hr/> 1905	<hr/> \$196,000	<hr/> \$38,500

The Paterson District is represented in Morris county by the following churches:

Churches	Membership.	Val. of Chs.	Val. of Pars.
Boonton	232	\$25,000	\$10,000
1st Ch. Dover	551	43,000	5,000
Grace Ch. Dover	295	11,500	4,000
Hibernia	17	2,000	....
Hopatcong	36	6,000	....
Montville	44	3,000	....
Mount Fern	33	2,000	....
Mount Hope	27	1,200	....
Mount Freedom	111	6,000	1,800
Mountain View	84	3,500	2,400
Port Morris	111	5,200	2,500
Rockaway	200	10,000	2,750
Stanhope	207	6,500	3,000
Tebo	89	2,500	....
Towaco	61	2,500	....
Wharton	223	8,000	3,000
	<hr/> 2,421	<hr/> \$137,900	<hr/> \$34,950
Total	5,209	\$382,900	\$88,250

One of the most important institutions of Methodism is the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, Morris county. It has not only been of great service to Methodism throughout the world, but to Morris county, especially in the small and remote towns. They have had the benefit of the students who in preaching give the freshness of their youth and the results of contemporary study.

The Celebration of the Hundred Years of Methodism in the United States brought out the spirit and feeling of its members; and they contributed in one year twenty million dollars to the various institutions of the church, including missions at home and abroad, church edifices, schools and colleges.

For a considerable time the Methodist Episcopal denomination had been considering the need of a Theological Seminary to be erected in or near New York. The friends of the eccentric Daniel Drew, a potent factor in monetary affairs in New York, who was connected with the Methodist Episcopal denomination, brought before him this project. After much planning and consultation, he proposed to give a half million dollars, insisting that he would not do so unless a capable board was established to take care of the funds and carry out the scheme. For reasons of his own, he stated that \$250,000 was to be used for the erection of the necessary buildings, and the other \$250,000 to be invested, and the interest to be used for the needs of the institution. He contracted to pay down at once \$250,000, but postponed the paying of the second half. For a while he paid the interest, and no doubt intended to pay over to the treasurer the principal before he died. However, having become involved to such a degree that he could not meet the promises concerning the second half, there was but very little in the treasury. Dr. Hurst, the president of the institution, knowing that Mr. Drew was in straits, accompanied by Dr. Henry A. Buttz, visited a large number of intelligent and benevolent persons and churches, and laid the difficulty before them, and by that means obtained the amount necessary. Since that time, several imposing and remarkably useful buildings have been erected and paid for.

While due recognition is allowed to the givers, it is but truth to say

of Dr. Buttz, who was the pastor in Morristown when the institution was founded, and who has been professor in it and for many years president, that while the buildings are monuments of the beneficence of those who furnished the funds to build them, Dr. Buttz was in most cases the winning personality who drew the attention of the givers to the institution, its purpose and definite needs, and thus received the promises.

The presidents and professors from its beginning have been qualified to train the students for the ministry of the Church of Christ. By the aid of the church, the students have dispersed themselves over the United States and as missionaries in all the continents of the globe and in almost every nation. Several students have returned as professors, and one of them, Dr. Tipple, is at present the president of the institution .

Many of the students who came from other States and countries have remained in New Jersey, and some of them have been pastors in Morris county. Dr. Randolph S. Foster and Dr. John F. Hurst left the presidency of Drew Theological Seminary at the call of the church to become bishops; and four of the students, Dr. Burt, Dr. Anderson, Dr. Neulsen, and Dr. Henderson—also became bishops.



CHAPTER IV.

THE IRON INDUSTRY—EARLY FORGES—THE CLINTON IRON WORKS—CHARCOAL FURNACES—SLITTING AND ROLLING MILLS—ANTHRACITE FURNACES

The history of the iron industry of Morris county reaches back almost to its first settlement. In 1714 the tract embracing the Dickerson mine was taken up on account of its minerals, from the proprietors of West Jersey, by John Reading, who in 1716 sold it to Joseph Kirkbride; and it is a matter of tradition that previous to that time the ore was manufactured into iron by forge owners, who were allowed to help themselves without charge. The ore was already known to the Indians, and their name "Suckasunna," meaning black stone, or heavy stone, has been given to the plains which extend to the hills wherein the mines are situated. The first forge within the present bounds of Morris county, of which we have knowledge, was erected at Whippany, just above the bridge over the stream nearly in front of the church. Tradition fixes as early a date as 1710 for its erection. It was no doubt very small, and without any of the appliances of the bloomeries of a hundred years later. The ore was brought to it from the Succasunna mine in leather bags, on horseback, and the iron was carried to market at tidewater in bars bent to fit a horse's back—the only method of transportation. A single horse, it is said, would carry from four to five hundred pounds, fifteen miles in a day. Not a vestige of this forge now remains, and its builder is unknown. The conjecture is that John Ford and Judge Budd built it.

Forges were erected soon after near the site of Morristown, of the same character as the Whippany forge, and getting their supply of ore from the same source. One was located just north of what is now Water street, near Flagler's mill, called the Ford forge. Colonel Jacob Ford, Sr., who probably built this forge, and afterward forges on the two branches of the Rockaway, was called by Peter Hasenclever "one of the first adventurers in bloomary iron works." All the forges near Morristown were extinct in 1823.

The first forge at Dover was built, it is said, by John Jackson, in 1722, on what is still called Jackson's brook. Jackson purchased a tract of 527 acres of one Joseph Latham, including the site of this forge and much of the land west of Dover. The venture was not successful, and in 1757 the forge passed into the hands of Josiah Beman, and the farm into those of Hartshorne Fitz Randolph. In 1743 a tract of 91 acres was located by Joseph Shotwell, which covered most of the village of Dover, on both sides of the river from where the Morris & Essex railroad crosses it, to below Bergen street, and it was said to be at a place called the "Quaker Iron Works." In 1769 Josiah Beman, "bloomer," mortgages to Thomas Bartow the same tract, excepting nine acres on which the forge stands, "sold by him to Robert Schooley." In 1768, Joseph Jackson and son Stephen purchased of Robert Schooley one fire in this forge. The next year Joseph Jackson conveyed his interest to his son. Josiah Beman, the owner, as it appears, as early as 1761 of this Dover forge, was a brother of David Beman of Rockaway, the brother-in-law of General Winds. He lived in the long low house in Dover, on the north side of the mill pond. He was a man of great piety, a regular attendant of church at Rockaway, and of very simple

habits. Stephen Jackson learned his trade of him, and in 1764 bought the last year of his time of him for \$100, and with Andrew King leased and carried on the forge for a time. It is said the two young men kept bachelors' hall, doing their own cooking. In a few years they both had capital to go into business for themselves, and both became prominent iron manufacturers. Beman sold his forge to Canfield & Losey in 1792, and the new firm enlarged the business by the erection of rolling mills, etc.

In 1748 the land on both sides of the river at Rockaway was located by Colonel Jacob Ford, and the tract was said to include "Job Allen's iron works." In 1767 letters of administration on Job Allen's estate were granted to Colonel Jacob Ford, his principal debtor, tending to the conclusion that the pioneer ironmaster of Rockaway had been no more successful than his neighbor at Dover. These iron works were built, as near as can now be ascertained, in 1730. The little dam in the middle of the upper pond was that on which this earliest structure depended for water. In 1774, Joseph Prudden Jr., of Morristown, conveyed to Thomas Brown and John Cobb one fire in this forge, the other being in possession of David Beman. May 30, 1778, Cobb & Brown conveyed the same fire, with the appurtenances, to Stephen Jackson. In 1780, January 2, David Beman conveyed his half of the forge to John Jacob Faesch; and January 1, 1782, Stephen Jackson conveyed his part also to him. Faesch retained the works until his death, when they were bought back by Stephen Jackson. In 1812 Stephen Jackson devised this forge to his sons, William and John D. Jackson, but both interests were purchased by their brother, Colonel Joseph Jackson, who had since 1809 been the owner of the lower forge at Rockaway. By him it was sold in 1850 to his son-in-law, Samuel B. Halsey.

It is evident that about the years 1748-50 a great advance was made in the manufacture of iron. In 1741 a humble "representation" was made by the council and house of representatives to the governor of the province, Lewis Morris, setting forth the abundance of iron ore and the conveniences which existed for making the same into pig and bar iron, and that with proper encouragement they could probably in some years wholly supply that necessary commodity to Great Britain and Ireland. In 1750 an act of parliament was transmitted, entitled "an act to encourage the importation of pig and bar iron from His Majesty's colonies in America, and to prevent the erection of any mill or other engine for slitting or rolling of iron, or any plating forge to work with a tilt hammer, or any furnace for making steel, in any of the said colonies." The act corresponded with its title, and, while it permitted the colonists to manufacture and send to the mother country pig and bar iron under certain regulations, it strictly forbade, under penalty of £200, the erection of any such mill as was intended to be prohibited. They might make the crude article, but they must send it to the mother country to be reduced to such shape as to fit it for use. The forgerman could make the iron bloom, but he must send it across the Atlantic to be rolled into the nail rods and horseshoe iron he and his neighbors required for their own use. The governors were ordered to report the mills, etc., then erected, and Governor Belcher reported that there were in New Jersey that year, one mill for slitting and rolling iron, in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county; one plating forge at Trenton; and one furnace for making steel in Trenton; of which only the plating forge was then used. Whether as one of the effects of this law or not, several forges were built in the county about the time it went into operation. Colonel Jacob Ford, of Morristown, in 1750 "took up" or located the falls of the east branch

of the Rockaway at Mount Pleasant, and erected two forges there. The same year he purchased the fall on the same stream at Denmark, where the Burnt Meadow forge was built; it is called John Harriman's iron works, in 1764, but a few years afterward was owned by Jacob Ford Jr. In 1749 Jonathan Osborn purchased the falls midway between Denmark and Mount Pleasant, and built what is known as Middle forge—the site of which is now owned by the United States. All these forges were in the hands of the Fords before the Revolutionary War.

There was also a forge about half a mile below Lower Longwood at the time of the war, which was called Ford's forge, and was extinct in 1823; but exactly when it was built cannot be ascertained. In a deed made in 1803 from Samuel Tuthill to John P. Losey, mention is made of the bridge that crosses the Rockaway river, "a little above where the old Speedwell forge formerly stood."

From 1750 to the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, were also erected many other ancient forges. One stood on the Whippany river near Morristown, called the Carmichael forge, and one at Malapardis, about three miles northeast of Morristown, long extinct. The Hathaway forge, on the branch of the Whippany, close to the Morris & Essex railroad, about a mile west of Morris Plains station, was built by James Keene, who was a captain in the Revolutionary army, and who operated it until 1780. Jonathan Hathaway, from whom it took its name, owned and operated it over twenty-five years, then Benjamin Holloway until 1806, when it was burned down. It was rebuilt, but a freshet in 1821 broke away the dam, and it was not again in operation.

On Den brook, a tributary of the Rockaway, were built Shongum forge, owned by Deacon John Huntington; Ninkey forge, owned by Abraham and John Kinney in 1796, and sold as their property in 1799 to Caleb Russell, and which was built and rebuilt several times; Coleraine (or Cold Rain) forge, lower down the stream; and still lower, Franklin forge, built by John Cobb, Thomas Brown and Stephen Jackson, just previous to the war.

Colonel James W. Drake writes in 1854 that, "principally for the purpose of consuming the surplus wood, four forges for manufacturing iron were at different times erected in Mendham, but the fires of all of them have been long extinguished. The ore for their supply was almost entirely furnished by the well known Suckasunny mine. A small amount of ore was at one time supplied by a mine in the village of Water Street, but at length the use of it was abandoned, as iron could not be made of it." From an old map made in 1823, showing the forges active and extinct in Morris county at that time, it appears that these forges were the Rushes and the Mendham forges, on the north branch of the Raritan; Leddle's forge on a branch of the Passaic; and Rye forge on the Whippany river, at Water Street, all extinct. The mine spoken of by Colonel Drake was reopened and worked extensively after the last war, by Ario Pardee and other lessees of the owner, Madison M. Connet.

In 1751 John Johnston bought of the Proprietors the falls of the Beach Glen brook, at Beach Glen, and built the forge known for many years as Johnston's iron works. It was sold by Job Allen to Benjamin Beach and Henry Tuttle, December 30, 1771, and Beach shortly after bought out his partner and operated it until his death. Benjamin Beach is described as a self-made man, who, beginning with very small means, by integrity, industry and systematic perseverance, acquired a large estate, owning at the time of his death over a thousand acres of land. Beach Glen, before it was so

called in honor of him, was called Horse Pound, because the early settlers, by building a fence from one high hill to another, formed a pound into which they drove their wild horses to catch them. From Benjamin Beach the forge descended to his two sons, Chilion and Samuel Searing. The dam was swept away by a freshet in 1867, and has never been rebuilt. There was an old forge at Troy, built probably by John Cobb. It (or rather its site, for the forge has gone down), is still owned in part by some of the descendants of Cobb. There was also an old forge at the head of Speedwell pond, and another at the present dam at Speedwell, where Arnold & Kinney erected their slitting mill. Colonel Ford is said to have been the builder of these.

At White Meadow a lot was located in 1753 by David Beman, probably for the purpose of building a forge, and he and Thomas Miller were no doubt the builders of one. They, or one of them, conveyed to John Bigalow and Aaron Bigalow, for in 1769 the Bigalows gave a mortgage of one-half of the forge "which was built at the place called White Meadow." October 18, 1774, the Bigalows gave a mortgage on a tract of 142½ acres, including the lot returned to Beman, said to be a tract which Thomas Miller bought of Thomas Barton and David Beman and conveyed to said Bigalows by deed of even date with the mortgage. From the Bigalows it fell into possession of Abraham Kitchel, who conveyed it to Bernard Smith (the friend of Faesch) in 1792. Smith was obliged to part with it, and sold it to Isaac Canfield in 1802.

About a mile below White Meadow was the forge well known as Guinea forge, built by Colonel John Munson before 1774. A recital by Benjamin Beach and Abraham Kitchel, in the minutes of the Board of Proprietors in 1785, quotes an application of Munson and Benjamin Beach in 1774 for a large tract of land lying near these works, which tells the history of this forge. With White Meadow forge, Guinea forge fell into the hands of Abraham Kitchel, who conveyed it in 1791 to Bernard Smith, who conveyed it to Isaac Canfield in 1802. Both of these forges were afterward owned by Colonel Thomas Muir. Guinea forge was bought by Hubbard S. Stickle, who owned the site at the time of his death. Both forges have long been down.

The capacity of the forges built before the Revolution may be judged from a petition presented to the House of Assembly in September, 1751, by the owners of bloomeries in the county of Morris, setting forth "that they humbly conceive their bloomeries are not comprehended in the late law for returning the taxables of the province; and that there are many bloomeries in the said county that don't make more than five or six tons of iron in a year; and that therefore the profits of such forges cannot pay any tax, but many of them on the contrary must be obliged to let their works fall if any tax be laid on them; and praying that the House will rather encourage so public a benefit, and instead of laying a tax grant a small bounty upon every ton of bar iron fitted for market, and a receipt of the same being shipped for London produced to the treasurer, according to a late act of parliament." No action appears to have been taken upon this petition.

The ore for these forges continued to be taken principally from the Dickerson mine, on account of its greater richness and purity, though the great Jugular vein at Mount Hope and the vein at Hibernia had become known. The forgemmen constituted a class by themselves, handing down in many instances from father to son the trade they lived by. It was a day of simple habits, and men lived on the plainest fare. Morristown was the

chief source of supply, and many men made the trip on foot from the upper part of the county to that place once a week to get their supplies.

Peter Hasenclever, a German, born at Remscheid, in 1716, came to this country about 1764 as the representative of the London Company. Within three years he is said to have built a furnace at Charlotteburg (on the borders of Morris county), and three miles further down stream a "finery forge," with four fires and two hammers, capable of making 250 tons of bar-iron a year single-handed, and from 300 to 350 tons double-handed; and a mile lower down still a second forge, of equal capacity. He introduced many improvements and increased the capacity of the forges. Governor Franklin appointed a committee to examine into his acts in behalf of his company, with whom he had gotten into difficulty. This commission, reporting at Newark, July 8, 1768, testified to the perfection of his iron works, and that he had introduced many improvements in manufacture, some of which had been adopted in England. They said, "He is the first person that we know who has so greatly improved the use of the great natural ponds of this country as by damming them to secure reservoirs of water for the use of iron works in the dry season." They further said that he was the first to make old cinder beds profitable; that he improved the furnaces by building the inwalls of slate instead of stones, and by placing the stack under the roof; that he only used overshot wheels, and "around the hammer-wheel, shafts with strong cast-iron rings, whose arms served as cogs to lift the hammer-handle." The commission, whose members were all interested in iron works and mines and able to speak authoritatively, said these contrivances were new ones, "at least they are new in America." It may be interesting to know that Hasenclever was justified by a decision of Lord Chancellor Thurlow in England, after a long litigation.

After the Revolutionary War, especially in the decade preceding and in that following 1800, many new forges were built, of larger size, and some of them probably occupying sites of others which had gone down. In a letter written to Richard Henry Lee in 1777, Washington states that "in Morris county alone there are between eighty and one hundred iron works, large and small." Unless the writer counted each fire of every forge it is impossible to verify this statement by locating the iron works, or even then unless some of those known to have been built at a later period were built on sites of older forges. Besides the forges mentioned, some of which were still in operation, the principal other forges of the county after the war were as follows: Beginning at the head of the west branch of the Rockaway river, is the Hopewell forge, near the boundary line of, if not within, Sussex county. It was built, tradition says, by Colonel Samuel Ogden, of Boonton, and probably rebuilt by Samuel G. I. De Camp, about 1812. It has long been idle. The next forge, a mile below Hopewell, called Russia, was built before 1800, and was long known as William Headley's forge. Professor Cook places its erection as early as 1775. It was an old forge in 1806, when it was owned by William Fichter. It was owned in 1828 by Joseph Chamberlain, and later by Jetur R. Riggs. Colonel Samuel Ogden conveyed the land on which it was built to Thomas Keepers in 1800, and Mrs. Davenport, Thomas Keepers' daughter, said there were forges here and at Hopewell before 1800, which were called "Upper and Lower Farmingham forges." Situate as Russia forge is, just where the river issues from the mountains with a fall of twenty-five or thirty feet, the site is a most desirable one, and was probably early taken up.

The next forge, a mile lower down, was called the Swedeland forge.

It was built by John Dow, Cornelius Davenport and Jacob Riker, before 1800. Dow was the leading spirit in the enterprise. In 1806 Colonel John Stanburrough took possession and operated the forge more or less at intervals until his death in 1862. He took the premium of the Morris County Agricultural Society for making a ton of octagon iron in the shortest time. The premium was a silver cup, now held as an heirloom in the family by his youngest daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Dalrymple, of Branchville, New Jersey. The forge was repaired by Albert R. Riggs. The next forge, about one and a half miles below Swedeland, is Petersburg. This is a very old forge, some placing its erection as early as 1730. The land was located for Robert Hunter Morris and James Alexander, June 3, 1754. Jonah Austin mortgaged to Abraham Ogden, October 1, 1777, one-quarter interest in the forge and lot called "Petersburg." It has also been called Arnold's forge, having once been owned by Jacob Arnold, of the Speedwell iron works. It has been transferred many times, but has now gone to decay.

On a branch of the Rockaway river which comes in from the east below Petersburg, is built the Hard Bargain forge. It stands on the same tract originally as the Petersburg forge, from which it is distant only a quarter of a mile in an air line. It was built about 1795, by an association among whom were John Dow, Christian Strait, John Davenport and others. Though a one-fire forge, it had at one time nine partners. In 1828 it belonged to Adams & Dean. The buildings have long been disused.

Passing down the Rockaway river about one and a half mile, we reach Woodstock forge, of comparatively recent origin, having been built about 1825, by Ephraim Adams, James L. Dickerson and Stephen Adams. The land (1748 acres) upon which it stands was returned to Skinner & Johnson for Thomas Kinney in 1774. This forge never made a large quantity of iron, the fall in the stream being insufficient to give proper hammering capacity to draw out the iron when made. The next forge below Woodstock is the Upper Longwood forge, which stands in the same tract of 1748 acres as the Woodstock. It is very old, and large quantities of iron have been made there. John De Camp became its owner about 1798, and it is said to have been rebuilt by him on a new foundation, a freshet having carried out the old works. De Camp, who carried on the forge until 1817, was a brother of Joseph, Lemuel and David De Camp, all of whom were more or less engaged in iron manufacture. A shop was at one time attached, in which large quantities of anchors were manufactured and many men employed. The forge buildings have fallen or been torn down. A mile lower down the stream is the Lower Longwood forge, on the same tract of 1748 acres above mentioned. It is said to have been built by Ebenezer Tuttle and Grandin Morris, about 1796, and bought by Canfield & Losey in 1806, from whom it passed into the hands of Blackwell & McFarlan. It has long ceased to be a forge. Below Lower Longwood was the old Speedwell, or Ford forge, already spoken of.

The Valley forge, within sight of the track of the Morris & Essex railroad, was built by Jared Coe and Minard Lefever, probably before or during the Revolutionary War. Professor Cook places the date at 1780. It came to Canfield & Losey about 1800, and was burned down in 1814. Jeremiah Baker, son-in-law of Andrew King, and who had already commenced to acquire the large property which he afterward possessed, built it up with an agreement to purchase; but after working it for a year Canfield & Losey took it back, and Baker bought it a second time of Blackwell & McFarlan, who had succeeded to the business and property of Canfield &

Losey, in 1817. This was with an understanding that Blackwell & McFarlan should take all the iron he made. In 1828 it again burned down, and was rebuilt by Mr. Baker. In 1875 it was burned a third time, while rented by Messrs. McClees, of New York, from Henry and William Baker, to whom their father had devised it.

On the west branch, just before its junction with the east branch of the Rockaway, is Washington forge, built by Charles Hoff and his brother-in-law, Joseph De Camp, about the year 1795. Charles Hoff sold his half to Joseph Hurd in 1808, and the De Camp heirs sold their interest to Joseph Dickerson, who owned the whole in 1828. It was afterward run by Henry McFarlan.

Beginning at the headwaters of the east branch of the Rockaway river, or, as it is called, Burnt Meadow brook, the first forge was the Burnt Meadow forge, or Denmark, owned by Harriman & Sayre, and Jacob Ford Jr., as we have seen, in its beginning. In 1806 the Fords sold it to Benjamin Holloway, who built the last forge. Hubbard S. Stickle stated that he managed for Holloway from December, 1806, to December, 1807, while it was being built. The old forge had then entirely disappeared. Holloway failed in 1818, and in 1823 it was bought by George Stickle (father of Hubbard S. Stickle), who sold it in 1821 to John Hardy. John M. Eddy bought it in 1841 and carried it on for several years, when it fell into the possession of Edward R. Biddle, then owner of Mount Hope. In 1858 it came into possession of Ernest Fiedler, of New York City. It has long been disused.

About 1842 "Big" Samuel Merritt built a forge on a little brook running out of Gravel Dam, on what is called the Garrigus Place, near Denmark; but it was a small affair and soon abandoned.

The next forge down the stream was Middle forge, already mentioned. In 1773, Colonel Jacob Ford Sr. conveyed this forge to Colonel Jacob Ford Jr., and in 1778 the executors of Jacob Ford Jr. conveyed it to John Jacob Faesch, who ran it in connection with his works at Mount Hope until his death, June 28, 1800. General John Doughty, as commissioner, conveyed it to Moses Phillips Jr., who rebuilt and ran the forge a number of years. Under him it was called the Aetna forge. In 1839 it came into the hands of Samuel F. Righter, who conveyed it in 1853 to his brother, George E. Righter. He operated it some years, when it was permitted to go to decay. The United States purchased the forge seat in 1880, with the large tract of land around it, of Mr. Righter, and put up extensive powder magazines there. For this purpose no other place was found to contain equal advantages. It was very easy of access to the seaboard, possessed a valuable water power, and the tract was as secluded as could be desired.

The next forge is the Mount Pleasant forge, already spoken of. Here were at one time a four-fire forge above the bridge, and a smaller one below. The upper or larger forge was down before the beginning of the last century; the lower one was long standing.

The Rockaway river, after the union of its two branches, flows first through Dover, where were the old Josiah Beman forge and Schooley's forge (the Quaker iron works), already mentioned, and, it is said, a forge built by Moses Doty. Of these only one survived, and became merged in the extensive iron works of Canfield & Losey. Below Dover, the first forge on the Rockaway river was the old iron works of Job Allen, of which an account has been given. The lower forge at Rockaway was built by Stephen Jackson, after he had sold his interest in the upper one, and found Faesch

unwilling to sell it back to him. He had served as captain of militia cavalry in the Revolutionary War, and in the severe winter of 1780-81 contracted a pulmonary disease which he supposed would terminate fatally, and in this belief sold his forge to Faesch. Afterward, recovering his health, he tried in vain to repurchase it. A freshet in the winter of 1794-95 formed an ice-dam below the upper dam, and on his own land. He was prompt to act on this suggestion, building the next year the lower dam and forge at Rockaway, which he sold in 1809 to his son Joseph. It remained in his possession until 1852, when he conveyed it, with the rolling mill, to Freeman Wood. It was never afterward used as a bloomary forge. It was used in the manufacture of steel, but only for a short time, and was then suffered to fall to pieces.

A mile below the village of Rockaway a stream joins the Rockaway river, coming from the north, known as Beaver brook. It is made up of three principal streams—the White Meadow brook, upon which were built the White Meadow forge and Guinea forge, already mentioned; the Beach Glen brook, upon which were the Hibernia forge and the Beach Glen forge (the old Johnston iron works); and the Meriden brook, upon which were the Durham forge, the Split Rock forge and the two Meriden forges. Hibernia forge was built by William Scott after the furnace there went down; it ran but a short time. Of the Beach Glen forge, mention has already been made.

Durham forge, at Greenville, was built by Ebenezer Cobb, about the year 1800. There is nothing left of the forge but heavy castings which vegetation has almost covered up. The Split Rock forge was built about 1790, by a Mr. Farrand. It was bought by Colonel Lemuel Cobb, and formed part of that large tract of about 3000 acres at Split Rock, which was divided among his three heirs—Andrew B. Cobb, Mrs. William C. H. Waddell and Mrs. Benjamin Howell. In the division the forge fell to Andrew B. Cobb. The bloomary fires were replaced by a deoxidizer, which by a process that introduces the ore heated and mingled with heated pulverized charcoal to three fires arranged around one stack, makes a charcoal bloom similar to that of the old fashioned fire, but much more rapidly. Of the two forges at Meriden, one on the north side and the other on the south side of the public road, the upper one was built shortly after Split Rock, and possibly by the same parties; the lower one by Peter Hiler, about 1820. Colonel John Hinchman, of Denville, once owned this lower forge; from him it passed to John Righter, of Parsippany. Both forges have been down many years. Below the mouth of Beaver brook, at Denville, Den brook enters the Rockaway from the southwest. Upon this stream were the Shongum, Ninkey, Cold-rain and Franklin forges, which have been mentioned.

Near the Rockaway river, in Rockaway Valley, on a brook coming from the hills on the west, James Dixon built in 1830 the forge which was operated for about thirty years by him and his two sons, Cyrus and William. On another little stream which joins the Rockaway at Rockaway Valley, about two miles north of the Valley church, a forge was built by John Decker about 1825, and called the Decker forge. It was running to within a few years of the Civil War.

Following down the Rockaway is Powerville forge, built in 1794, by William Scott. In 1836 Scott built the rolling mill on the same property. In the division of Colonel Scott's real estate this fell to his son, Elijah D. Scott, who conveyed it to Thomas Willis. Three miles below Powerville, on the Rockaway, is Old Boonton, of whose slitting mill mention will be made hereafter. In connection with this mill was a four-fire forge, which long survived the other mills.

Besides the forges mentioned, there were in the county several others. Benjamin Roome writes that Simon Van Ness had a forge on the Morris county side of the Pequannock river, about one and a half miles above Bloomingdale, which was worked by Robert Colfax as late as 1811, when a freshet tore it to pieces and it was not rebuilt. In 1821-22 Hubbard S. Stickle built the Montgomery forge, on Stone Meadow brook, about two miles above Stony brook; it is no longer in operation. About the same time Timber brook forge was built near Greenville, on Copperas brook, a stream running north into the Pequannock, by John Dow. It was owned in 1828 by George Stickle, and afterward by Matthias Kitchel. Since the death of Mr. Kitchel it has been suffered to go to decay. On the stream running south into Lake Hopatcong were built two forges. The upper one, called the Welldone (since shortened to Weldon) forge, was built by Major Moses Hopping, probably about 1800. The land was located in 1793. The forge later came into the possession of Hon. William E. Dodge, of New York. The lower forge was built shortly before the other, probably in 1795, by Daniel and Joseph Hurd, and called by them New Partners. On the Musconetcong river there were several forges, but mostly on the Sussex side of the river.

On the south branch of the Raritan there were at least three forges. William Stephens built one in 1840, about a mile below Budd's Lake, which was in operation but a few years, when it went down. George Salmon owned one at Upper Bartleyville, which was running as late as 1862; and at Bartleyville was the old forge known as Welsh's forge, which ran down about 1840. Professor Cook gives the date of its erection as 1790. There is located on an old map (1823) the site of an "extinct forge," called Eaton, near Bartleyville, and another below the junction of the north and south branches, called Casterline's. On the north branch at Flanders was an old forge, built by William Hinchman in 1802, and which ran for about forty years. In 1812 he advertised in the *Morristown Herald* a large amount of property for sale, including "an excellent two-fire forge in complete repair for making bar iron, with workmen's houses, orchards, gardens, etc."

On Black River there were also three forges—one, whose ruins are remembered by old people, about a mile above the grist mill of the late General Cooper; one at Hacklebarney, which was running until a late date; and one about a mile below Hacklebarney, which has long gone to decay. At Shippenport was built in 1844 a forge to run by the waste water of the Morris canal in summer, and by a natural stream at other seasons. This forge was greatly enlarged by Anson G. P. Segur.

The Pequannock river, after leaving the mountains, flows more slowly and sluggishly along, now to the right and now to the left, through the farming and meadow lands, some six or seven miles to the village of Newfoundland, the center of which is the hotel formerly of John P. Brown. At this village a small forge was erected about forty years ago by an association of persons, among whom were the late Peter B. Brown and Ebenezer Cobb. It stands on a tract of 320.16 acres returned for James Alexander and Robert H. Morris, October 25, 1754. This forge has been called 'Squire Cobb's forge, Cobb & Bigalow's forge, and Bigalow & Decker's forge, and sometimes Tobacco forge, from its limited power.

About a mile above Brown's Hotel, Cedar brook, flowing from the north, joins the Pequannock; up this brook about a mile was the celebrated Clinton works, built by William Jackson in 1826 and in the six years following. Though entirely in Passaic county, it was a Morris county enterprise, and

undertaken by Morris county men. William Jackson was a son of Stephen Jackson, of Rockaway, and had but recently, with his brother, built the rolling-mill there. Selling out his interest in the Rockaway mill, he entered this then perfectly wild forest region, erected a saw mill, forge and blast furnace, sawed timber, and made iron, which he carted to Dover and Rockaway for market. The first blast was made under the supervision of John F. Winslow, a son-in-law of Mr. Jackson, afterward one of the proprietors of the Albany iron works. It commenced October 4, 1833, and continued until February 5, 1834. The second blast commenced May 9, 1834, and ended April 29, 1835. The third and final blast commenced August 25, 1835, and ended January 30, 1836. Mr. Jackson employed many men and teams in the transportation of his lumber and iron to their destination, and the returning trips were made with ore. He made roads and built dwelling houses and outbuildings for his men and teams, and such as were necessary for his business; also a grist mill. An anchor shop was built and anchors made. While the works were being constructed, iron fell one-half or more in price, owing to the tariff legislation, and Mr. Jackson was obliged to stop operations. The water power is a splendid one, and the water, descending in three or four falls between one and two hundred feet, presents a beautiful and romantic place to visit. Mr. Winslow went to Troy, New York, where he entered into partnership with Erastus Corning. The famous "Monitor" iron-clad which met the "Merrimac" off Fortress Monroe in 1861, was built by them, and was actually owned by them at the time of its wonderful victory, the government yet owing them for its construction.

About two miles below Mr. Brown's is Charlotteburg, or Charlottenburg, as it is generally called; so named, it is said, in honor of Queen Charlotte. Here, as has been said, the London Company had its furnaces, etc., before the Revolutionary War. The property was long in the possession of Chilion Ford De Camp and his son Edward De Camp, both Morris county men—the latter a son-in-law of Colonel William Scott, owner at one time of Hibernia, Powerville, etc. Later the furnace was owned by Hon. Abram S. Hewitt.

A mile below Charlotteburg was a small one-fire forge, erected by the late John Smith in 1850, at a place called Smith's Mills. But little iron was made here—hardly enough to make a cinder bank—and it long ago went to destruction. The next forge down the stream was the Bloomingdale forge, owned by Martin John Ryerson, near the old Ogden furnace.

Charcoal Furnaces—The first furnace in Morris county was probably the one built in Bloomingdale, about a mile above Pompton, by the Ogdens. Benjamin Roome, for many years a deputy surveyor of the Board of Proprietors, and engaged all his life in surveying and searching titles in Morris and Passaic, ascribed its erection to them. It was close to the high bank, about one-eighth of a mile below where Stony brook empties into the Pequannock. The Midland railroad now passes just in front of its site. It has not been in blast since 1800, and must have been built many years before; it is now gone. The Ogdens were from Newark, and were the pioneers in furnace building in this section, as well as in the manufacture of iron generally. On April 15, 1740, Cornelius Board sold to Josiah Ogden, John Ogden Jr., David Ogden Sr., David Ogden Jr. and Uzal Ogden, all of Newark, and called the Ringwood Company, sixteen acres of land at Ringwood, where they built the furnace afterward purchased of them in 1764 by Peter Hasenclever for the London Company. The Ringwood Company was

thus the predecessor of the London Company. Josiah and David Ogden were brothers, and David had sons John, David and Uzal. Josiah had a son named David, and one named Jacob.

On November 27, 1766, John and Uzal Ogden, of Newark, mortgaged to Thomas Pennington and Ferdinand Pennington, of Bristol, England, several tracts in the counties of Bergen and Morris, and among the rest a tract at Bloomingdale partly in Morris and partly in Bergen, conveyed to them in two lots—one containing 137.64 acres, by Philip Schuyler and wife, August 1, 1759; the other containing 34 acres, by Guiliam Batolf, October, 1765. It is altogether probable that the furnace stood on this tract and that the deeds to the Ogdens indicate when it was built.

After the sale in 1764 to the London Company by the Ogdens, we meet frequently with their names in the history of the iron business of Morris county. Samuel Ogden resided at Boonton. On April 17, 1776, Joseph Hoff speaks of a moulder whom he desired to obtain, having been applied to by Messrs. Ogden, of Pompton furnace, to work at that business. It seems from this that the Ogdens after locating at Old Boonton still had their furnace at Pompton.

It is generally conceded that the Bloomingdale furnace was built prior to 1765; if not, then the first one in the county was the Hibernia furnace, styled in its beginning, *The Adventure*. The furnace, located four miles north of Rockaway, was one of the operations with which William Alexander, Lord Stirling, was connected as owner, and is more fully noted in the township history. One of the letters written by Hoff, his manager, to Lord Stirling suggests, "If ye Lordship could send us some of the regular and Hessian deserters, that don't choose into the Continental service and depend on working in the country, to amount to 30 or 40, I would do my endeavor to make 'em serviceable." Later a letter was written to General Winds which explains why quite a large number of Hessians were sent to Morris county:

WILLIAM WINDS, ESQ., Brigadier-General:

Being in possession of a furnace as manager thereof, commonly called and known by the name of the Hibernia Furnace, belonging to the Right Hon. William Earl of Stirling, Major-General in the service of the United States of America, situate in the county of Morris and State of New Jersey, which is employed for the continent in casting all sorts of military stores, which we have engaged to furnish with as speedily as possible, I find it therefore essentially necessary to employ a number of workmen for that purpose; and, as I am informed that a good many deserters both of the British troops and Hessians are come in and sent to Philadelphia, I have sent the bearer—my brother John Hoff—on purpose and given him full power hereby to engage as many men as he thinks proper, such as are used to cut wood in the winter season and can assist in the coaling business during the summer season, and a few other tradesmen; where they shall meet with the best encouragement and treatment, provided they make good several engagements to which they will be called. And whatever agreements and promises the said John Hoff does make the same shall be punctually fulfilled by me the subscriber,

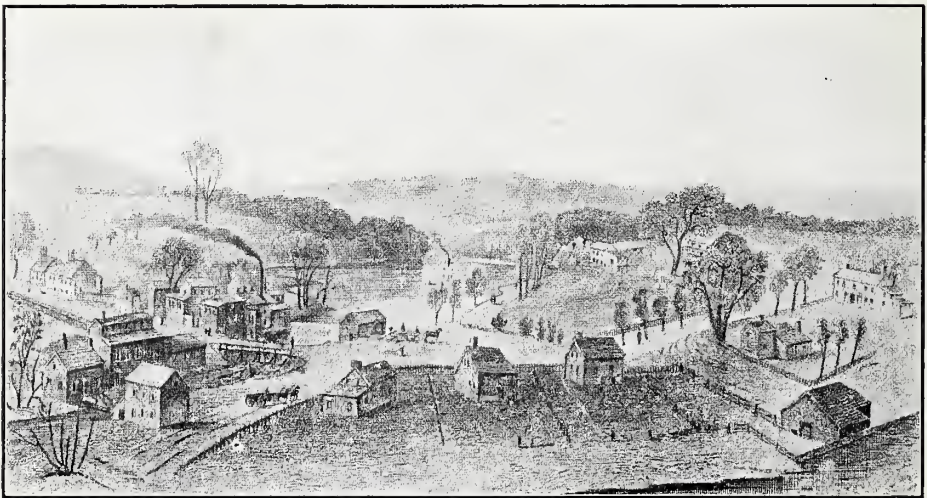
CHARLES HOFF JUN.

Hibernia Iron Works, July 4th 1778.

The Mount Hope Furnace, an important early furnace, was the third built within Morris county limits, and after 1772 passed under the control of that remarkable character, John Jacob Faesch, as told elsewhere. Faesch was a Swiss, and was brought to this country under contract, he being skilled in iron manufacture. The contract under which he came was to exist seven years, his employer, Peter Hasenclever, general manager and superintendent of the London Company, agreeing to pay the passage of Faesch, his wife's and his servants, and deliver them and their goods safely in America; to



Speedwell Dam and Lake.



Speedwell in 1820.

pay him 2500 guilders per annum, Rhenish, to begin on the first day of his journey; to give him a tenantable dwelling house, with meadow for pasturing two or four kine. Faesch was to have direction over all the forge mines and iron works that were erected or occupied or should thereafter be undertaken, and had the privilege of engaging in other business not prejudicial to the company interest. This agreement indicates the value of the service he was deemed capable of rendering. This was in 1764, and after his seven years expired with the London Company, he obtained possession of the Mount Hope property. He later owned other forges and mills, becoming the leading iron master of the county. He died May 29, 1799. Hibernia and Mount Hope were the two important charcoal furnaces of the early day, and in later years became equally noted, and under corporate ownership as valuable mineral properties.

Slitting and Rolling Mills—Every mill designing to manufacture iron prior to the Revolution had to be operated under cover, to avoid the law of parliament passed in 1749, forbidding the construction of any rolling or slitting mills in the American colonies. In spite of this law, however, a slitting mill was erected at Old Boonton about the year 1770, by David Ogden and his son Samuel. This was after the Ogdens had sold their Ringwood property and were operating in Morris county.

This mill was built so that the slitting mill was concealed by a grist mill in the upper part of the building, and was so arranged that the room beneath could be closed up entirely, with little warning, so as to give no evidence of the purpose for which it was being used. It is said that Governor William Franklin once visited the mill, having been informed that one of the prohibited mills was being carried on secretly. He was so well entertained with choice food and liquors that he was not only unable to find any "slitting mill," but was very indignant that such a slander was being circulated. The mill, although a small affair, was carried on by the Ogdens until 1784. Later the property was leased to John Jacob Faesch, the ironmaster previously noted, and after his death was sold to his sons. They carried on business for a short time, after which the works fell into disuse, all except the forge, which was operated by John Righter. Later there were in operation at Old Boonton, on the eastern bank of the river, a rolling mill, slitting mill and a saw mill. The iron used in these mills was taken from the heating furnaces, and rolled and slitted on a single heat. Opposite the slitting mill stood a large bloomery, containing four fires and two trip hammers, and a nail-cutting factory.

At Speedwell stood the second slitting mill in the county, built by Jacob Arnold and John Kinney, about the time of the Revolution. Arnold was the proprietor of the hotel in Morristown, which Washington made his headquarters during the winter of 1777, and was commander of Arnold's Light Horse. Kinney had been sheriff of Morris county. The enterprise was a complete failure, the plant passing to new owners, and from the ruins of the second partnership Stephen Vail emerged sole owner. Under his management the works became an important manufactory, making machinery for the southern and South American trade, sugar mills, coffee hullers, etc. It is said that the boilers for the first steamer that crossed the Atlantic were forged there, and that the first cast iron plow made in America came from the Speedwell works. Stephen Vail (Judge) was succeeded by his son George, and grandson Isaac A. Canfield, who continued the plant, turning out an annual product valued in 1853 at \$50,000. Judge Vail died in 1864.

leaving the works in such a manner that they could not be sold and could only be operated by certain persons, who were named.

The third slitting mill in Morris county was built at Dover, by Israel Canfield and Jacob Losey, operating as Canfield & Losey. They erected a forge, a rolling and slitting mill, about 1793, and later a nail factory. They failed in 1817, one of their creditors, Blackwell & McFarlan, iron merchants of New York, purchasing all their large property, mills, forges and lands. From an advertisement published in 1827, it appears that the iron works, then in full operation, consisted of three rolling mills and two chain-cable shops. Blackwell & McFarlan were succeeded by Henry McFarlan Jr., who operated the mill from 1830 until 1869. In 1880 they passed to the Dover Iron Company, George Richards president, and became again prosperous under his able control.

The Rockaway Rolling Mill was built in 1822 by Colonel Joseph Jackson and his brother William, but later became the sole property of Colonel Jackson. This mill is fully noted in Rockaway township history.

The Powerville Rolling Mill was early owned by Colonel William Scott, and later became the property of his son, Elijah D. Scott. Hoop iron was the principal production, and it is said no mill in the county paid better interest on the money invested.

Anthracite Furnaces—The works of the New Jersey Iron Company at Boonton, established in 1830, are fully noted in the history of Boonton township. The Port Oram Iron Company, incorporated March 31, 1868, and the Chester Furnace, built in 1878, are also noted in their township histories. The Union Foundry, built in 1845, by James Fuller and Mahlon Hoagland, on the bank of the canal at Rockaway, is noted under Rockaway township. Other mills and foundries are noted in their proper townships.

Iron Mines—Prior to 1850 the iron ore mined in Morris county was manufactured largely within the county. After 1850 the demand for ore from other counties in the State developed and finally reached a point where iron mining became the principal department of the iron industry. These mines, as arranged by Professor George H. Cook, State Geologist, in his report for the years 1879-80, lie in four belts parallel with each other, running northeast and southwest. The belts are the Ramapo, Passaic, Musconetcong and Pequest, the latter lying entirely outside Morris county.

The Ramapo belt begins near Peapack, in Somerset county, and extends in a northeasterly direction by Pompton to the State line. It is about two miles wide at the southwest, and about five miles wide at the New York line. Mine Mountain, Trowbridge Mountain and the Ramapo Mountain are all in this belt. The principal mines of the belt, in Morris county, are the Connet, in Mendham township; the Beers, in Hanover; the Taylor and Cole, in Montville, and several in Pequannock township.

The Passaic belt to the northwest has a nearly uniform width of five miles, and includes the principal mines in both county and State. These mines are noted in the township histories of Chester, Randolph and Rockaway. Among the most noted were the Hacklebarney, Dickerson, Byram, Hurd, Baker, Richards, Allen, Teabo, Mount Hope, Hibernia, Beach Glen, Split Rock. These mines at one time produced great wealth, but are now with few exceptions closed.

The Musconetcong belt covers the remainder of the county northwest of the Passaic belt, and in that belt were located the mines of Washington, Mount Olive, Roxbury and Jefferson townships.

In the year 1880, Professor Cook estimated the entire iron ore product of New Jersey at 800,000 tons, about two-thirds of this amount being mined in Morris county. From the census report of the production of iron ore in the United States, it was shown that there were nineteen mines in the county, producing over 50,000 tons each annually. Two of these were in Morris county, the Hibernia, eleventh in rank, with 85,623 tons; and the Mount Hope, nineteenth in rank, with 50,379 tons. The leading mine for that year was the Cornwall ore bank, in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, producing 280,000 tons.



CHAPTER V

POLITICAL HISTORY—EARLY COURT OFFICIALS—THE JUDICIARY—NATIONAL POLITICS

Sheriffs—Prior to the Revolution, sheriffs were appointed by the governor, and held office during his pleasure. The first appointment was of Thomas Clark, in 1739, and the succeeding appointees were as follows: Elijah Gillett, 1744; Caleb Fairchild, 1748; John Kinney, 1749; John Ford, 1752; Daniel Cooper Jr., removed April, 1761, and succeeded by Samuel Tuthill; Daniel Cooper Jr., 1767; Jonathan Stiles, 1771; Thomas Kinney, 1773; Thomas Millage, 1776.

The constitution adopted July 2, 1776, provided for the annual election of sheriffs and coroners, who were to be ineligible for re-election after three years. Alexander Carmichael was the first sheriff elected by the people, in 1776, and his successors were: Richard Johnson, 1779; Jacob Arnold, 1780-1786; William Leddel, 1783; Pruden Alling, 1789; John Cobb, 1792; Hiram Smith, 1794; William Campfield, 1796; Israel Canfield, 1799; Lewis Condict, 1801; Edward Condict, 1804; David Carmichael, 1807; David Mills, 1810; Samuel Halliday, 1813; David Mills, 1816; Jacob Wilson, 1819-1825; Elijah Ward, 1822; Joseph M. Lindsley, 1827; Elijah Ward, 1828; George H. Ludlow, 1831; Colin Robertson, 1834; Benjamin McCoury, 1837; Jeremiah M. De Camp, 1840; Thomas L. King, 1843; Henry D. Farrand, 1846; Abraham Tappan, 1849; William W. Fairchild, 1852; William H. Anderson, 1855; Samuel Vanness, 1858; Garrett De Mott, 1861; Joseph W. Coe, 1864; James W. Briant, 1867; James Vanderveer, 1870; Jesse Hoffman, 1873.

Under the amended constitution, sheriffs were after 1874 elected for three years. The incumbents of the office, with year of their election, have been: Pierson A. Freeman, 1875; William H. McDavit, 1878; William H. Howell, 1881; Charles A. Gillen, 1884; Ira W. Cory, 1887; Oscar Lindsley, 1890; Edmund A. Backer, 1893; Edgar L. Durling, 1896; Charles A. Baker, 1899; Abraham Ryerson, 1902; George Shaw, 1905; Calhoun Orr, 1908; Whitfield B. Gillen, 1911.

County Clerks—Samuel Gouverneur was clerk of the county from its erection in 1739, until 1765, appointed by Governor Hardy, to serve during good behavior. Augustus Moore was deputy clerk in 1765, and to September, 1766; and Samuel Tuthill was clerk from the latter date to October, 1776. The constitution of 1776 provided for the appointment of clerk by joint meeting. The following appointments were made in the years designated: Silas Condict, 1776-1781; Joseph Lewis, 1782; Caleb Russell, 1792, 1797, 1802; John McCarter, 1805; Edward Condict, 1808; Robert McCarter, 1813; Robert H. McCarter, 1818; Zephaniah Drake, 1823; David Day, 1828; Joseph Dalrymple, 1833; David B. Hurd, 1838; George H. Ludlow, 1843.

Under the constitution of 1844, clerks were to be elected every five years, and those so chosen have been as follows, with date of election: Albert H. Stanburrough, 1848, 1853; Samuel Swayze, 1858; William McCarty, 1863; Richard Speer, 1868; William McCarty, 1873; Melvin S. Condit, 1878; Elias B. Mott, 1888; Daniel S. Voorhees, 1898; Elias Bertram Mott, 1908, 1913.

Surrogates—Until 1784, surrogates were appointed by the governor, in any number he saw fit. Uzal Ogden was the first recorded surrogate of Morris county, appointed in 1746. In 1784 an act was passed giving one

surrogate to each county, and under it Jabez Campfield served from 1785 to 1803; John McCarter from 1803 to 1807; and David Thompson from 1807 to 1822. In the latter year an act was passed providing for the election of surrogate in joint meeting, for a term of five years, and the appointees were as follows: David Thompson Jr., 1822, resigned 1826, and succeeded by James C. Canfield; Jacob Wilson, 1827; William N. Wood, 1833, 1838, 1843. Under the constitution of 1844, surrogates have been elected by the people, for a term of five years, as follows: Jeremiah M. De Camp, 1847; Frederick Dellicker, 1852, 1857; Joseph W. Ballentine, 1862, 1867; Edwin E. Willis, 1872; Charles A. Gillen, 1877; William H. McDavid, 1883; Charles A. Gillen, 1887; George Pierson, 1892; David Young, 1897; Augustus H. Bartley, 1912.

County Judges—Prior to 1776, justices of the peace were appointed by the governor, and acted also as county judges, a commission being issued to them from time to time to hold courts of oyer and terminer. Their term of office was indefinite, being for life or until superseded. There is record of the appointment on March 25, 1740, of John Budd, Jacob Ford, Abraham Kitchel, John Lindley, Jr., Timothy Tuttle and Samuel Swesey. On September 16, 1740, Gershom Mott, Daniel Cooper, Isaac Vandine, Ephraim Price and Abraham Vanacken were appointed.

Under the constitution of 1776 county judges were appointed in joint meeting, and to hold office five years. Jacob Ford and Samuel Tuthill were the first appointees in 1776. In 1844 the number in each county was restricted to five, and in 1855 to three. By an act of the legislature, passed February 26, 1878, one of the three judges of the court of common pleas was to be thereafter a counsellor-at-law, and to be the president judge of the court, and to hold office for five years. Under this act, the following have been called to service as law judges: Francis Child, 1878-1893; Willard W. Cutler, 1893-1898; John B. Vreeland, 1898-1903; Alfred Elmer Mills, 1903-1913; Joshua R. Salmon, 1913. The lay judges have been: David W. Dellicker, 1870-1887; John L. Kanouse, 1873-1876; Freeman Wood, 1874-1884; Charles H. Munson, 1884-1888; De Witt C. Quimby, 1887-1891; Charles Hardin, 1888-1896; William R. Wilson, 1891-1896.

The following are the court and county officers, 1914: Charles W. Parker, president judge; Charles C. Black, circuit judge; Joshua R. Salmon, law judge; Oliver K. Day, judge of the district court; Harry A. Zwenger, clerk; Charlton A. Reed, prosecutor of the pleas; Elias Bertram Mott, county clerk; Augustus H. Bartley, surrogate; Whitfield B. Gillen, sheriff; William D. Lewis, F. N. Banta and Lawrence J. Welsh, coroners.

Prosecutors of the Pleas—Before 1824, the attorney-general appears to have acted in this capacity; in his absence, the court appointed a lawyer to act in his stead for the time being. After 1824 they were appointed, as follows: George K. Drake, 1824-1825; Jacob W. Miller, 1826; Henry A. Ford, 1832; James J. Scofield, 1837, 1842, 1847; Vancleve Dalriddle, 1852; Augustus W. Cutler, 1857; Henry C. Pitney, 1862; Alfred Mills, 1867; Frederick A. De Mott, 1872, 1877; George W. Forsyth, 1880; Willard W. Cutler, 1882; Joshua S. Salmon, 1893; Alfred Elmer Mills, 1898; Charles A. Rathbun, 1903; Charlton A. Reed, 1913.

Officers of Assembly—Prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1844, Morris county furnished several vice-presidents of council and speakers of the house. Vice-presidents: Jesse Upson, 1816-1822; Silas Cook, 1827; Edward Condict, 1829-1830; Joseph B. Munn, 1836. Speakers: Silas Condict, 1792-1794; Silas Condict, 1797; Lewis Condict, 1808-1809; David

Thompson Jr., 1818-1822; George K. Drake, 1825-1826; Lewis Conduct, 1837-1838; Samuel B. Halsey, 1842.

United States Senators from Morris County—Aaron Kitchell, born in Hanover township, 1744, died June 25, 1820; Mahlon Dickerson, born April 17, 1770, died October 4, 1853, senator from March 4, 1817, to March 3, 1833; Jacob W. Miller, born 1802, died September 30, 1862, senator from March 4, 1841, to March 4, 1853; Theodore F. Randolph, born June 24, 1826, senator from March 4, 1875, to March 3, 1881.

Representatives in Congress prior to 1880—Silas Conduct, 1781 to 1784; Aaron Kitchell, 1791-93, 1794-97, 1799-1801, also a United States senator; Lewis Conduct, 1811-17, 1821-33, speaker; Bernard Smith, 1819-21; George Vail, 1853-57; George T. Cobb, 1861-63; Augustus W. Cutler, 1875-79; John Hill, 1867-73, 1881-83. Other congressmen will be noted in the pages following.

National Politics—When the Federal party lost its influence in the nation through the unpopular measures of the Adams administration, Morris county went with the current. In 1798 Abraham Kitchel was elected to the council on the Republican ticket over Mark Thompson, the Federal candidate, by a vote of 1754 to 302, and the parties maintained about the same relative strength for a number of years. In 1808, on the congressional ticket, the Republicans polled 2412 votes, and the Federalists 487. In 1820 there was no Federal ticket in the field. Jesse Upson was elected to the council without opposition, and the candidates for assembly were all Republicans. What was called the "Farmers' Ticket" for assembly succeeded, and the "Convention Ticket" for Congress was elected.

When the contest arose between Jackson and Clay and the Republican party divided, Morris county at first sided against Jackson; but in the congressional election of January, 1831, when the State went Republican by 1000 majority, the county gave the Jackson candidate 40 majority. The Jackson townships were Morris, Washington, Roxbury, Jefferson, Randolph and Chester. The townships of Chatham, Hanover, Pequannock and Mendham were anti-Jackson. In the fifty years which have since elapsed, the political complexion of these townships has changed but little. The strength of the Democratic party has been as a general thing in the townships which voted for Jackson in 1831, and the Whig and afterward the Republican party have been the strongest in the others. In 1832, when the State gave 374 Jackson majority, Morris county gave 131.

In the "Hard Cider" campaign of 1840, the county went strong for Harrison. The townships in his favor gave the following majorities: Mendham, 64; Chatham, 131; Morris, 118; Hanover, 155; Pequannock, 327—total, 795. For Van Buren, Chester gave 74; Randolph, 42; Jefferson, 77; Roxbury, 155; and Washington, 83—total, 431 majority.

When Clay ran against Polk in 1844, the county voted for Clay. The Whig majorities were: In Mendham, 101; Chatham, 110; Morris, 53; Hanover, 203; Pequannock, 298; Randolph, 3; and Rockaway, 96—total 865. The Democratic majorities were: In Chester, 97; Jefferson, 67; Washington, 72; and Roxbury, 187—total, 433. In the presidential campaign of 1848 the county gave 2889 votes for the Taylor electors, and 2425 for his opponent.

In 1852 the Pierce electors received 2800 votes in the county, and the Scott electors 2548. George Vail for congress received 2822, and William A. Coursen, the Whig candidate, 2515.

In 1856 the Buchanan electors received 3008 votes, Fillmore 696, and Fremont 2309. William Alexander (Democrat) received 3062, and William

A. Newell (A. and R.) 2961; George T. Cobb (Democrat) was elected senator by 184 majority.

In 1860 there were four electoral tickets in the field. The Republicans had seven electors, who received 3484 votes. There were four Democratic electors who were supported by all those opposed to the Republican ticket, and who voted a fusion ticket, who received 3,304 votes. The three "straight Democratic" electors not on the fusion ticket received 585 votes, and the fusion electors supported only by the fusionists, received 2735 votes. Edsall (Republican) for congress received 3480 votes against 3315 for George T. Cobb (Democrat). The latter was, however, elected by the vote of the remainder of the district.

During the Civil War, the county almost always was Democratic. In 1862 Governor Joel Parker received 3359 votes, and Marcus L. Ward 2938. In 1863 William McCarty (Democrat) received 3179 votes for clerk, against 2742 for his antagonist, Richard Speer. In 1864 the McClellan electors received 3587 votes and the Lincoln electors 3222.

In 1865 Marcus L. Ward, Republican candidate for governor, received 3702, and Theodore Runyon (Democrat) 3506; George T. Cobb (Republican) was elected senator over Hillard by 243 majority.

In 1866 Hon. John Hill ran against Andrew Jackson Rogers for congress, and was elected, Morris county giving him 652 majority.

In 1867 the only officers running through the county besides the coroners were the candidates for sheriff and surrogate. The Democrats elected their men—James W. Briant, sheriff, by 430 majority, and Joseph W. Ballentine, surrogate, by 548 majority.

In the presidential election of 1868 the Grant electors received 4283 votes, and the Seymour electors 3974. John I. Blair (Republican) received 141 majority for governor; Hill 355 majority for congress over Rafferty; and George T. Cobb was elected senator by 425 majority.

In 1870 there was an election for state senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George T. Cobb. Dr. Columbus Beach was elected, receiving 4844 votes, and his antagonist, I. W. Searing, 3751. John Hill for congress beat Rafferty in the county by 1355 majority.

In 1871 there were dissensions in the Republican party—the party dividing into the two factions of "Heavy Weights" and "Light Weights"—and the Democrats carried the county. Walsh, the Republican candidate for congress, carried the county by 38 majority, while Cutler (Democrat) was elected state senator by 530 majority.

In 1872 Grant carried the county against Greeley by 1387 majority; Phelps for congress beat Woodruff by 1336 majority, but Charles A. Gillen (Democrat) was elected surrogate by 334 majority.

In 1873 the only county officers running besides the coroners were the candidates for sheriff and clerk. Hoffman (Democrat) for sheriff received 3444 votes, and Phoenix (Republican) 2997; McCarty (Democrat) for clerk, 3523; and Nicholas (Republican) 2905.

In 1874 George A. Halsey (Republican) received 4571 votes for governor, and Judge Bedle (Democrat) received 4505. At the same time Augustus W. Cutler had 40 majority in the county over Wm. Walter Phelps, the Republican candidate for congress, and John Hill (Republican) was elected state senator.

In 1875 there was no senator or congressman to elect, and Pierson A. Freeman (Republican) was elected sheriff by a vote of 3710, against 3225 for Charles Hardin (Democrat).

In 1876 President Hayes received 64 majority in the county; but Augustus W. Cutler carried it for congress by a majority of 115.

In 1877 the Democrats carried the county for Governor McClellan by 342 majority, and for Augustus C. Canfield, state senator, by 412.

In 1878 the tide was reversed, Charles H. Voorhis (Republican) for congress carrying the county by 693 majority.

In 1879 there were no county officers voted for. Of the assemblymen, two Republicans and one Democrat were elected.

In 1880, James A. Garfield, for President, carried the county by 682 plurality; Potts, Republican, for governor, had 693 plurality over Ludlow, Democrat; John Hill, Republican, had 591 plurality over Carter, Democrat, for congressman, and James C. Youngblood, Republican, of Morristown, was chosen State senator, over Stickle, Democrat, by a vote of 5647 against 5096. The vote for governor stood: Potts 5732, Ludlow 5039. The first and second districts of Morris county elected Republican assemblymen, William C. Johnson and John F. Post; the third district elected Oscar Lindsley, of Green Village, by 344 majority. The State that year went Democratic for both President and governor.

In 1882, with William Walter Phelps as the Republican candidate for Congress from the Fifth Congressional District, Morris county gave him a plurality of 485. The third district gave Ryle, the Democratic candidate, a plurality of 217, but the other two districts of the county went Republican. The county was at that time divided as follows: First district—Chatham, Hanover, Morris and Montville townships; Second district—Boonton, Jefferson, Pequannock, Rockaway, Roxbury and Mount Olive townships; Third district—Chester, Mendham, Passaic, Randolph and Washington townships.

In 1883, Leon Abbett, Democrat, the successful candidate for governor, received in Morris county, 3795 votes, Jonathan Dixon, the Republican candidate, polling 4632; the Third district, however, showing the usual Democratic majority for Abbett.

In 1884, Morris county remained loyal to James G. Blaine, the Republican candidate for President, giving him a majority of 377; the nine electoral votes of New Jersey went to Grover Cleveland, the successful candidate of the Democracy.

In 1886 Morris county went for governor, congressman and state senator, as follows: Robert S. Green, the successful Democratic candidate for governor, received 4208 votes, his competitor, Howey, Republican, 4348; for congress, William Walter Phelps received 4399 votes; Skinner, Democrat, 4128; George T. Werts, of Morristown, Democrat, was elected state senator.

In 1888, Harrison carried the county against Cleveland, Democrat, for President, by a plurality of 246, the vote standing: Harrison, 5826; Cleveland, 5580; the latter, however, carrying the State by 7149 plurality. Charles D. Beckwith, Republican, was elected to congress over Hoagland, Democrat, by the small majority of 74.

In 1889 the county gave Leon Abbett 4994 votes, a plurality of 100 over his Republican opponent, Grubb, who polled 4894.

In 1890, Cornelius A. Cadmus, Democrat, of Paterson, defeated Charles D. Beckwith, Republican, for congress. Morris county gave the Democratic candidate a plurality of 286.

In 1891 the county had been redistricted and divided into two instead of three assembly districts. The first district included Chatham, Chester,

Mendham, Morris, Mount Olive, Passaic, Randolph, Roxbury and Washington townships; the second district embraced the townships of Boonton, Hanover, Jefferson, Montville, Pequannock and Rockaway. Both districts elected assemblymen that year, Ford D. Smith, Democrat, of Dover, and John F. Post, Republican, of Riverdale. The State was divided into eight congressional districts in 1891, Morris being placed in the Fourth District, with Sussex, Warren and Hunterdon counties, and part of Essex county.

In 1892, George T. Werts, Democrat, of Morristown, was the successful candidate for governor, defeating John Kean Jr., Republican. The Morris county districts divided, the first going Democratic, the second Republican. Werts' plurality in the county was 47. The vote for President was not so close, Cleveland having 107 plurality over Harrison. For congressman, the vote was even closer, the county giving Johnston Cornish of Washington, Warren county, a plurality of 40 over Howey, Republican. Both Republican assemblymen were elected, but Charles G. Drake, Democrat, of Chester, was elected state senator by 275 plurality.

George T. Werts, son of Peter Werts, was born in Hackettstown, New Jersey, March 24, 1846. In 1849 his parents moved to Bordentown, where the lad attended the public schools, advancing to the high school. He was also a student at the State Model School in Trenton, but at seventeen years of age began the study of law in Morristown, under Jacob Vanatta. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1867, and began practice in Morristown. He became recorder of the town in May, 1883, serving until his resignation in February, 1892. He also resigned his seat in the state senate at the same time, to accept the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, to which he had been appointed by Governor Abbett, and he was unanimously confirmed by the senate, of which body he had been president in 1889. He was a wise and impartial judge and a valuable legislator, often floor-leader of his party, and the author of efficient liquor and ballot-reform laws. After receiving the nomination for governor he continued his labors as Justice of the Supreme Court, taking absolutely no personal part in the campaign, beyond writing the usual letter accepting the nomination which had been tendered him by a unanimous vote of the Democratic State Convention. He was elected over John Kean Jr., Republican, by a plurality of 7625.

In 1894, Mahlon Pitney, Republican, of Morristown, was the successful candidate for congress from the Fifth Congressional District, defeating Johnston Cornish, the sitting member. In Morris county Mr. Pitney received the large plurality of 1803, also carrying the Democratic counties of Warren and Sussex. His own township of Morris gave him a plurality of 441, the highest ever given any candidate at any contested election in the township.

In 1895 New Jersey again elected a governor, John William Griggs, Republican, Alexander T. McGill, Democrat, being the opposing candidate. Morris county gave Griggs 6063, McGill 4351, a plurality of 1712. John Beam Vreeland, of Morristown, was elected state senator by a plurality of 1526, over William McCracken, Democrat; and Charles F. Hopkins, of Boonton, and Joseph B. Righter, of Denville, both Republicans, were elected assemblymen.

The presidential election of 1896 marked the departure of New Jersey from the column of sure Democratic States, and it was not until 1912 that the State again chose Democratic electors. William McKinley, Republican, carried the State in 1896, Morris county giving him 8190 votes against 4936 for his Democratic opponent, William J. Bryan. For congress, Mahlon

Pitney, Republican, a candidate for re-election, was victorious over Augustus W. Cutler, Democrat, by a vote of 8537 to 4910.

In 1898 Morris county gave Foster M. Voorhees, Republican, a plurality of 735 over Elvin W. Crane, Democrat, Voorhees carrying the State for governor by 5499 votes. The Fourth District elected Joshua S. Salmon, of Boonton, to congress, by a plurality of 2659 over John I. Blair Reiley, Republican; but Morris county was loyal and gave Reiley a plurality of 639. Mahlon Pitney, Republican, was elected State senator by a plurality of 831 over his Democratic opponent, Thomas H. Hoagland.

Again in 1900 came the opposing candidates of 1896, William McKinley and William J. Bryan, with the same result, New Jersey going heavily Republican. Morris county gave McKinley a plurality of 1946, much less than before, but larger than the relative sizes of the two parties justified. Joshua S. Salmon was returned to congress from the Fourth District by a plurality of 1644, Morris county, however, giving Herr, the Republican candidate, a plurality of 1606 and electing a solid legislative delegation.

In 1901, with Franklin Murphy, Republican, of Newark, and James M. Seymour, Democrat, of the same city, the opposing candidates for governor, Morris county gave Murphy 6335, Seymour 5455. Jacob W. Welsh, Republican, of German Valley, was elected state senator over Hoagland, Democrat, by a plurality of 709.

On February 5 of this year, Mahlon Pitney, son of Vice-Chancellor Henry C. Pitney, was nominated by Governor Voorhees for Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Gummere resigned. The nomination was confirmed by the senate without reference, and Mr. Pitney, on November 19, 1901, was sworn into office for a term of seven years.

In 1902, the State, having been redistricted, Morris county with Union and Warren counties became the Fifth Congressional District. Charles Newell Fowler, of Elizabeth, the Republican candidate for congressman, carried the new district by 1022 plurality over Dewitt Clinton Flanagan, his Democratic opponent.

Two years later, in 1904, Theodore Roosevelt and Alton B. Parker were the opposing candidates for President; Morris county gave Roosevelt 8201, Parker 4766. Charles N. Fowler was elected to succeed himself by a plurality of 5234 over James E. Martine, Democrat. Edward Caspar Stokes, the Republican candidate for governor, carried the State by a plurality of 51,644 over Charles C. Black, Democrat, Morris county giving Stokes 8039, Black 4993. For state senator, Thomas J. Hillery, Republican, carried the county by a plurality of 3343; Charles A. Baker, of Kenvil, and John M. Mills, of Morristown, both Republicans, being the successful candidates for assembly.

In 1906, Charles N. Fowler, Republican, and James E. Martine, Democrat, were the opposing candidates for congress from the Fifth District. Fowler was victorious, but by the small majority of 552, Morris being the only county in the district to give him a majority, Fowler's majority of 1463 in Morris county overcoming the 911 adverse majority in the other counties, and carrying him to victory.

On November 5, 1907, John Franklin Fort, Republican, was elected governor of New Jersey by a plurality of 8013, over Frank S. Katzenbach, Democrat. The vote of Morris county was 7007 for Fort, and 4826 for Katzenbach. Thomas J. Hillery, Republican, was elected State senator over Salmon, Democrat, by a plurality of 1057.

In 1908 the twelve electoral votes of New Jersey were given to William

H. Taft for President, by a vote of 365,326 against 182,567 for the Democratic opponent, William J. Bryan. The vote of Morris county was 9089 for the highest Taft elector, 5026 for the highest Bryan elector. For congress, Charles N. Fowler was elected to succeed himself by a plurality of 7463 over Barber, Democrat, Morris county contributing a plurality of 3796. On January 22, 1908, Justice Mahlon Pitney was nominated by Governor Fort for the office of chancellor and was at once confirmed by the senate. He held that high office until appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States by President Taft in 1912.

In 1910, New Jersey returned to the Democratic fold, by electing Woodrow Wilson governor by a plurality of 49,056. Morris county also broke loose from her Republican moorings, giving Wilson 7395 votes against 5856 for Vivian M. Lewis, his Republican opponent. The Fifth District also went Democratic, returning William E. Tuttle, Democratic candidate for congress by a plurality of 3093, over Runyon, Republican. Richard Fitzherbert, Democrat, of Dover, was elected state senator by a plurality of 223 over his Republican opponent, Edward K. Mills. Albert Bunn, Democrat, of Parker, and Eugene S. Burke, Democrat, of Morristown, were elected members of the house of assembly, forming with Mr. Fitzherbert the first solid Democratic delegation from Morris county to the legislature, in many years.

In 1912 came the bitterly fought triangular contest for the presidency between Woodrow Wilson, the choice of the Democracy, Theodore Roosevelt, the candidate of the Progressive Republicans, and William H. Taft, the standard bearer of the regular Republican party, and the choice of the united Republican party in 1908. With the Republican party hopelessly divided into two camps, fighting each other a little bit harder than either fought their ancient party enemies, the result was disaster for both, and Democracy triumphed. New Jersey gave Wilson 178,289, Roosevelt 145,410, Taft 88,835, the fourteen electoral votes of the State being given to a Democrat for the first time in many years. Morris county remained true to Wilson, giving his highest elector 5628 votes, against 4440 for the highest Roosevelt and 3329 for the highest Taft elector. For congress, the Fifth District, composed of Morris and Union counties, gave Tuttle, Democrat, 13,920; Runyon, Republican, 10,885; Ennis, Progressive, 7393. Morris county gave Tuttle 9020, Runyon 3645, Ennis 2881.

In 1913, for governor, the vote of the State stood: James Fairman Fielder, Democrat, 173,148; Edward C. Stokes, Republican, 140,298; Everett S. Colby, Progressive, 41,132. Morris county gave Fielder 5408, Stokes 4568, and Colby 1773. For state senator, Charles A. Rathbun, Republican, of Madison, was successful over Lyons, his Democratic opponent by a plurality of 229. George W. Downs, of Madison, and Harry W. Mutchler, of Rockaway, both Republicans, were elected members of the assembly.

Since 1844 Morris county has furnished four presidents of the New Jersey senate: Ephraim Marsh, 1849-50; George T. Werts, 1889; Mahlon Pitney, 1901; Thomas J. Hillery, 1908. Three speakers of the house have also been furnished by Morris county; Edward W. Whelpley, 1849; John Hill, 1866; Nathaniel Niles, 1872. During these years the county offices had been filled by both Democrats and Republicans, according to the personal strength of the candidates, and the condition of the state and national sentiment. The result of the local elections in general, however, was about the same as indicated in the foregoing pages. The county has been well governed by both parties, county interests never having been sacrificed for party gain.

The present board of chosen freeholders and the officers of the board follow:

Boonton Town—Peter Telfer, Charles E. Estler. Boonton Township—George A. Estler. Chatham—Joseph H. Conklin. Chester—Harold Van Natta. Denville—Elmer Dickerson, Mount Tabor. Dover—Leonard Elliott, John K. Cook. Hanover—Harrison D. Mead. Jefferson—George H. Hulmes, Lake Hopatcong. Madison—Frank C. Carle. Morris—Harry L. Prudden. Morristown—First Ward: Frank D. Abell; Second Ward: Jonathan R. Eichlin; Third Ward: Anderson M. Guerin; Fourth Ward: William J. Ambrose. Mendham—Theodore S. Hill. Mount Olive—Mahlon K. Tharp. Montville—Edward Kayhart. Passaic—E. Frank Oliver, New Vernon. Pequannock—Simon E. Estler, Butler. Randolph—William Kinney, Mine Hill. Rockaway—Christopher Kelly. Roxbury—John W. Fancher, Succasunna. Washington—William E. Coleman, German Valley. Wharton—John A. Birmingham.

Officers of the Board—Director: Simon E. Estler, Butler. Clerk: J. Arthur Richards, Dover. Counsel: John M. Mills, Morristown. County Collector: Joseph F. McLean, Butler. County Engineer: William E. King, Landing. County Supervisor of Roads: Michael P. Norris, Morristown.

County School Superintendent: J. Howard Hulsart, Ph.D., Dover. Steward of Alms House: Lewis Dufford. Matron of Alms House: Mrs. Lewis Dufford. Alms House Physician: Clifford Mills, Morristown. Jail Physician: James B. Griswold, Morristown. Keeper of County Jail: Edward Carroll. Matron of Children's Home: Mrs. Sarah Moore.



CHAPTER VI.

THE REVOLUTION — PRELIMINARY MEETINGS — MILITARY PREPARATION —
MORRIS COUNTY TROOPS IN THE FIELD — MORRIS COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR,

The Revolution—While the people of New Jersey were not as early sufferers from the ills which led to the Revolution, as were some of the other colonies, they were quick to discern that they could not long escape. They soon joined in the common cause, in which they were destined to take a most important part.

In 1772 the legislature comprised two bodies—the House of Assembly, elected by the people, and in which Jacob Ford and William Winds represented Morris county; and the Privy Council, appointed by the governor (Franklin), devoted to the King. On February 8, 1774, without reference to the council, the assembly designated nine of its members as a committee of correspondence, to coöperate with similar bodies in the other colonies. On June 11, following, the freeholders and inhabitants of Essex county assembled and recommended that each county should hold similar meetings and send delegates to a colonial convention which should appoint delegates to a general convention, with the object of formulating a general plan of union. Accordingly, “a respectable body of freeholders and inhabitants” met at Morristown, June 27th, and, under the chairmanship of Jacob Ford, adopted the following stirring resolutions:

“1st.—That George the Third is lawful and rightful king of Great Britain and all other his dominions and countries; and that as part of his dominions it is our duty not only to render unto him true faith and obedience, but also with our lives and fortunes to support and maintain the just dependence of these colonies upon the crown of Great Britain.

“2nd.—That it is our wish and desire, and we esteem it our greatest happiness and security, to be governed by the laws of Great Britain, and that we will always cheerfully submit to them as far as can be done consistently with the constitutional liberties and privileges of freeborn Englishmen.

“3d.—That the late acts of Parliament for imposing taxes for the purpose of raising a revenue in America are oppressive and arbitrary, calculated to disturb the minds and alienate the affections of the colonists from the mother country, are replete with ruin to both; and consequently that the authors and promoters of said acts, or of such doctrines of the right of taxing America being in the Parliament of Great Britain, are and should be deemed enemies to our king and happy constitution.

“4th.—That it is the opinion of this meeting that the act of Parliament for shutting up the port of Boston is unconstitutional, injurious in its principles to the general cause of American freedom, particularly oppressive to the inhabitants of that town, and that therefore the people of Boston are considered by us as suffering in the general cause of America.

“5th.—That unanimity and firmness in the colonies are the most effectual means to relieve our suffering brethren at Boston, to avert dangers justly to be apprehended from that alarming act commonly styled the Boston Port Bill, and to secure the invaded rights and privileges of America.

“6th.—That it is our opinion that an agreement between the colonies not to purchase or use any articles imported from Great Britain or from the East Indies, under such restrictions as may be agreed upon by the General Congress hereafter to be appointed by the colonies, would be of service in procuring a repeal of those acts.

“7th.—That we will most cheerfully join our brethren of the other counties in this province in promoting a union of the colonies by forming a General Congress of deputies to be sent from each of the colonies; and do now declare ourselves ready to send a committee to meet with those from the other counties at such time and place as by them may be agreed upon, in order to elect proper persons to represent this province in the said Congress.

"8th.—That it is the request of this meeting that the county committees, when met for the purposes aforesaid, do take into serious consideration the propriety of setting on foot a subscription for the benefit of the sufferers at Boston under the Boston Port Bill above mentioned, and the money arising from such subscriptions to be laid out as the committees so met shall think will best answer the ends proposed.

"9th.—That we will faithfully adhere to such regulations and restrictions as shall by the members of such Congress be agreed upon and judged most expedient for avoiding the calamities and procuring the benefits intended in the foregoing resolves.

"10th.—It is our request that the committee hereafter named do correspond and consult with such other committees as shall be appointed by the other counties in this province, and particularly that they meet with the said county committee in order to elect and appoint deputies to represent this province in a General Congress."

The committee appointed under the foregoing resolutions was made up of the leading men in all portions of the county, as follows:

Jacob Ford, of Woodbridge, where he was born in 1704. He was a pioneer in iron manufacture, operating many forges, and maintaining a general store at Morristown. He was a member of the first county court, which met at his house, and he was the builder of the edifice afterward known as Washington's Headquarters. He was a delegate to the provincial congress. He died January 19, 1777.

General William Winds was born on Long Island, about 1727, and when a young man came to New Jersey, settling near Dover. He was said to have held a commission during the French War, and as colonel and brigadier-general he made an excellent record in the Revolutionary War. He is described as "a man of great physical powers, tremendous voice, strong will, and indomitable courage; very impulsive, and calculated to be a leader and foremost in every popular movement." He died October 12, 1789, and a monument to his memory stands in Rockaway cemetery.

Abraham and Samuel Ogden, brothers, were ardent patriots. Their father, David Ogden, of Newark, a Supreme Court justice, was a pronounced royalist, as was his eldest son, Isaac. Abraham Ogden was a distinguished lawyer, United States district attorney under Washington, and a member of the legislature. Samuel Ogden commanded a company of militia during the Revolution, and afterward was a leading iron manufacturer at Boonton. He married a sister of Governor Morris, and they became the parents of the distinguished lawyer, David B. Ogden.

William De Hart served as major and lieutenant-colonel during the Revolution; he was a lawyer of ability, and a prominent resident of Morristown, one of whose streets is named in his honor.

Samuel Tuthill was also of Morristown, and became clerk and judge of the county court. He was a son-in-law of Jacob Ford Sr.

Jonathan Stiles, also of Morristown, had been sheriff, and became a county court judge. John Carle, also a county judge, lived in the southern part of Morris county; he was an elder in the Basking Ridge church, and a man held in high esteem. Philip Van Cortlandt, whose home was near Pompton, was a colonel during the Revolution.

The aforesaid committee, subsequent to the session of the General Congress in Philadelphia, called a public meeting in Morristown, and the following declaration was adopted and promulgated:

"At a meeting of the freeholders of the county of Morris, at Morristown, on Monday the 9th day of January, 1775, William Winds, Esq., chairman, the committee of correspondence for the county of Morris having produced and read the association of the Continental Congress, the same was deliberately considered by the whole assembly and by them unanimously approved as a wise, prudent and constitutional mode of opposition to the late several tyrannical and oppressive acts of the British



Ford's Powder Mill, 1776. (Plate of P. H. Hoffman).



Lindsley House, near Powder Mill. (Plate of P. H. Hoffman).

Parliament. Whereupon they unanimously determined strictly to abide by the same, and thanks to the delegates of this colony for their great attention to the rights and liberties of their constituents, and for the faithful discharge of the important trust reposed in them.

"The assembly then unanimously agreed that the inhabitants of each several township in the county should meet, at their respective places of holding town meetings, on Monday, the 23d day of January instant, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, then and there respectively to choose (by those who are qualified to vote for representatives in the legislature) a committee of observation, pursuant to and for the purposes expressed in the eleventh article of the said association. After which the committee of correspondence declared to the assembly that they had thought proper to dissolve themselves, in order that their constituents might have an opportunity of a new choice, and that they were dissolved accordingly. Whereupon Jacob Ford, William Winds and Jonathan Stiles, Esquires, Messrs. Jacob Drake, Peter Dickerson and Ellis Cook, together with Samuel Tuthill, Dr. William Hart and Abraham Ogden, Esquires, were elected; and at the same time authorized to instruct the representatives of this county when convened in General Assembly to join in the appointment of delegates for this colony to meet in General Congress at Philadelphia; but if the said Assembly should not appoint delegates for that purpose by the first day of April next, then the said committee of correspondence to meet with the several county committees of this colony and appoint the said delegates, at such time and place as shall be agreed upon by the said committees.

"The assembly afterwards, taking into consideration the conduct of James Rivington, printer in New York, in publishing two certain pamphlets—the one entitled 'A Friendly Address,' &c., &c., the other under the signature of 'A. W. Farmer,' and several others—all containing many falsehoods, wickedly calculated to divide the colonies, to deceive the ignorant, and to cause a base submission to the unconstitutional measures of the British Parliament for enslaving the colonies, do unanimously resolve that they esteem the said James Rivington an enemy to his country; and therefore that they will for the future refrain from taking his newspapers, and from all further commerce with him; and that by all lawful means in their power they will discourage the circulation of his papers in this county."

In the reorganization of the committee, it will be noted that the names of John Carle and Philip Van Cortland disappear, but the fact is not accounted for. Their successors were Colonel Jacob Drake and Peter Dickerson. Colonel Drake was a Virginian, and an early settler at Drakesville, Morris county, where he took up a large tract of land. He was colonel of the Western Battalion of Morris county militia, and resigned when elected to the first legislature. He lived to the venerable age of ninety-three years. Peter Dickerson came from Long Island to Morris county about 1741. He was an ardent patriot, and was a member of the Provincial Congress of 1776. He was captain of a company which he is said to have organized and equipped entirely at his own expense, an outlay for which he was never reimbursed.

On January 23d, 1775, committees were chosen in each township, but the full list of names is not of record. Those known are as follows: Hanover township—Matthias Burnet, Aaron Kitchel, David Bruen, Captain Stephen Dey, Stephen Munson, Benjamin Howell, Captain James Keen. For Pequannock township—Robert Gaston, Moses Tuttle, Stephen Jackson, Abraham Kitchel, Job Allen. David Thompson was at the head of the Mendham township committee. Each township committee was to procure signatures to a pledge of support of the Provincial and Continental congresses, a notable evidence of which is preserved in the pledge circulated by Captain Stephen Jackson, containing one hundred and seventy-two signatures, and printed in Dr. Tuttle's "Revolutionary Fragments." It is interesting to note that the form of pledge drawn up by the Hanover township committee was adopted by the Provincial Congress, May 31st, 1775.

On May 1st, 1775, the people of Morris county took a decided stand for military organization, as shown by the following:

"Pursuant to an appointment of a meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Morris, agreeable to notice given by the former committee of correspondence, the said freeholders and inhabitants did meet accordingly on Monday the first day of May *anno Domini* 1775—Jacob Ford, Esq., chairman; William De Hart, Esq., clerk—and came into the following votes and resolutions, to wit:

"That delegates be chosen to represent the county of Morris, and that the said delegates be vested with the power of legislation, and that they raise men, money and arms for the common defense, and point out the mode, method and means of raising, appointing and paying the said men and officers, subject to the control and direction of the Provincial and Continental Congress; and that afterward they meet in Provincial Congress with such counties as shall send to the same jointly with them to levy taxes on the province, with full power of legislative authority, if they think proper to exercise the same, for the said province; and the said Provincial Congress be subject to the control of the grand Continental Congress.

"And they proceeded to elect the following persons to be their delegates as aforesaid, to wit: William Winds, Esq., William De Hart, Esq., Silas Condict, Peter Dickerson, Jacob Drake, Ellis Cook, Jonathan Stiles, Esq., David Thompson, Esq., Abraham Kitchel.

"And pursuant to the above appointment the said delegates met at the house of Captain Peter Dickerson at Morristown, in the county of Morris, on the first day of May, 1775. Present: William Winds, Esq., Silas Condict, Peter Dickerson, Jacob Drake, Ellis Cook, Jonathan Stiles, Esq., David Thompson, Esq., Abraham Kitchel. William Winds, Esq., was unanimously chosen chairman. Archibald Dallas was appointed clerk.

"Voted, unanimously, that any five of the delegates when met be a body of the whole, and to make a board, and that the majority of them so met should make a vote.

"Voted, unanimously, that forces should be raised.

"Then the delegates adjourned till to-morrow at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to meet at the house of Captain Peter Dickerson, aforesaid."

At the adjourned meeting, the delegates voted to recruit three hundred volunteers—five companies of sixty men each, each with a captain and two lieutenants, with the exception of the first two companies, which were to be commanded by field officers. Officers were elected as follows: William Winds, colonel; William De Hart, major; Samuel Ball, Joseph Morris and Daniel Budd, captains. John Huntington and Silas Howell were designated as captain lieutenants—the former in Colonel Winds' and the latter in Major De Hart's company. The captains were authorized to appoint their lieutenants, and instructed to drill their companies one day a week until otherwise ordered. Per diem compensation was fixed as follows ("proclamation" money): Captains, 7 shillings; first lieutenants, 6 shillings; second lieutenants, 5 shillings; sergeants, 3½ shillings; privates, 3 shillings and to be provided with food, arms and ammunition. Major De Hart was authorized to procure 500 lbs. of powder and a ton of lead, and to store it in a magazine. The delegates recommended to those people capable of bearing arms, that they "provide themselves with arms and ammunition to defend their country in case of invasion."

The foregoing military preparation is especially notable from the fact that it was made a month previous to the action taken by the Provincial Congress (June 3, 1775) in relation to military organization, and the men who were primarily instrumental in the work are deserving of enduring remembrance. Those before mentioned were Colonel William Winds, Major William De Hart, Peter Dickerson and Jonathan Stiles. The new members were Silas Condict, of Morristown; Ellis Cook, of Hanover; David Thompson, of Mendham; and Abraham Kitchel, of Pequannock.

Silas Condict, born in 1738, was a son of Peter Condict, who removed

from Newark to Morristown about 1730. He was a man of good education, excellent ability, an exemplary Presbyterian, and an ardent patriot. He was of the committee which drafted the first State constitution of New Jersey; a member of the Committee of Safety, in 1777-78; and a member of the Continental Congress in 1783. He was county judge two terms; and was elected to the House of Assembly eight times, and was four times speaker of that body. He died September 18, 1801.

Ellis Cook was a man of lofty character; he sat in the council three years, and in the House of Assembly fourteen years.

David Thompson commanded a company of militia. He was a Presbyterian, and noted for his piety and patriotism, and his unswerving confidence in the Revolutionary cause. He said, in a particularly dark hour, "We can look to Jehovah when all other refuges fail." His wife was unsparing in her ministrations to the patriot soldiers passing by, declaring that "nothing is too good for the men who fight for our country."

Abraham Kitchel was born August 26, 1736, and died at Parsippany, January 11, 1807, and was a son of Joseph Kitchel. He was a lifelong member of the Rockaway church. A biographer describes him as a man of better education than was common among men of this day; of strong good sense, and firmness amounting to obstinacy.

Archibald Dallas, clerk of the meeting of delegates before referred to, made for himself an enviable military record. He was made second lieutenant in Meeker's company, First Battalion, December 9, 1775; also in Captain Howell's company, November 29, 1776; captain in Fourth Battalion, and also in Colonel Spencer's regiment, and was killed in battle, January 28, 1779.

Several of the delegates are again heard of—William Winds, William De Hart, Jacob Drake, Silas Condict and Ellis Cook—as being elected September 21st, 1775, as delegates to the Provincial Congress to meet at Trenton, October 3d following. It was the last Provincial Congress; it held several sessions, and adopted the first State constitution of New Jersey, which continued in force until the adoption of the constitution of 1834. Silas Condict was a member of the committee which drafted the instrument. The congress finally adjourned July 2d, 1776, two days before the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

Of the officers of the First Morris county company, as before stated, prior to the action of the Provincial Congress looking to military organization, a number came to distinction. Colonel Winds, Major De Hart and Captains Howell and Morris soon took their place in the Jersey line of the Continental forces. Captain Morris commanded the First Company, First Battalion, in the first establishment, was promoted to major, and died from wounds received in the battle of Germantown. Captain Howell commanded the Second Company in the same battalion, and served until September 26, 1780.

The first permanent military establishment was effected in pursuance of a call for troops from New Jersey, made by the Continental Congress, October 9, 1775. The call was for two battalions of eight companies each; each company was to comprise a captain, lieutenant, ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, and 68 privates. The privates were to be enlisted for one year, and to be allowed \$5 per month, and in lieu of bounty, a felt hat, a pair of yarn stockings and a pair of shoes; the men were to provide their own arms. After some discussion, it was decided that the officers should be appointed by the State, subject to confirmation by the

Continental Congress. Organization being effected, on November 10th, six companies were sent to hold the fort in the Highlands on the Hudson river; November 27th, the remainder of the two battalions were barracked in New York, where on December 8th they were joined by the Highlands garrison. The two battalions were respectively designated as the First, or Eastern Battalion; and the Second, or Western Battalion, of the first establishment. Lord Stirling, colonel of the former, was soon promoted to brigadier-general, and was succeeded in the colonelcy by Lieutenant Colonel William Winds, with William De Hart as major. At least three companies of the battalion were from Morris county—First Company, Capt. Joseph Morris; Lieuts. Daniel Baldwin and Daniel Brown; Ensign Jonathan F. Morris. Second Company—Capt. Silas Howell; Lieuts. John Mercer and Richard Johnson; Ensign Jacob Kemper. Fifth Company—Capt. Joseph Meeker; Lieuts. Yelles (or Giles) Mead and Archibald Dallas; Ensign George Ross.

It is difficult to trace the service of the Morris county companies above mentioned. Three companies were sent to Queens county, New York, to arrest Tories; while the other companies of the First Battalion, under Colonel Winds, were stationed at Perth Amboy and Elizabethtown until May, 1776, when, with the Second Battalion and a new Third Battalion, they took part in the operations against Quebec, subsequently going into barracks at Fort Ticonderoga, where they remained until returned to New Jersey for muster-out in November, 1776.

The Third Battalion contained one Morris county Company (the Fifth) officered by Capt. Peter Dickerson, of Morristown; Lieuts. Stephen Dunham and David Tuttle; and Ensign William Tenbrook.

The men of the first three battalions suffered much discomfort. An inspector found many destitute of many articles of dress; "supplies of every kind they want, but shoes and stockings they are in the last necessity for, many having neither." They were reported as well fed, and as having efficient arms.

Of the four battalions from New Jersey called for by congress in September, 1776, to serve "during the war," the first three were principally made up by re-enlistments from the first three original battalions. In the First, Silas Newcomb was made colonel, vice Winds, retired; and the former was subsequently followed in the colonelcy by Matthias Ogden. Major De Hart remained, and became lieutenant colonel. Joseph Morris served as captain of the First Company until promoted to major, with John Mercer as first lieutenant; Robert Robertson as second lieutenant, until he resigned on account of wounds; and Simon Mash as ensign. Silas Howell remained as captain of the Second Company, with John Van Anglen (afterward captain), as first lieutenant; Archibald Dallas as second lieutenant; and John Howell (afterward captain) as ensign. Captain Meeker went home at the expiration of his term of service, his first lieutenant, Giles Mead, remaining as lieutenant of the Third Company, Captain John Conway; John Flanham was second lieutenant, and Ebenezer Axtell was ensign.

Captain Peter Dickerson's Company re-enlisted, and became the First Company of the Third Battalion. The retiring officers were succeeded by First Lieutenant Samuel Flanagan (later captain), Second Lieut. Jonathan Brewer, and Ensign Edward D. Thomas, later first lieutenant.

The Third Company in the Fourth Battalion, second establishment, had for officers: Capt. Noadiah Wade, 1st Lieut. Zophar Carnes; 2d Lieut.

John Pipes, and Ensign Clement Wood; it was mustered into service June 12, 1777.

Besides these, there were many other Morris county men. John Doughty commanded a company in the Third Battalion; he was promoted to major, and afterward served with distinction in the artillery.

The troops designated above took the field early in 1777, under Gen. William Maxwell, and were known as Maxwell's Brigade, in Maj. Gen. Adam Stephen's division. Gen. Stryker, in his revolutionary history, credits the brigade with most active and efficient service. It marched to Pennsylvania, opened the battle of Brandywine, and skirmished with the enemy constantly until its encampment at Germantown, where it fought on October 4th, under Lord Stirling. The entire command distinguished itself, the First Battalion suffering severely in officers and men. It wintered at Valley Forge, and after the British evacuated Philadelphia it was detached to harass Gen. Clinton's forces. Under Washington the brigade, with other troops, crossed the Delaware, and met the enemy near Freehold. Augmented by other troops, it came under the general command of Gen. Lafayette, and fought in the battle of Monmouth. Probably participating in the same action were three companies recently recruited, who joined the brigade June 5th, 1778; they were: Capt. Luse's company, 2d Regt.; Capt. Cox's and Capt. Ballard's companies, 3d Regt.; there were also Morris county recruits in other companies.

Maxwell's Brigade wintered mostly at Elizabethtown, small detachments being sent to Newark and Spanktown (Rahway). In May, 1779, on account of the massacre at Wyoming, the brigade was sent to that region, returning to New Jersey in October. It fought at Springfield on June 23d, 1780.

In 1778 Congress ordered a consolidation, and the New Jersey troops were formed into three battalions, but this was not fully effected until the summer of 1780. Matthias Ogden became colonel of the 1st Regiment, Israel Shreve of the 2d, and Elias Dayton of the 3d. Recruits were also procured for the Eastern regiment of Morris county, Col. Sylvanus Seeley.

Gen. Maxwell resigned in July, 1780, and was succeeded by Col. Elias Dayton, who commanded the brigade until the end of the war. In 1781 the brigade took part in the siege of Yorktown, Virginia, and witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne. It received the proclamation of the cessation of hostilities April 19th, 1783, and it was disbanded November 3d following.

Morris county men were found in regiments raised under authority of Congress for the Continental army, and particularly in Spencer's regiment, and the Commander-in-Chief's Guard. The latter, also called the Life Guard, and Washington's Bodyguard, was a picked body of 180 men, selected from the ranks of the army, for their good conduct and soldierly bearing. Every State was represented. Its motto was "Conquer or Die." It was latterly commanded by Captain William Colfax, of Pequannock township, who succeeded Caleb Gibbs, of Rhode Island, the first commander.

Colonel Oliver Spencer's regiment was often known as the Fifth Battalion, Jersey Line. Col. Spencer was son-in-law of Robert Ogden, and a brother-in-law of Robert Ogden Jr., of Col. Matthias Ogden, and of Capt. (afterward Governor) Aaron Ogden. Jabez Campfield, surgeon, was of Morristown; his surgeon's mate was John Darcy, afterward a

distinguished surgeon, of Hanover. Darcy commanded a militia brigade in the War of 1812; he was father of Gen. John S. Darcy, of Newark.

The Militia—The Militia was distinct from the Continental army. In August, 1775, the Provincial Congress called upon Morris county for two regiments and one battalion of militia; the regiments were known as the Eastern and Western Battalions. Six of the Morris county companies were to be "minute-men," ready to march instantly on call. They were to provide themselves with "a good musket or firelock and bayonet, sword or tomahawk, a steel ramrod, worm, priming wire and brush fitted thereto, a cartouch box to contain 23 rounds of cartridges, twelve flints, and a knapsack." Many of the men joined the Continental army, and on February 29, 1776, the organization was dissolved, the men being incorporated in the militia. The officers of the "minute-men" were: Col. William Winds; Lieut. Col. William De Hart; Maj. David Bates; Adjutant Joseph Morris; Surgeon Timothy Johnes; 1st Company—Capt. Samuel Ball, 1st Lieut. Daniel Baldwin; 2d Lieut. Moses Kitchel; Ensign David Tuttle. 2d Company—Capt. Silas Howell; 1st Lieut. Joseph Lindsley; 2d Lieut. Richard Johnston. 3d Company—Capt. David Thompson; 1st Lieut. Noadiah Wade; 2d Lieut. Isaac Morris; Ensign Samuel Day. 4th Company—Capt. Ebenezer Condit; 1st Lieut. Benoni Hathaway; 2d Lieut. Moses Prudden; Ensign Joseph Beach. 5th Company—Capt. Jacob Drum; 1st Lieut. Joshua Gordon; 2d Lieut. Levy Howel; Ensign Caleb Horton Jr. 6th Company—Capt. Robert Gaston; 1st Lieut. Josiah Hall. These names would make it probable that the first company was from Hanover, the second from Madison and Morristown, the third from Mendham, the fourth from Morristown, the fifth from Roxbury, and the sixth from Rockaway.

In June, 1776, Congress called upon New Jersey for 3300 militia to reinforce the army in New York. Morris and Sussex counties were to furnish one battalion, and its officers were: Col. Ephraim Martin, Lieut. Col. John Munson, Maj. Cornelius Ludlow, Adjutant Joseph King, Quartermaster Joshua Gordon, Surgeon Jonathan Horton, Surgeon's Mate David Ervin. Munson lived near Rockaway, engaged in iron manufacture, he was afterward colonel of the Western Battalion. Ludlow had been major of the Eastern Battalion. Horton had been surgeon of the Western Battalion, and was afterward a surgeon in the Continental army.

To quote Gen. Stryker, "The good service performed by the militia of the State is fully recorded in history. At the fights at Quinton's Bridge, Hancock's Bridge, Three Rivers, Connecticut Farms and Van Nest's Mills, they bore an active part; while at the battles of Long Island, Trenton, Assunpink, Princeton, Germantown, Springfield and Monmouth, they performed efficient service."

The Eastern Battalion, Col. Jacob Ford Jr., successfully covered Washington's retreat across New Jersey after the evacuation of New York, in 1776. In the battle of Springfield, the attempt of Knyphausen to reach Morristown was foiled principally by the militia.

Arnold's Light Horse was an independent organization, entirely made up in Morris county, and which won for itself an enviable distinction for its long and faithful service and brilliant achievements.

To quote a former annalist: The women of Morris county were not at all behind the men in their patriotism, and in generous sacrifices for their country. They nobly sustained and encouraged their fathers, brothers, husbands and sons, in their work, and in the care of the sick and wounded,

in making clothing for the men; and in tilling the soil while the men were in the ranks they contributed their full share to the good cause. The story of Ann Kitchel, of Whippany, sister of Captain Timothy Tuttle, and wife of Uzal Kitchel, is well known. Being urged by a timid deacon to procure a British protection she told him, "having a husband, father, and five brothers, in the American army, if the God of Battles do not care for us, we will fare with the rest."

MORRIS COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Morris county is a full sharer in the glories of the Civil War, and countless numbers of her sons gave their lives in defense of the Union. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, the militia system had fallen into disuse, and there were but three uniformed independent companies in existence—the National Guards, of Boonton, Capt. Edwin K. Bishop; the Morris Greys, Capt. William Duncan; and the Ringgold Artillery, Capt. Richard M. Stites.

On April 22d. 1861, three days after the Massachusetts troops had been fired upon in Baltimore, a mass meeting was held in Morristown, Hon. George T. Cobb presiding. Patriotic addresses were delivered by Jacob W. Miller, Jacob Vanatta, Theodore Little, Rev. G. D. Brewerton and Col. Samuel F. Headley, and stirring resolutions were adopted. William C. Baker, Dr. Ebenezer B. Woodruff and Jacob Vanatta were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the equipment of volunteers and provisions for their families. Over \$2600 was instantly subscribed. Similar meetings with similar results were held in every village. On May 31st a flag was raised on Morris Green, and Captains Bishop's, Duncan's and Stites' companies paraded. Neither entered the service as a unit; the men enlisted in companies which were immediately to take the field, Capt. Bishop, with many of his men, going with Company H, 2d New Jersey Regiment, from Newark, while others attached themselves to the 3d New Jersey Regiment, the Excelsior Brigade of New York, and other commands.

In Morristown, a Soldiers' Aid Society was organized, with Mrs. Nelson Wood as president, Mrs. Sherman Broadwell as vice-president, Mrs. Vancleve Dalrymple as treasurer, and Miss Robinson as secretary. This society was maintained throughout the war period, and labored incessantly in providing for soldiers' families, and for the sick and wounded from the front. Similar organizations were formed in various towns and villages throughout the county.

7th New Jersey Regiment—Under President Lincoln's call of July 24, 1861, Capt. James M. Brown recruited what became Company K, 7th New Jersey Regiment—the first distinctively Morris county company. On October 1st the company assembled in the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, when Alfred Mills, on behalf of friends, presented to Capt. James M. Brown a sword, sash and pistol, and Rev. David Irving, for the Morris County Bible Society, gave to each volunteer a volume containing the Psalms and New Testament. Next day the company departed, and reaching Washington City was encamped on Meridian Hill until December, thence leaving for Budd's Ferry, Maryland, where it became a part of the 3d Brigade of Hooker's division. The next spring it was engaged in the Peninsular campaign, participating in the battle of Williamsburg. With its regiment, the company subsequently fought at Fair Oaks, and in the Seven Days Battles. Later it was engaged in the operations along the Orange & Alexandria rail-

road, and at Bristow Station aided in the attack upon Ewell's division of Jackson's command, and the capture of his baggage. It took part in the second battle of Bull Run, and the battle of Chantilly, where Gen. Kearny was killed. It was engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; in the latter engagement the regiment captured from the enemy five colors and 300 prisoners. It made the long march to Gettysburg, and fought in the great battle there, its position being in the famous peach orchard. Other engagements in which it bore itself heroically were Manassas Gap, McLean's Ford, and Mine Run, and then wintered at Brandy Station. In May, 1864, it entered upon the Wilderness campaign, and continued under Grant until the close of the war.

Southard's Engineers—The second contribution from Morris county was a portion of Capt. Southard's Company K, 8th New York Regiment, Engineers. The Morris county contingent was recruited by Lieut. (afterward Major) H. M. Dalrymple. It performed arduous service in the Department of the South, under Generals T. W. Sherman, Hunter, Mitchell and Gilmore. It took part in the siege of Pulaski, the battle of Pocataligo, Hunter's operations against Charleston, and the siege of Fort Sumter and Charleston, under Gen. Gilmore, erecting the famous Swamp Angel battery which threw shells into Charleston. In 1864 the command was transferred to the Army of the James, and served in front of Petersburg and Richmond.

President's Guard—Being unable to find a place for his company (the Morris Greys) in a New Jersey regiment, Capt. William Duncan recruited a company which contained the greater number of his men, for the District of Columbia Volunteers, to be attached to the President's Guard. The company was 70 men strong, 40 being from Boonton.

11th New Jersey Regiment—In May, 1862, Governor Olden, anticipating a further call for troops, authorized the formation of the 11th Regiment, for three years service. Capt. Dorastus B. Logan at once began recruiting for what became Company H, and about the same time Capt. Thomas J. Halsey, of Dover, began the formation of what became Company E. The regimental organization was completed, and under the President's call of July 7th, was mustered into the service of the United States on August 18th. A week later it left for Washington City, where it was attached to Carr's Brigade, Sickles's Division. It bore itself bravely in a notable list of battles, all except that of Gettysburg being in Virginia: Fredericksburg; Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Kelly's Ford, Locust Grove, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Totopotomoy Creek, Cold Harbor, Baker's Mills, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, North Bank of James River, Ream's Station, Fort Sedgwick, Poplar Spring, capture of Petersburg, Amelia Springs, Farmville, and Appomattox.

15th New Jersey Regiment—This regiment was recruited in the summer of 1862, with two companies from Morris county (C and F), and was mustered into service August 25th. Its first engagement was at Fredericksburg, after which it took part in the famous "mud march." It was next engaged in the Chancellorsville campaign, and fought at Gettysburg and at Spottsylvania Court House, where it made a splendid charge, suffering great loss. It shared in the advance upon Petersburg, and served under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. At Fisher's Hill, September 22d, 1864, with its brigade, the regiment made a brilliant charge, capturing a number of guns, and was almost equally conspicuous at Cedar Creek. It then served

in the operations against Petersburg and Richmond, and was present at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. Its list of battles fought comprises nearly all those of the Army of the Potomac from December, 1862, to the end of the war.

27th New Jersey Regiment—In this regiment were the following companies from Morris county: Company B, from Randolph and Washington, Capt. John T. Alexander; Company C, from Roxbury, Capt. Nelson H. Drake; Company E, from Chatham and Hanover, Capt. August D. Blanchet; Company G, from Pequannock, Capt. James Plant; Company I, from Morris and Chester, Capt. Alfred H. Condict; Company L, from Rockaway, Capt. Henry F. Willis. The regiment was mustered into service September 19, 1862, and left for the field October 10th. After a brief stay at Washington City, it was sent to the Army of the Potomac and assigned to the Ninth Corps. It was engaged at Fredericksburg, and was afterward sent west, serving in Kentucky and Tennessee. An incident of this service was a serious accident suffered in crossing the Cumberland river in small boat loads, when thirty-two men were drowned. The regiment was mustered out at Newark, July 2d, 1863.

33d New Jersey Regiment—Company I of this regiment, Capt. Samuel F. Waldron, entered the service in September, 1863. After brief service in Virginia, the regiment was transferred to Sherman's army, in the west, and under him fought its way from Chattanooga (where Capt. Waldron was killed) to Atlanta, made the "March to the Sea," and the ensuing campaign of the Carolinas, winding up with the defeat and capture of Gen. Johnston's army.

30th New Jersey Regiment—In this regiment was Capt. D. S. Allen's Company K, formed in Morris county, which entered service in the fall of 1864, and remained until the close of the war, its career beginning in front of Petersburg, and being identified with all the subsequent operations of the Army of the Potomac.

Miscellaneous—In August, 1863, under the draft law then in force, Morris county was called upon for 3,127 men, but credits allowed reduced the number to 611. In February, 1865, 333 drafted men were called for, but before they were drawn the call was rescinded on account of the victory at Petersburg. In March, 1864, Capt. D. H. Ayers recruited a company for the 5th New Jersey Regiment. In May of the same year a company of Home Guards was organized in Morristown, officered as follows: Capt. Fred. Dellicker, 1st Lieut. Horace Ayers, 2d Lieut. D. D. Craig.

When Lee's army invaded the north in June, 1863, Capt. George Gage recruited a company which went to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to aid in the defense of that city, the State capital. It was mustered out after the glorious victory of Gettysburg rendered its longer stay unnecessary. While the company was absent, a "peace meeting" was held on "The Green" in Morristown. While its speakers were criticizing the administration and the conduct of the war, news was received of the victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, and the affair collapsed. An enthusiastic meeting celebrated the great victories in the evening, on the same spot.

About the same time, Capts. Edward Bishop and Richard Foster recruited two companies for the 1st New Jersey Regiment. They did not enter the service, but from them was formed what became Company K (Capt. Foster), of that regiment. The men saw severe service in the Wilderness campaign, and all the subsequent battles and operations in Virginia, culminating in the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

CHAPTER VII.

BENCH AND BAR OF MORRIS COUNTY

Morris county has always been fortunate in the possession of distinguished clergymen and able lawyers. Bushrod Washington, one of the ablest of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, at the beginning of the last century, had the very highest opinion of the bar of New Jersey, and very frequently expressed his appreciation of their learning and ability. The legal profession of Morris county, since the year 1800, has given two Governors to New Jersey; a Secretary of the Navy, and two Judges of the United States Court to the Republic; a Chief Justice and several Associate Justices to the Supreme Court of this State; and it has sent several Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States. It has been represented many times in the Senate and General Assembly of New Jersey, and has always had among its members some of the brightest names in the profession. It need not therefore fear a comparison with the lawyers of any other part of this State. It is probable that when Judge Washington passed his encomium on the bar of New Jersey he did not forget the gentlemen who practiced in his court, and who came from Morris county, and that these gentlemen aided him in forming the favorable opinion he so frequently expressed.

In 1889 the late Hon. John Whitehead wrote for *The True Democratic Banner* of Morristown an excellent series of reminiscient articles relating to the legal and judicial worthies of the past, and which he expanded in his monumental "Judicial and Civil History of New Jersey." From files of the newspaper before mentioned, the present writer derives much of the information contained in the following pages, and it is only an honest rendering unto Caesar that some mention be here made of the highly endowed and useful man to whose memory this appreciation is due.

John Whitehead was a native of Ohio, born in 1819. Left fatherless when a lad, he was reared by his uncle, Hon. Asa Whitehead, then a leading lawyer in Newark, New Jersey, and under whose office tutorship he prepared for the law. In 1840 he was admitted to the bar, and practiced in association with his uncle for three years, and afterward alone. In 1856 he was appointed a United States Circuit Court Commissioner, and in discharge of the onerous duties of investigating complaints for violation of Federal statutes his skill in practice and breadth of legal knowledge and his judicial temperament commanded general admiration.

Mr. Whitehead was wholly destitute of political ambition, and aside from his profession he gave himself almost entirely to literature and kindred subjects. He made valuable contributions to the legal literature of the State, and his lectures on history and philology were of much merit. His largest work was the history beforementioned—one of enduring value. He was an earnest and persistent advocate of education in a day when this important subject was largely neglected and herculean effort was needed to arouse and maintain interest. As early as 1845 he was a member of the Newark School Committee, the meetings of which were held in his office. This body became the Board of Education in 1851, and Mr. Whitehead was secretary and treasurer until 1855. He was for years secretary of the State Society of Teachers and Friends of Education,

in behalf of which he spent much time visiting different parts of the State, arousing the people to a deeper interest in the schooling of their children. He was also a prominent member of the American Association for the Advancement of Education, comprising many of the most distinguished educators and men of learning throughout the country. Although not a pronounced Abolitionist, he had a deep sympathy for the colored race and labored earnestly and intelligently for its advancement.

In 1861, Mr. Whitehead took up his residence in Morristown, where he continued until his death. He devoted years of patient labor and unflagging zeal to the establishment of the Morristown Library, which he had the great satisfaction of seeing opened to the public on August 14, 1876. In 1891 Mr. Whitehead was elected president of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and during the several years he held that position he largely increased its membership. In 1893 he was elected a vice-president of the National Society of the same order. His entire life was marked by intelligent devotion to the best interests of the community.

GABRIEL H. FORD

The name which first presents itself to the memory when reference is made to the bar of Morris county and those who were here about seventy-five years ago, is that of Hon. Gabriel H. Ford. He was not in practice for several years before his death, but was a prominent figure in this locality from the beginning to the middle of the last century. Independent of all other considerations, he would have been entitled to respect for his descent from a remarkable and distinguished ancestry. His grandfather, Jacob Ford, came to Morristown from Woodbridge, New Jersey, where he was born in 1704. He was one of the first to embark in the iron business in Morris county, and was very largely engaged in that and other business until the time of his death. From the frequency with which his name appears on the public records of his day, it would seem that he was one of the foremost men of his time. He was a Judge of the County Court, which at one time met at his house. He was the proprietor of the ground on which is situate the mansion which he built for his son, Jacob Ford Jr., now called "Washington's Headquarters." In addition to the many local offices held by him, he was at the very outset of the Revolution a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey. He died in 1777.

His son, Jacob Ford Jr., was also a very remarkable man. He seems to have succeeded his father in business, and to have inherited his public spirit. He was an ardent patriot, a friend of General Washington, and rose to the rank of colonel in the Revolutionary army. His widow received General Washington at the "Headquarters" and entertained him there during the years 1779-80. Colonel Ford died early, however, in January, 1777, a few days before his father, and in his thirty-eighth year. General Washington directed that he should be buried with military honors.

Judge Ford was not born in the Headquarters, as they were built, as near as can be ascertained, in 1774. His birth was in 1765. His father married Theodosia, daughter of Rev. Timothy Johnes, for so many years the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, so that Judge Ford's ancestry through both father and mother was of the very best. He graduated from Princeton College in 1784, and entered the office of Abraham Ogden at Newark as a student-at-law. Here he met, as fellow students, several men who afterwards became eminent lawyers—William

Griffith, Richard Stockton, Alexander C. McWhorter, and Josiah Ogden Hoffman, afterwards of New York. Judge Ford was licensed as an attorney in 1789, and became counselor in 1793. After he completed the term of his clerkship he began the practice of his profession at Morristown, and became a successful practitioner. In the early part of the last century an attempt was made to obtain a better tribunal than was afforded by the Court of Common Pleas, where there was no lawyer on the bench. The State was divided into districts, and persons "skilled in the law" were appointed judges to preside over the county courts in these several districts. Judge Ford was appointed one of these judges, and Morris, Bergen, Essex and Sussex composed the district assigned to him. He held this position but a very short time and was soon transferred to the bench of the Supreme Court as an Associate Justice. He remained on the bench for twenty-one years, having been twice re-elected. He died at the "Headquarters," in 1849, eighty-five years of age. He was a gentleman of the old school, dignified and courteous in manner, and very precise in dress and conversation. He was exceedingly systematic, carrying his love of order into all his business, even to the planting of trees in his garden. While on the bench he was severe to criminals, whom it became his duty to punish. Before he was appointed judge he had acquired the reputation of being a successful lawyer and able advocate, especially before juries, and this ability as an advocate he carried with him on the bench in his charge to jurors. Judge Ford spent the years which remained to him after he retired from the bench in dignified retirement at his home in the "Headquarters." Dr. Timothy Johnes in the records of the First Presbyterian Church spelled the family name with the initial letter duplicated, *Fford*, and by some the name was originally written Foard.

MAHLON DICKERSON

Mahlon Dickerson, one of New Jersey's most historic characters, was more particularly identified with the political affairs of the State and Nation than with his profession, although he practiced for a few years in Morristown. He was born at Hanover Neck, April 17, 1770, the oldest of five children. His father, Jonathan Dickerson, was a direct descendant from Philemon Dickerson, who came from England to Massachusetts early in the seventeenth century, settled at Salem in 1638, and in 1643 went to Southold, Long Island. His grandson Peter came to Morris county in 1741, married a Morris county woman, and lived in Morristown. He engaged early in the Revolution, and recruited and equipped at his own expense a company of infantry. It is said that he was never reimbursed for this large outlay. One of his daughters became the wife of Colonel Jacob Drake, father of Hon. George K. Drake; and one of his sons, Jonathan, was the father of Mahlon Dickerson. Jonathan Dickerson, with one Le Fevre, purchased the iron mine at Succasunna, afterward famous as the Dickerson Mine, and which Mahlon, after his father's death, worked most successfully, reaping from it an abundant fortune.

Mahlon Dickerson was prepared for college probably at Morristown and graduated from Princeton in 1789. In 1793 he was admitted to the bar. In 1797 he "removed to foreign parts," as appears by a rule entered in a cause in which he was attorney. The "foreign parts" thus mentioned was none other than Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, whither he removed and engaged in practice. His tastes, however, inclined him to public life as more congenial. He was elected councilman soon after taking up his resi-

dence in Philadelphia, in 1803 chosen recorder, and was also made commissioner of bankruptcy. In 1805 he was appointed adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, the position giving him the title of general, which ever after adhered to him. In 1810 he returned to New Jersey and located at Succasunna, for the purpose of developing his mines, but was almost immediately called to what was destined to be a brilliant and successful political career.

In 1811 he was elected to the legislature, and was twice re-elected. In 1813, William S. Pennington resigned as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and on October 30th of the same year Mr. Dickerson was selected to fill the vacancy. At the same time he was appointed court reporter (a position which had been filled by his predecessor, Judge Pennington), but declined. In 1814 he was nominated for United States Senator, but his name was withdrawn. On October 26th, 1815, he was unanimously elected governor, at the joint session of the two houses of the legislature, which then had the power of filling that office. In the following year he was re-elected without opposition. The governor was then also chancellor, and Governor Dickerson discharged the duties of both positions. None of his judicial decisions are reported. In February, 1817, he resigned the governorship, having been elected United States Senator, which high office he held for twelve years, Theodore Frelinghuysen being his fellow senator during his second term. His third senatorial election was in 1829, when a successor was chosen for the unexpired term of Senator Bateman, which ran to 1833. The choice of Dickerson was the result of a union of Whigs and Democrats, he himself being a Democrat. The Whigs had a majority on joint ballot, but were divided between rival candidates, one of whom was Samuel L. Southard, then Secretary of the Navy under President Adams. After the tenth ballot a resolution was adopted declaring Mr. Southard ineligible by reason of non-residence. Some of the Whigs opposed to Mr. Southard voted for this resolution, which without their aid would have been defeated. In revenge, Southard's friends voted for Mr. Dickerson, resulting in his election. The fact testifies to his worthiness, otherwise it would have been impossible for him to receive the votes of his political opponents. Mr. Dickerson was a warm supporter of President Jackson. He was among the very earliest protective tariff advocates, and rarely could the subject be mentioned in the Senate without his voice being heard, and some of his speeches were widely disseminated through the press. His third senatorial term expired in 1833.

In 1832 Mr. Dickerson was frequently mentioned as a suitable candidate for the vice-presidency, and in April of that year the Democratic members of the legislature unanimously adopted a resolution recommending his nomination. This would probably have resulted had it not been that Mr. Van Buren had been rejected as Minister to Russia, and his party thought it necessary to vindicate him before the people. After retiring from the senate, Mr. Dickerson returned to Succasunna, but in the fall of the same year he was again sent to the legislature. In 1834 he was nominated for the Russian ambassadorship, but declined. In the same year, President Jackson named him as Secretary of the Navy; he was confirmed without opposition, and continued in the secretaryship during the remainder of Jackson's term, and for two years of Van Buren's presidency, resigning in 1838 and again returning home, in the conviction that his political career was ended. But in 1840 President Van Buren appointed him Judge of the United States Court for the District of New Jersey, which position he

resigned after six months, his brother, Philemon Dickerson, being appointed to succeed him. In 1844 he sat as a member of the convention called to revise the constitution of New Jersey, and this marked the end of his public service. After his retirement from political life, he became president of the American Institute, and delivered before that body two addresses in which he unmistakably denounced free trade doctrines; these were printed, and exerted a wide influence.

Mr. Dickerson's characteristics as a lawyer and jurist can scarcely be measured, for the reason that he gave to his profession but few years of his long life. He was a man of remarkable personality and impressive appearance, standing over six feet in height, and well proportioned. He never married. He was an arduous student, and never undertook the examination of any subject without mastering it. He was a man of the loftiest integrity, and his name was a synonym for all that is scrupulously just.

PHILEMON DICKERSON

Philemon Dickerson, youngest child of Jonathan Dickerson, and brother of Mahlon Dickerson, was born in 1790, in Morris county. He received his professional education in Philadelphia, mainly through the efforts of his brother Mahlon. He was licensed as an attorney in New Jersey in 1813, as a counsellor in 1817, and in 1834 was made sergeant. He resided and practised in Paterson, and in 1833 was elected to the legislature. In 1836 he was made governor, and held this position for one year. His decisions as chancellor, reported in volume 3 of H. W. Green's Reports, are much esteemed; one, in the case of Hulme vs. Shreve, was very elaborate. It is claimed for him that not one of his final decrees was ever reversed by the Court of Errors. Mr. Van Buren, at the very close of his administration, appointed him judge of the United States District Court of New Jersey, which place he held for twenty years, and until his death. It was then almost a sinecure. Little opportunity was given him for the exhibition of legal learning and ability, but he filled the place to the satisfaction of the bar. He was one of the judges of the United States Circuit Court, of which court he was ex-officio a member, in the celebrated case of Goodyear and Day, in which Daniel Webster made his last great forensic effort. Governor Philemon Dickerson was one of the Democratic candidates for Congress in 1839, to whom a certificate of election was refused by Governor Pennington on account of alleged irregularities in returns of votes. He was, however, admitted to a seat by the majority of the House of Representatives, which was Democratic in politics. From this political event there originated the contest which has been called the "Broad Seal War," and which at the time gave rise to the greatest excitement. Governor Dickerson died in 1862. He was not an orator, and did not gain his reputation in the trial of causes. He had a large and remunerative practice. He was a man of excellent judgment, of sound common sense, and deservedly held a high rank as a safe and discreet counsellor.

OLIVER H. HENRY

Oliver H. Henry, familiarly known as Hill Henry, confined his practice principally to trials before justices of the peace. He was licensed as an attorney in February, 1815. He was no mean antagonist in the branch of the profession in which he seemed to delight, and his services were in constant demand. He was a man of considerable wit. One instance, tradi-

tionally preserved, will illustrate this characteristic: He was counsel for the defendant in a trial before a country justice. The opposing counsel had been successful in every motion he had made, and in every objection he had interposed in the cause to any motion from the counsel of the defendant. Mr. Henry became much provoked, but not thinking it good policy to vent his wrath on the justice, he began to torment his opponent. That worthy, in turn, grew wrathful and rather uncivilly asked Henry to go to a place not mentioned often even in a justice's court. Mr. Henry promptly declined the invitation, and as promptly suggested that, as the "Squire" had granted every motion that counsel of the plaintiff had made, he might go, if requested.

HENRY A. FORD

Henry A. Ford, son of Judge Gabriel H. Ford, was born at the Washington Headquarters, Morristown, June 14, 1793. His father had pronounced views as to college life, believing it to be demoralizing, and he did not send any of his sons to such institutions. He did not, however, neglect their education. Henry was sent to the Morris Academy, in Morristown, and also studied under his accomplished father, with most excellent results. He became known as a really learned man, with fine literary tastes. His love for the classics abided with him his life through, and to the last he was able to quote largely from the Latin poets. He was licensed as an attorney in 1816, and as a counsellor in 1820. He was a remarkably close cross-examiner; he was frank and clear in his address before a jury; and his unquestioned honesty commanded the confidence of both bench and bar. He delivered the oration at the dedication of the new court house in 1827. The committee of arrangements for this occasion included George K. Drake, William Halsey, Theodore Frelinghuysen and Jacob W. Miller.

Mr. Ford was prosecutor of the pleas in Morris county for five years from March, 1832. During his term of office was committed the celebrated Sayre murder. Mr. Sayre lived at the lower end of South street, near the Seminary, his family consisting of himself, his wife, their two daughters and a servant. He had as a farm worker a Switzer, Antoine Le Blanc. One summer night in 1833, Le Blanc called Sayre and his wife to the barn, where he killed them both, then went to the house and murdered the servant; fortunately, Sayre's daughters were away from home, and thus probably escaped a like fate. The murderer then put on his employer's clothes, ransacked the house, bundled up his plunder, stole a horse from the barn, and set out for New York. As soon as the horrible crime became known, Mr. Ford was called to take charge of the case. He at once directed the pursuit, with the result that on the afternoon of the same day of the crime the murderer was found at "Half-way House," on the salt meadows between Newark and New York. He was put on trial at the next term of court. The judge assigned him as counsel three of the most distinguished lawyers then at the bar—William Halsey, who was without a superior as a criminal lawyer; Francis L. Macculloch and Neitzer W. Weise. Mr. Ford, then in his second term as prosecutor of the pleas, conducted the prosecution with signal ability, and secured a conviction. The general opinion was that he had left no possible chance for any other result. After the execution of Le Blanc the famous Joseph Henry, then Professor of Physics in Princeton College, applied a galvanic current to the body of the criminal in the sheriff's room.

Mr. Ford was without political ambition, and his delight was in his home. For many years he lived in a house at the corner of South and De Hart streets, Morristown, and there all his twelve children were born. After the death of his father he took up his residence in "the Headquarters," where he passed the remainder of his life in genteel quiet and comfort. He was for many years and until his death the senior warden of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, to which he was devotedly attached. He was mainly instrumental in the building of the handsome church edifice,* called "St. Peter's," which was standing until 1889, and almost entirely to him was due the donation of the ground by Mr. Boyken.

Mr. Ford late in life acquired a slight stoop of the shoulders, probably ascribable in some degree to the effects of a brutal assault made upon him while he was serving as prosecutor of the pleas, and from which he never entirely recovered. He was handsome in face and form, and of good stature, nearly six feet in height; and graceful in manner.

GEORGE K. DRAKE

George K. Drake, a contemporary of Henry A. Ford, and his senior by five years, was born at Drakesville, Morris county, September 16, 1788. His father, Colonel Jacob Drake, had removed about the middle of the eighteenth century from Middlesex county to Drakesville. The country in the immediate vicinity was covered with virgin forest, in which were many Indians. Mr. (afterward General) Woodhull, living at Chester, six miles distant, was his nearest white neighbor. Colonel Drake was known for his activity, excellent business qualities, regularity of habits, and personal neatness. At the beginning of the troubles between the colonies and the Mother Country, he took a leading part on the patriot side, and was appointed a member of the committee of correspondence. Later the same year he was made a delegate—one of a body of nine men vested with almost unlimited power as directors and legislators. Their power came directly from the people, and none could have held so important a post who did not command general confidence in the highest degree. He was afterward, and at the same time with Jacob Ford Jr., made a colonel of militia, Colonel Drake commanding the Eastern and Colonel Ford the Western Battalion. His election to the legislature obliged Colonel Drake to resign his military commission.

Colonel Drake was twice married. His second wife was the widow of George King, uncle of William L. King, and George King Drake was named for his mother's first husband.

George K. Drake had for an early tutor the Rev. Amzi Armstrong, of Mendham, a distinguished scholar and clergyman, who also fitted him for college. He graduated from Princeton in 1808. He then entered the office of Sylvester Russell, a leading lawyer of Morristown; in 1812 he was licensed as an attorney, and in 1815 as a counsellor. In 1834 he received from the Supreme Court the honorary title of Sergeant. He soon enjoyed a handsome practice, having as clients many of the leading men of the county. He was a man of sterling integrity, and much ability. He was elected to the Assembly in 1823, was re-elected three times, and was speaker during the last two years of his final term. In 1824 he was ap-

*This stone church edifice has been removed (about 1890) and replaced by a still larger church edifice, one of the most costly and handsome church buildings in the State of New Jersey.

pointed prosecutor of the pleas for Morris county, and was reappointed the following year.

While a member of the legislature, in 1826, he was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and removed to Burlington, and soon afterward to Trenton, where he remained during this his only term of office. While he was on the bench, was brought before the Chancery Court a *cause celebre*, that of Hendrickson vs. Shotwell and that of Shotwell vs. Hendrickson and Decov (reported in New Jersey Equity Reports, Vol. 1, Saxton, 577-685), involving the questions growing out of the division of the Quakers (Friends) into the two sects, Orthodox and Hicksite. The chancellor, having been counsel for one of the parties to the suit, could not hear the cause, and therefore referred it to Chief Justice Ewing and Judge Drake, who were to sit as advisory masters and advise the court as to the decree which should be rendered. The two judges were in agreement, but Judge Drake's opinion was much more elaborate than was that of the Chief Justice. The decision aroused great enmity against Judge Drake. He strongly expressed himself as of opinion that the decision belonged with that sect which could most clearly establish its unison with the true doctrine of the Society of Friends; i. e., the Orthodox sect. The "Kicksites," as they were opprobriously termed, carried their resentment into the election of the legislature which would select Judge Drake's successor, and they were successful, in defeating his re-election, and securing the election of Thomas C. Ryerson, of Sussex county.

Mr. Drake then resumed practice in Morristown. He had become afflicted with rheumatism and, imprudently making a journey without adequate clothing, succumbed to an attack of pleurisy, and died at the home of his brother-in-law, Dr. Woodruff, in the spring of 1837, in his forty-eighth year.

Judge Drake, whether as lawyer or judge, displayed more than ordinary ability. Even at the present day, his decisions are held in respect. He wanted in brilliancy, but he had the substantial qualities of close industry, honesty, and fearlessness. He was of most equable temperament, serious in manner, courteous and kind. He was a devout Christian, and in 1826 was made a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown. It is mentioned as a curious fact, that it was charged against him that his orthodox Christianity colored his judgment in the celebrated Quaker case before referred to. He was tall, rather slender, with a long neck, and what was called a scholarly stoop.

JACOB W. MILLER

Hon. Jacob W. Miller was born at German Valley, in November, 1800. He received the best educational advantages this part of the country then afforded, and when his academic course was finished he entered the office of his elder brother, William W. Miller, who was then a practitioner in Morris county. He was licensed as an attorney at the September term, 1823, of the Supreme Court, and as a counsellor in September, 1826. He began the practice of his profession in Morristown, and soon acquired an excellent clientage. In 1832 he was elected to the Assembly by the Whig party, with which he was then connected. In 1838 he was elected State Senator by the same political party, and held this office for two years, when he was elected United States Senator. He took his seat March 4, 1841, and at the end of his first term was re-elected, his last term expiring in 1853. During these twelve years he met in the Senate some of the first

men of the nation—Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Benton, Wright, McDuffie, Corwin, Grundy and others, illustrious for their services to the nation and famous for their talents. The contact with such minds afforded the severest possible test to the young senator's capacity, yet he stood among the foremost, never failing, when occasion demanded, to make his voice heard, and always on the side of right. He measured swords more than once with some of the keenest minds in the Senate, and his State took no shame from the result of the encounter. There were threatenings of secession of the Southern States even at that early day, but he never quailed and never allowed his self-respect nor his manhood to desert him. In him the Southerner found no craven coward, nor truckling, subservient spirit. He commanded the respect and confidence of all, both friend and foe.

In 1845, when the proposed annexation of Texas was presented to the Senate, Senator Miller opposed the measure with all the forceful energy of his nature, and made one of the ablest speeches in opposition that were delivered on the floor of the Senate. Some of his utterances were most impassioned, and rose to the highest eloquence. He based his opposition upon the ground that the acquisition of Texas was unjust, unconstitutional, dishonorable, and injurious to the national character.

During his second term was brought up for consideration, what was called the "Omnibus Bill," which embraced many issues involved in the slavery question. These compromises at first were grouped together and presented as a whole. Mr. Miller objected to such presentation; he was prepared to give his consent in a qualified form to some of the measures, but not to all. The several propositions were presented separately but were all passed. Mr. Miller was consistent with himself and voted his convictions. When, however, the whole body of compromises received the assent of a majority of his fellow Senators, he gave his affirmative vote on the passage of the bill as a whole. There was intense excitement throughout the country. The Slave States openly threatened secession; the passage of the bill seemed to be the only means of suppressing agitation and allaying Southern discontent. His action, under the circumstances and at the time, seemed the wisest course to pursue. He was opposed to agitation; it was fondly hoped that the country would be at peace after the passage of the "Omnibus Bill."

Mr. Miller did not often speak in the Senate, and only on important occasions. When he did, he was listened to with profound respect. He was untiring in the discharge of his duties, whether as member of committees or as an individual. New Jersey never had a more alert or a more industrious representative. He was in all respects a worthy successor of the great men who had preceded him. He was ardently attached to the Whig party, and struggled most strenuously to continue its existence. He was the last Whig Senator from New Jersey, and manfully fought with the many antagonisms arrayed against the party of his love. When he learned that the contest must cease and that defeat was certain, he submitted to the inevitable and cast in his lot with the Republican party, then in its youth and needing strong minds and judicious counsels to guide its steps. He adhered to it during the remainder of his life, and strove with great assiduity to establish it on a sure and patriotic foundation.

Before the breaking out of the Civil War, he had foreseen the awful convulsion. By precept and counsel he had striven to prepare the public mind for the event. He felt no misgivings as to the result. Even at the

outset of the war, and to the time of his death, while defeat and disaster came thick and heavy, he never wavered in his faith in the people and in the final triumph of the Union cause. In 1860 one of the ablest efforts against secession ever made through the press came from his pen. His patriotism was pure, steadfast and enduring; his faith in the Republic never faltered; with prophetic eye he looked into the future and forecast the history of the country of his love. That history he saw would be filled with the record of a happy and again united people, when slavery, the cause of so much strife, of so much bitter antagonism between the two sections, was abolished. He prophesied that that would be the result of the war and then that the Republic would become the leading nation of the world.

Mr. Miller had his triumphs in his profession as well as in his political life. He was a successful lawyer, winning many a victory at the bar by his learning and his impassioned eloquent appeals to juries. He was equally successful in his arguments before judges, where the intellect and judgment must be reached and convinced. Almost at the outset of his practice he took a high stand as a counsellor and barrister. He was Prosecutor of the Pleas in 1827, and held that position for five years. At the trial of Le Blanc he assisted Mr. Ford, who was then the prosecutor. He settled several principles of law, both civil and criminal, in the higher courts of the State.

Senator Miller was of unblemished character and spotless integrity. One who knew him well and admired him greatly loves to dwell on this side of his character and on this phase of his life. In his life in the church, as a citizen in the private walks of the community, and in his family, were to be found the scenes where his virtues shone the brightest and where he was most worthy of love and esteem. He was foremost in his church, was warden for many years in St. Peter's, and was always willing and ready to aid in its welfare; as a citizen he ever heeded the call of the community to work in any cause of benevolence or of benefit to humanity; but it was in his family that those silent but ever enduring graces which so adorned his character and blessed those whom he loved were to be found. He had a large family of children and their influence in the communities where they have lived attest to the guiding hand, the loving heart, the prudent counsel, which fostered their youth and directed their ways. He was a most charming man as a companion in social life, simple and unconstrained in his manner, easy of access to all, but dignified in deportment, and always delighted to gather his friends around him and tender them a gracious and hospitable welcome.

WILLIAM W. MILLER

William W. Miller, an elder brother of Senator Jacob W. Miller, was born in 1797, in Hunterdon county, and practised law for a short time at Morristown. Mr. Miller's residence here was short. He very soon removed to Newark, and there began to practice his profession, and it was not long before he acquired a reputation as an orator of uncommon ability. A speech which he delivered in 1824 in Trinity Church, Newark, in behalf of the Greeks, was remembered for more than a generation by the citizens of Newark as a specimen of the highest eloquence. He was so remarkable for his ability as a speaker that he was employed at home and abroad as counsel in the conduct of the most important causes. His last forensic effort was made in the City Hall of New York, on behalf of a clergyman of the Reformed Church, who had sued his son-in-law for a gross slander.

Thomas A. Emmett was the counsel for the defendant. The cause created intense excitement, and crowds daily attended the sessions of the court. Mr. Miller spoke three hours in the summing up of the cause. At the conclusion of his speech he was embraced by Mr. Emmett, and the defendant was sobbing aloud. But the effort, however much it might have increased his fame, proved his death blow. He was seized with a hemorrhage of the lungs during the night of the day on which he made this, perhaps the greatest effort of his life, and was taken to France on advice of his physician. It was, however, too late. The young lawyer died in Paris, July 24, 1825, in his twenty-ninth year. A meeting of the New Jersey bar was called when the news of his death came to this country, at which Richard Stockton presided and Peter D. Vroom was secretary. Resolutions of the most complimentary character were adopted at this meeting.

FRANCIS L. MACCULLOCH

Francis L. Macculloch, a brother-in-law of Hon. Jacob W. Miller and son of George P. Macculloch, was born in 1801, in Scotland, and was a small child when his parents came to this country. He was licensed as an attorney in 1823, and as a counsellor in 1826. He began practice in Morris county, but soon removed to Salem county, where he died in 1859. He was little known outside that county, his practice being strictly local. He was a man of good ability, and a safe counsellor. He served efficiently as prosecutor of the pleas for two or three terms. He was of counsel assigned for the defense of Le Blanc, which he conducted in the Morris Oyer and Terminer, and in which he acquitted himself most creditably.

IRA CONDUCT WHITEHEAD

Ira Conduct Whitehead was born April 8, 1798, in Morris Township, near Washington Valley. He was fortunate in both his parentage and his friendships. His most intimate associates were Henry A. Ford and Judge Drake, who were both his seniors by a few years. His father, Ezekiel Whitehead, a native of Morris county and a resident of Morristown, was a man of strong character, and it was said of him that he feared "nothing but sin and the anger of Almighty God." The mother of Judge Whitehead was a daughter of Jabez Conduct, who was a cousin of Silas Conduct, of Revolutionary fame. Her family gave to New Jersey some of its most distinguished citizens, among them: Silas Conduct, before mentioned, one of the foremost at a time when real men were needed; Dr. Lewis Conduct, for many years a member of Congress; Ira Conduct, D.D., a distinguished Presbyterian divine, and for whom Judge Whitehead was named; John Conduct, of Essex county, who sat in Congress through several terms; and Jonathan B. Conduct, a professor in Auburn Theological Seminary.

From both parental sides, Judge Whitehead received a strong religious bias which shaped his entire career. He was prepared for college by Mr. James Johnson, a superior scholar and educator, at the Morris Academy, and from his early youth manifested such scholarly tastes that his parents destined him for a professional life. He entered the junior class of Princeton College in his seventeenth year, and was graduated at the age of nineteen in the year 1816. Among his classmates were several who became eminent in the church and in public life, among them Rev. John MacLean, D.D., president of Princeton College; Rev. William J. Armstrong, D.D.; Rt. Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, Bishop of Ohio, and president of Kenyon College; James McDowell, Governor of Virginia; Chester Butler, United

States Senator; and James S. Nevins, Associate Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court.

After graduation, Mr. Whitehead taught for a time in the old Morris Academy. He then entered the office of Joseph C. Hornblower (afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey), as a law student, at the same time defraying his expenses by giving his leisure hours to clerical duties in the office of his uncle, Silas Whitehead, who was then county clerk. In 1821 he was licensed as an attorney, and entered upon practice at Schooley's Mountain, with an office in the Heath building. After two years he accepted an offer of partnership with Judge George K. Drake, and removed to Morristown. Judge Drake was called to the Supreme Court bench shortly afterward, and this association necessarily ceased, and Mr. Whitehead conducted legal business alone until his election as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in November, 1841. At the expiration of his term the gubernatorial office had passed to the opposition and he was succeeded by another. The county of Hudson had just been created, and Mr. Whitehead held one of his first circuits in that county. He was not brilliant, nor a great orator, but his deep knowledge of legal principles and his clear analytical mental processes enabled him to acquit himself most creditably, and his decisions are generally regarded with great respect. His opinion in the case of *Den vs. Allaire*, Spencer 6, was somewhat questioned at the time, but time brought ample vindication, the legislative act concerning wills, of March 12, 1851, taking even more advanced grounds. His practice was extensive and lucrative. His systematic business habits and sterling integrity brought him much business as executor or counsel for extensive estates. Among the most important of such interests entrusted to him was the William Gibbons estate, the largest in the county at that time that had ever been committed to a single individual.

Judge John Whitehead wrote of him, that it was in private life that Judge Ira Conduct Whitehead's excellent characteristics were most appreciated. He was social in his tastes, devoted to his family and home, and delighted in gathering his friends about him. He married the eldest daughter of Silas Johnson, and their only child, a daughter, died in early womanhood. Her he never forgot, but went mourning for her all his days after she left him.

He early became a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, was frequently elected a trustee, and in 1846 became a ruling elder, which position he held until his death, August 27, 1867, in his seventieth year. He was deeply attached to his church. In 1841 there was a crisis in its history—a time when prudence and wisdom were needed as never before. The trustees had resigned, and a new board was called to direct affairs—Judge Ira C. Whitehead, Dr. Lewis Conduct, William Sayre Jr., Abraham Tappen and John F. Voorhees. It was a time of deep feeling; families were divided. The old church went apart, and a new congregation was formed, now known as the South Street Church. In spite of all, under the wise leadership of Judge Whitehead peace was established. It was the verdict of all that in all he exhibited the rarest prudence, the greatest patience, and the most masterly wisdom—in short, that his was the guiding and ruling mind.

He practiced but a short time after his retirement from the bench, and soon, at the urgent request of the county bar, accepted the judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas, which he held for one term. He was long expectant of his death. Honored by the entire community, troops of

strongly attached friends and relatives gathered about him. With entire confidence in his religion, his hope for the future never faltered, and calmly he awaited the summons and, when it came, he peacefully sank into rest. Then came the popular verdict—that as a lawyer he was untiring in his devotion to the trusts committed to him; that as a counsellor he was careful, correct and wise; that as a judge he was industrious, patient and considerate; that in business affairs he was a man of spotless integrity; that as a husband and father he was all affectionate; that as a Christian he was humble, exemplary and consistent; and that, in all the relations of life, he never failed in fullest discharge of his duty.

Judge Whitehead was a man of striking appearance, fully six feet in height, rather robust, with a full dark eye, and a kindliness of manner which was most attractive, particularly to young people.

JOHN R. BROWN

John R. Brown was one whose many attainments, great learning and brilliant talents added lustre to the bar of Morris county. His connection with the profession here extended over quite a number of years, but unfortunately little can be learned about him. He was licensed as an attorney in May, 1822. By virtue of his ability he was entitled to a high place among the lawyers of his time. He did at first in a measure attain that rank, but, as narrated by Judge Whitehead, his life was embittered in its early manhood by a cruel, and so far as is known, an entirely unmerited blow given to him in the most tender and susceptible part of his nature. The woman whom he was to wed, without warning and apparently without excuse, on the very eve of the wedding day, refused to see or hold any further communication with him. This made him wretched. He lived alone, and his last few days of sickness and gloom would have been more miserable had it not been for the kind ministrations of a benevolent lady, the wife of one of his neighbors, who attended to his wants and alleviated the distress of a lingering illness, from which he died about 1842. He was a man of courtly habits, never lost his self-respect nor his gentlemanly bearing, even in his worst moments. He was an excellent trial lawyer, most industrious in the preparation of cases, and had a wonderful aptness in the preparation of briefs. He was associated in the celebrated case of *Le Blanc*, who was indicted for murder of the Sayre family, with Mr. Ford, the Prosecutor of the Pleas. At his death there was found a manuscript which he had prepared for publication on a subject of the utmost importance to the profession, the adjudications of courts on words and phrases. It came into the possession, after Mr. Brown's death, of the late James J. Scofield, Esq., who proposed its publication, but unfortunately it has been lost. Mr. Brown's great learning and diligent research fully entitled this work to a high place in legal literature and its loss worked a serious misfortune to the profession.

JAMES JONES SCOFIELD

James Jones Scofield has been written of as a very remarkable man, entirely self-made, entirely without the advantages of early education. He was born in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1803. His father, a man of small means, in 1819 removed with his family to New Jersey, and made his home on a small rented farm near Madison. The son, familiarly known by his middle name, "Jones," was of age to give his father substantial aid on the farm, and his only time for self-improvement was after dark. As a

rule, he passed the nights until early morning hours in unintermitted study, and succeeded to such a degree as to justify his entrance upon study for his chosen profession. Arriving at legal age and released from parental control, he entered the office of Hon. J. W. Miller, and was licensed as an attorney in 1830 and as a counsellor in May, 1834. Entering upon practice in Morristown, success attended him from the outset. It was said of him that no more industrious painstaking lawyer ever labored for a client. His habits of close study clung to him his life through. Were he entrusted with a case involving legal knowledge of which he was destitute, he never relaxed his labor until he had literally mastered it in all its details of both principle and fact. He was made prosecutor of the pleas in 1837, and served in that position until 1855. During the events leading up to the Civil War, he was a devoted Unionist. His last illness came in the darkest days for the nation. He died in 1863, a comparatively young man, only longing to live long enough to witness what he never despaired of—the triumphant vindication of the national authority.

For many years and until his death he lived in a brick house on the south side of "The Green," near the Methodist church. He was of attractive presence, with an exceedingly intelligent and thoughtful face, a keen eye, and firm expressive mouth. He had a decided stoop, the result of his habits of prolonged study.

NEITZER W. WEISE

Neitzer W. Weise was born at German Valley, of a very respectable family of German descent. He was licensed in September, 1831. He had no office in Morristown, but seems to have been a practitioner in his native village, and to have had no settled place there to receive clients. He was a man of much ability. In 1833, two years after he was licensed, he was assigned by the court to defend Antoine Le Blanc. Being a single man and having some means, there was perhaps no very great inducement to him to give attention to his profession. If he had chosen to apply himself, his talents would undoubtedly have aided him in attaining eminence as a lawyer.

JACOB S. SMITH

Jacob S. Smith, better known by his middle name of Socrates, was born at Washington Valley, February 25, 1804, of an excellent Scotch family. His father was John Smith, whose worthy descendants still occupy the same farm on which their ancestor lived and died.

Jacob S. Smith was educated at Morristown, and entered the office of Asa Whitehead at Newark. He was licensed early in the last century, and opened an office at Newark, where he practised until about 1840, securing among his clientele several leading citizens of that city. He subsequently removed to Succasunna, purchasing a farm, which he occupied until 1853, when he removed to the far west, where he died in 1883, at a very advanced age. While at Succasunna he practised his profession and was a constant attendant upon the county courts. He was a peculiar man, of quick temperament and alert wit. He did not shine as an orator, nor was he an expert in the trial of causes; his forte was that of an office lawyer. A specimen of his wit is retained by the older members of the bar. The Court of Common Pleas, as formerly organized, had no lawyers on its bench, and three judges were required to constitute a court to try causes. On one occasion a full court was needed, but only two were present.

There was some impatience manifested by one of the two judges. Mr. Smith, who was quietly engaged in whittling a shingle, innocently remarked, that if they would wait a few moments he would have one prepared who would answer the purpose.

EDWARD W. WHELPLEY

Edward W. Whelpley had already proved his capacity as a judge when he was appointed to take the place of Chief Justice Green. He had served as Associate Justice since the resignation of Justice Martin Ryerson in September, 1858, and was appointed Chief Justice January 31, 1861. He had been distinguished at the bar as a forceful and convincing orator in public assemblies and in trials before juries, and as an able advocate with great force of intellect and strong grasp of legal principles in arguments before the courts. He was the son of Dr. William A. Whelpley, a practicing physician of high repute in Morristown, and his mother was the daughter of John Dodd, of Bloomfield, who was an uncle of Vice-Chancellor Amzi Dodd. Edward W. Whelpley was born at Morristown in 1818. He was prepared for college there and was graduated at Princeton in 1834, at the age of sixteen. After teaching school for two years he studied law in Newark with his uncle, Amzi Dodd, the elder, and afterward with Amzi Armstrong, a lawyer distinguished for ability and acuteness of intellect. He was licensed as attorney at the May term, 1839, and as counsellor three years later. He practised in Newark for a year or two, and then went into the office of Jacob W. Miller, of Morristown, who took his seat in the United States Senate in 1841, and Mr. Whelpley entered into a good deal of his practice and soon made a place for himself at the bar among lawyers of great ability. He made good use at political meetings of his power as a public speaker and took part in the political contests of the stirring campaigns of that day, and in 1847 he was elected a member of the Assembly and served in the sessions of 1848 and 1849, being made Speaker of the House in his second year.

He was earnestly devoted to the work of his profession, and gave the whole force of his intellect and will to the preparation and argument of his cases. He was eminently successful in jury trials and was a trusted adviser and wise counsellor in legal and business affairs.

Mr. Alfred Mills, until recently living in Morristown, who was a student in Mr. Whelpley's office there in 1849 and 1850, spoke of the importance and extent of the business done there, and said he was a clear thinker, a strong man and a great lawyer—a man of classical education and of general knowledge.

In his *Judicial and Civil History of New Jersey*, Mr. John Whitehead, who lived in Morristown and was a contemporary of Mr. Whelpley, one year his junior at the bar, speaks in the highest terms of his powers as an advocate and his ability as a lawyer and his character as a man. Of his powers as an advocate, he says (p. 455):

He was a clear thinker, of cool, dispassionate judgment, with a power of analysis which enabled him to grasp all the facts submitted in any case, giving them their due weight and their appropriate relations. He had an acute and intuitive perception of the principles of legal science which never failed him and a perfect control over himself which kept him entirely free from any prejudice and forced every faculty of his nature to submit to intellectual leadership.

His habits of close thought and logical reasoning gave him a mental grasp which enabled him to gather up all the legal principles involved in cases before him and apply those principles with unerring effect. His arguments were com-

pact, lucid and convincing. He had strengthened all these gifts by severe study and intellectual training, nor had he disdained the lighter studies outside of his profession.

In addressing juries, he seized every salient act in evidence and marshaled all the testimony so that it was presented, connected in all its parts, to the mental vision of jurors with such irresistible vigor that they were forced to admit its power. He was a great orator, not dependent upon grace of delivery or magnetic voice and gestures, but his diction was admirable, his words well selected, always appropriate, never redundant; his style forcible, rarely impassioned; but he was able if he chose to rise to great heights of eloquence. But it was before the Bench that he shone the brightest, and it was in the arena that he won his highest renown. Judges listened to him with the profoundest respect and never failed to award him their greatest admiration for him even if they did not agree with him.

Mr. Whitehead tells of two cases in the Court of Errors in which he succeeded by carrying the lay judges with him against the opinions of the judges of the Supreme Court. One of these was *Den. v. Young*, 3 Zabriskie, 478, and 4 Zabriskie, 775.

Mr. Whelpley, in his contests at the bar, had a formidable opponent in Abraham O. Zabriskie. Mr. Zabriskie, when thoroughly aroused, was an advocate of tremendous power. Mr. Amzi Dodd used to tell of a case in which Mr. Whelpley retained him as his junior in a doubtful contest against Mr. Zabriskie and told him he wished him to open the argument and to state the case as mildly as he could, so that "Old Zab" should not be aroused. Mr. Dodd accepted the role and played it, and Mr. Zabriskie was not waked up to make much of an effort, and then Mr. Whelpley, having the last word, put the case with all his power.

"His personal appearance," says Mr. Whitehead, "was imposing; he was full six feet in height, with clear-cut features and full, dark eye; dignified in manners, but approachable by all." His portrait may be seen in the Supreme Court room. Judge Elmer says of him: "He was not only a well-read and able lawyer, but was fond of general literature and was a genial and very agreeable companion."

He was forty years of age when he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1858. Less than three years after this he was promoted to the Chief Justiceship when Henry W. Green became Chancellor. The promotion was generally approved and it was hoped that he would remain for many years at the head of the court. He was a strong man in apparently vigorous health, but after a little more than two years he was stricken with Bright's disease and died in 1864, in the forty-sixth year of his age.

His short term of service came between the long terms of two great Chief Justices, and he maintained the high standard set by Henry W. Green and carried on by Mercer Beasley. His associates on his appointment as puisne judge in 1858 were Chief Justice Henry W. Green, Elias B. D. Ogden, Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Stacy G. Potts, Daniel Haines and Peter Vredenburg, and when he was Chief Justice, his associates were William S. Clawson, John Van Dyke and George H. Brown. His opinions are reported in 3 Dutcher to 1 Vroom. His services as Chief Justice were during the greater part of the period of the Civil War. An important and interesting opinion of the Chief Justice was that in *Newark City Bank v. The Assessor, 1 Vroom, 1*, in 1862, a case relating to the taxation of United States bonds and State bonds expressly exempted from taxation, and arising out of the New Jersey tax act of March 28, 1862, passed for the purpose of more equal distribution of the burden of taxation rendered necessary

by the war for the preservation of the Union. The Chief Justice controverted the reasoning of the recent decision of Denio, J., in the Court of Appeals of New York in *People v. Tax Commissioner*, 23 N. Y., 192, holding that United States bonds were taxable if included in the bulk of the property of the person taxed; and Chief Justice Whelpley and a majority of his associates decided that the national credit in the hands of an individual is, from the nature of things, free from taxation by the State and that the laws, both of the State and of Congress, made it so. He discussed also the power of taxation of extra-territorial stocks when owned by persons taxable in this State, and the effect upon this of the act of 1862, and also the effect of the exemption of these bonds upon a tax levied upon the capital stock and surplus of a corporation. It was held that corporations were entitled to have amounts of exempt State and National securities deducted from their capital and surplus.

A well known decision of the Chief Justice was that in *Adams v. Ross*, in the Court of Errors, in 1860, 1 Vroom, 505, argued by Zabriskie and Bradley, in which Judge Whelpley, learned in the common law, maintained the rule that the use of the word "heirs" is necessary to the creation of a fee, and that no other expression of intent will supply the omission and, consequently, that a grant to one for life and then to her children was not a fee simple or fee tail but an estate for life, with a covenant to stand seized for the benefit of the children, in which the husband was not entitled to curtesy, and that the grant was not enlarged by a warranty to the grantee and her heirs.

The opinion of the Chief Justice in *Telfer v. Northern Railroad Company*, 1 Vroom, 188, has become the leading authority for the rule that in the absence of legislation or lawful municipal restriction it is not negligence for railroad trains to run at high speed over crossings of common highways, even when other vehicles are approaching upon the highway, and that the care to be used "must be in proportion to the danger incident to the particular locality." In this case he discussed the measure of damages for the death of a child under the statute giving an action for death and allowing damages for the pecuniary injury and held the damages found to be excessive. His opinions are reported in 4 and 5 Dutcher, and 1 and 2 Vroom.

Edward W. Whelpley married Eliza Woodruff, daughter of Dr. Absalom Woodruff, of Mendham. They left four children: Edward, who died unmarried, and three daughters: Sarah, wife of William Whelpley Thomas; Edwina, wife of Rev. Sandford Smith; and Joanna, wife of Eugene Terry Gardiner. There is a portrait of the Chief Justice in the Supreme Court room.

HENRY J. MILLS

Henry J. Mills was born in Morristown, June 25, 1820, in a house where now stands the Farrelly building. His father was David Mills, who was a very prominent public man in Morris county during his day. Mr. Mills studied his profession in the office of Hon. J. W. Miller, and was licensed in 1842. Almost immediately after being licensed he opened an office in Freehold, Monmouth county, where he remained for a few years, and then removed to Newark, and entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, John Whitehead, which continued several years. At its dissolution Mr. Mills continued practice at Newark, until his death in January, 1881.

Mr. Mills was a man of keen perceptions, of fine scholarly tastes, and remarkably well acquainted with general literature. His memory was excellent and he stored it with many treasures. He was able in his profession, capable of making an argument before a court, when aroused and interested in his cause, which attracted the attention of judges and taxed his antagonist's ability for reply. His services as a Master and Examiner in Chancery and Commissioner in the Supreme Court were in great demand, especially by young lawyers, whom he delighted to aid in troublesome questions. He was a most delightful companion socially, full of anecdote and reference to subjects of a literary character.

LYMAN A. CHANDLER

Hon. Lyman A. Chandler was a native of the State of New York, and was educated in Vermont, graduating from Middlebury College. He soon after came to New Jersey and for a time was engaged as a school teacher. He studied in Morristown for his profession, was licensed as an attorney in February, 1845, and began practice in Rockaway. He proved successful and was highly esteemed as a careful and competent practitioner. In 1858 he was elected to the Assembly and was re-elected the following year. In 1863 he was elected to the Senate, in which he served usefully for two years. He was an earnest advocate of the common school system, and at the inauguration of the State Normal School became one of its trustees, and for many years was a most zealous friend and judicious supporter of that institution. He was an excellent scholar, gifted with a phenomenal memory, and was able to quote readily and lengthily from the principal poets and other master authors. He was a genial companion, full of anecdote and abounding in humor. He died at his home in Rockaway, in 1865.

VANCLEVE DALRIMPLE

Hon. Vancleve Dalrimple was born near Dover, in 1821, a son of Joseph Dalrimple, who was at one time one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas. The family is of Scotch descent and traces its genealogy through a Morris county ancestry to the original Scotchman who first settled here. Vancleve Dalrimple early looked forward to a professional life. He pursued academical studies in Morristown, industriously employing all the advantages to be there gained. At the age of nineteen he entered the office of Henry A. Ford, and having pursued the regular course required of a student-at-law, was licensed as an attorney in 1843 and as a counsellor in 1847. When he received his attorney's license he opened an office at Morristown, and early secured a very respectable clientage. He found here many accomplished lawyers with whom it was no easy task to grapple in forensic contests, but he fairly held his own, and by perseverance and energy, accompanied with industry in the study of the principles involved in causes placed in his charge, with great care in his preparation for trials and with fidelity to his clients, he succeeded in winning the confidence of the community and securing a large practice. In 1852 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas, which position he occupied for five years. In 1866 he was nominated to the Senate as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was confirmed by that body, and held that office for fourteen years. His official duties called for wise deliberation, profound learning and a keen perception of the differences between right and wrong. His position was no sinecure, but required great in-

dustry and unremitting activity. The strictness of the common law was giving way to a new order of thought and practice; courts were relaxing the iron grasp which that common law, through its subservience for centuries to mere forms, had imposed upon the jurisprudence of the country. In many of the States new codes were established, which in many instances created new practices and unsettled old established rules. In New Jersey the partition wall interposed between equity and the severity of the common law was still preserved, the dogmas which custom and the decisions of courts had formulated were still recognized. Yet there was a disposition in the legal tribunal to interject into the administration of justice an alleviation of the hardship imposed by a strict construction of those dogmas. Judge Dalrimple aided in these efforts and in his decisions ever inclined to this new order of things. His opinions fully evince that his mind had outgrown the bonds which old-fashioned common law practice had fastened upon the lawyer educated in the old schools. Judge Dalrimple did not stand in the way of the new movement, nor did he pursue the course of indiscriminate attack upon old existing prejudices. The opinions of Judge Dalrimple are regarded with great respect by the bar.

When he retired from the bench he did not return to active practice, but, having acquired a competence, passed his days in dignified rest. Unfortunately he was afflicted for many years with rheumatic gout, which crippled his feet and hands. He had a taste for literature of the highest order. He was genial, affable and social in his temperament; and fond of the company of his old friends at the bar and of young men who were pressing forward into active practice of the law. He was full of humor and had a large repertoire of entertaining and instructive anecdotes. He had also a shrewd wit and a quaint Socratic method of discussion and a rich vein of philosophy, which consoled him in his personal afflictions.

Judge Dalrimple was a Democrat until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, when he inclined to the Free Soil branch of his party, but on the rise of the Republican organization he united with it. During the Civil War, with voice and pen and counsel he defended the cause of the Union and never relaxed his effort.

Judge Dalrimple carried with him into his enforced retirement the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens; the character of the purest integrity which he gained while at the bar and on the bench followed him to his latter days.

THEODORE LITTLE

Theodore Little, Esq., was born at Hackettstown, in Warren county. He was graduated in 1838 from Princeton College, and then entered the office of Hon. J. W. Miller as a student-at-law, with whom he remained until Mr. Miller was appointed United States Senator, which was only for a few months. He finished his term of studentship with Hon. Ira C. Whitehead. He was licensed as an attorney in May, 1841. About the time of his license, Judge Whitehead became Associate Justice, and Mr. Little succeeded to the Judge's business. This, of course, was of great advantage to the young attorney, but he could not have achieved his future success had he not been aided by his own industry and application. The business which Judge Whitehead surrendered was mostly of the nature called office, which included collection, advice, drawing deeds and other documents. But Mr. Little soon showed aptitude for

what by some is considered a higher branch of professional life, and his services were demanded in the trial of causes and arguments before courts. He possessed an analytical mind, quickness of perception and an ability to grasp the salient points in a cause. To these qualities were added shrewdness and tact. Mr. Little won the regard and respect of the community by his entire honesty of purpose and integrity of character. His triumphs were won in professional and business careers. He became at a very early period in his life the possessor of a large and lucrative practice.

He was not at all ambitious of political preferment and never listened to the often repeated solicitations of his friends to become a candidate for office. At one time he was obliged to accept a nomination to Congress by the Republican party. It was during a most exciting period in the political history of the country. A very objectionable candidate had been nominated by the Democrats; the district was hopelessly opposed to the Republican party, and there seemed to be no possible chance of success for a candidate of that organization. It was, however, hoped that with one name there would be a possibility of success. Mr. Little was invited to become the chairman of a large congressional convention. On taking the chair he made one of his characteristic ringing addresses, in which he argued that it was the duty of every man to accept a nomination if the exigency of the case required. In making this utterance he had not the slightest reference to himself nor to any aspirations for the nomination; in fact, he had no such aspirations. The convention took him at his word and unanimously nominated him for Congress. The Democratic majority was at least three thousand in the district, and his success in the campaign could not possibly be expected. It is shrewdly suspected that if there had been any chance of election, Mr. Little would not under any circumstances have accepted. He went into the contest, however, with the same energy as if he were certain of being returned. It was his duty, he believed, having accepted the nomination, to do what he could for the party whose standard bearer he became. He made a gallant fight, and had the satisfaction of reducing his antagonist's majority nearly one-half.

Mr. Little early in life became a member of the Presbyterian church, and was frequently solicited to accept the position of ruling elder, in fact was once elected, but declined the appointment. At last yielding to the universal wish he consented to accept the position, and in 1870 he was regularly ordained and set apart as elder. From that time he was a wise ruler, a safe counsellor and a zealous friend in the church, to which he gave much of his affection, and for which he labored in season and out of season.

In 1865 the First National Bank of Morristown was organized, and Mr. Little then became its president, and remained in that office during the rest of his life. There is no need of commending his management of this institution; its steadily prosperous condition is the highest praise which can be given to him who long presided over its affairs.

Mr. Little died at his home in Morristown, in the year 1901.

AUGUSTUS W. BELL

Augustus W. Bell was born at Stanhope, about 1825, was licensed as an attorney in October, 1848, and practiced his profession in Morristown. He was little known outside of that town, rarely visiting the courts at

Trenton. He was a shrewd and careful practitioner; an excellent cross-examiner, and was rarely balked when he started out with the determination of obtaining information of benefit to his client from an unwilling witness. He died very suddenly after a very exciting day in court. He had, however, attained a venerable age. He was an industrious lawyer, very faithful to the interests of his clients, persevering and untiring in following any indications in a cause that some advantage might be gained by pursuing a certain course of conduct.

JACOB VANATTA

Jacob Vanatta was a self-made man, his education being principally self-acquired. He was born near Washington, New Jersey, of poor parents. He was a mere lad when he was apprenticed to learn a trade, and he served his master faithfully until his term of service had expired. For some years he had aspired to the law, and he devoted his spare time to such studies as would enable him to take a clerkship in a lawyer's office. The circumstance which finally determined his future was accidental. With his trunk of clothing and a few dollars saved up by parsimonious economy, he set out on his way for the west. Reaching Newark, he missed his trunk, which he recovered after going back to Morristown. He sauntered into the office of Theodore Little, who made inquiry as to his intentions. On being informed, he suggested to the young man that he enter his office as a law student, an offer which was gratefully accepted. Mr. Vanatta was licensed as an attorney in 1849, and as a counsellor in 1853.

Mr. Vanatta never sought political office, but he was frequently solicited by his Democratic friends to become a candidate. Without seeking it, in 1862, he was elected to the Assembly, and re-elected the following year. In 1863 he was presented as a candidate for the United States Senate, in the Democratic caucus, in opposition to William Wright, but failed by two votes. In 1856 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which nominated James Buchanan for the presidency. In 1860 he was chairman of the Douglas State Democratic Committee. and, refusing to join in the fusion movement, by that refusal gained a part of the State's electoral vote for Mr. Douglas. In the Civil War he followed his idolized chieftain Douglas and was a pronounced War Democrat. He was again made chairman of the Democratic State Committee, which position he held at the time of his death. With his commanding talents and strong hold upon his political associates, he could undoubtedly have obtained any office he might desire or that it was within the power of his party to give. After his failure to receive the United States senatorial nomination in 1863, he was very prominent in the minds of many influential Democrats for the same position, and at other times for governor, but he would listen to no such suggestion.

Mr. Vanatta was emphatically a lawyer, enthusiastic and devoting his time and energies with untiring devotion to his practice. Almost from the beginning of his professional career, he took a foremost place at the bar and was soon engaged as counsel for many leading New Jersey corporations. These engagements led him away from his office, engrossing his time to such a degree that he was obliged in large measure to abandon general practice and devote himself exclusively to the interests of his corporation clients. He was made Attorney-General, but soon resigned. He was tendered positions on the Supreme Court bench, but steadily refused to accept. He died in Morristown, in 1879. His funeral

was largely attended by many distinguished men of New York and New Jersey, and impressive addresses were delivered on the occasion.

Mr. Vanatta was a constant attendant of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, but was not a communicant. He married a daughter of Aaron Dickerson and niece of Mahlon Dickerson; she survived him but a few years. Mr. Vanatta was of slender build, with a keen piercing eye, and a countenance indicative of intense thought. He had a shoulder stoop, the consequence of close attention to prolonged study. He was kind and obliging, and when free from the exactions of his extensive practice, delighted to unbend himself with his friends. He was not a man of many friendships, but was admired and respected by all.

HENRY COOPER PITNEY

Former Vice-Chancellor Henry Cooper Pitney, whose death occurred January 10, 1911, was one of the most distinguished lawyers and jurists of New Jersey. A natural legal acumen led him to the law, and he gained a high reputation for unwavering honesty in his dealings with clients, thoroughness in the preparation of his cases, and brilliant advocacy of every cause in which he was employed. In ability to deal with the technicalities of equitable principles and of equity law, he stood unequaled. These qualities fitted him as well for pleading in the higher courts as before a jury, and in both he was successful. On the bench, to his profound knowledge of the law he added a natural sense of justice and a fervent desire to carry out the principles of real equity.

Mr. Pitney came from a family seated in New Jersey for almost two centuries and having a long and honorable lineage. His immigrant ancestor, James Pitney, had been a manufacturer in England, having his shop on London Bridge. His grandfather, Mahlon Pitney, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His father, Mahlon Pitney, 2d, was a farmer and for some years operated one of the four active iron forges of Mendham township.

Henry Cooper Pitney, eldest child of Mahlon Pitney (2d) and Lucetta, daughter of Henry Cooper, was born January 19, 1827, in Mendham township, Morris county, New Jersey, on the ancestral farm which afterward came to him by descent. He began his education under private tutors at home, and afterward attended the school of Ezra Fairchild, in Mendham (later in Plainfield), where he had for classmates the eminent Presbyterian divine, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, and the distinguished lawyer, William Fullerton. At the age of fifteen he was taken from school on account of delicate health, and remained at home until his nineteenth year, studying at intervals. In 1846 he entered the junior class of Princeton College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1848, the year in which he came of age; later he received the Master's degree, and in 1891, in recognition of his eminent legal and scholarly attainments, the same institution conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

After graduation Mr. Pitney began the study of law under Theodore Little and Hon. Ira C. Whitehead, the latter a former Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. In 1851 he passed a satisfactory examination and was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and in 1854 as a counsellor. In the following year he opened an office in Morristown, but for some time his practice amounted to little, and he gave the major portion of his time to study, and, as he declared afterward in life, herein he laid the foundation of his later success as a jurist. In the early years of his prac-

tice the great activity of the iron industry in Morris county gave rise to much important and difficult litigation, in which he took a very active part. His natural taste for the study of scientific questions gave him an advantage in this class of practice and he became recognized as an authority on questions of law relating to mining engineering. He was also active in the development of the Morristown Water Company, and took part in many important cases involving water rights, and soon became an authority on questions of law relating to hydraulic engineering. As the business of our equity courts increased, he became prominent in the trial of important cases in that forum. For many years before he went upon the bench his practice had principally been as counsel in important cases throughout the State, in most of which he was associated with and opposed by men who were recognized leaders of the bar.

His success was once illustrated by his able opponent Jacob Vanatta with the remark: "Pitney has a genius for the law." He was enthusiastically devoted to his profession; thorough and untiring in the preparation of his cases; loyal to the interests of his client—yet always fair to his opponent and frank with the court. His mind was analytical and searching, and rarely failed to discover at once the ground upon which the contest must be decided. He was indefatigable in the examination and discussion of authorities and always presented his arguments with earnestness, vigor and convincing power; he invariably commanded the attention and respect of the court, and won the victory whenever the case warranted. In 1862 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Morris County and served as such for five years with entire success and much credit to himself. He continued in practice until April, 1889, when he entered upon official position in the line of his profession. For several years he had acted as Advisory Master in Chancery, and was one of the first ten Advisory Masters appointed by Chancellor Runyon, in pursuance of a statute passed for that purpose to relieve the Chancellor in the congested work of the court. These were later superseded by the Vice-Chancellors, and he co-operated with Chancellor Zabriskie in the framing and enactment of the law providing for the appointment of the latter. On April 9, 1889, he was appointed Vice-Chancellor by Chancellor McGill, and he was reappointed in 1896 and again in 1903. In the absence of the Chancellor he was several times appointed, under the statute, a Master to act for the Chancellor. As Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Pitney brought to his office every requisite qualification and added materially to his high prestige. Many notable cases were adjudicated by him, among them being the famous Tobacco Merger case. The amount of judicial work accomplished by him was immense and would have overtaxed the energies of an ordinary man. His long experience in the trial of cases enabled him to sift and analyze testimony and to group together the basic points in the case. His profound legal knowledge especially fitted him to apply principles, while his alertness of mind forecast the end of an argument from its very beginning; and his keen perception gave him a remarkable power of logical discriminations, which resulted in the famous equitableness of his decisions. His scorn of fraud and wrong made him sometimes appear intolerant, but he was always fair-minded and open to conviction.

Vice-Chancellor Pitney retired from the bench by resignation on April 9, 1907—the eighteenth anniversary of his appointment to the position, and soon after his eightieth birthday—on account of an increasing deafness, although his other physical faculties were unimpaired and his

intellect was unclouded. In honor of this birthday event, on January 19, 1907, the Bench and Bar of New Jersey gave him a complimentary dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, where a distinguished assemblage numbering more than two hundred and fifty lawyers and jurists listened to lofty encomiums upon his life and services, uttered by Chancellor William J. Magie, who presided; Supreme Court Justice John Franklin Fort (afterward Governor), Vice-Chancellor Frederic W. Stevens, former Attorney-General John W. Griggs, all of New Jersey; Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, and Hampton L. Carson, former Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. Vice-Chancellor Pitney was greatly affected by this fine tribute and betrayed the depth of his feeling in his response to the toast of his health. The speeches and toasts were afterward printed for private circulation. Three months later, on the day when he sat as Vice-Chancellor in Jersey City for the last time, the members of the Bench and Bar presented to him a handsome hall clock as a further tribute of their affection and good will.

Mr. Pitney exerted himself usefully in connection with many interests of great value to the community. In 1865 he aided in organizing the National Iron Bank, of which he became a director, which office he held during the remainder of his life. In 1896 he was chosen as president of the bank, and served in that capacity until his death. He was also an organizing member and a director of the Morris County Savings Bank. In 1870 he was one of a company which purchased the Morris Aqueduct property, after purchase by the town had been rejected at the polls. He was made president of the water company and remained such until his death; and the property was so capably administered by him that it became all-efficient and highly valuable. He was one of the leading spirits in the Morristown Library and Lyceum, and a trustee; a member of the Washington Association of New Jersey and of the Sons of the Revolution, and a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown. He was a Republican in politics and for a time served on the county committee of the party. After his retirement from the bench Mr. Pitney spent much of his time in his law office in the National Iron Bank Building, hearing some cases specially as Advisory Master. In this way he heard and concluded every cause which had been referred to him and remained undecided upon his retirement. He was also actively occupied during his last years with the affairs of the Morristown Water Company, the National Iron Bank and the other local interests just mentioned. He was also agreeably occupied with the supervision of his farm at Mendham, where he was born and which since 1760 had been owned successively by his great-grandfather, his grandfather, his father and himself.

Mr. Pitney married, April 7, 1853, in New York City, Sarah Louisa, daughter of Oliver and Sarah (Crane) Halsted, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. Children: Sarah Halsted, married Finley A. Johnson; Henry Cooper, Mahlon and John Oliver Halsted, all lawyers, and written of elsewhere in this work; Catharine James, married to George R. Van Dusen, a lawyer of Philadelphia; Mary Brayton; Frederick V., married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. George H. Chadwell, D.D., former rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown.

After his death, at the opening of the February term, 1911, of the Court of Chancery, at Trenton, there were proceedings in memory of the deceased, Vice-Chancellor, consisting of addresses by Attorney-General Wilson, former Chancellor William J. Magie, R. V. Lindabury and former

Justice Gilbert Collins, followed by a formal minute prepared on behalf of the Vice-Chancellors and read by Vice-Chancellor Emery, all of which were made records of the Court and were published in the Equity Reports. On this occasion his character was fittingly summarized by the speakers.

Edmund Wilson, Attorney-General, said:

At the age of eighty-four, full of years, rich in useful service, Vice-Chancellor Pitney was gathered to his fathers. His was a personality at once striking and distinguished. At the bar and on the bench he has made his impress upon two generations of men. Vigorous in mind and body, endowed with the highest qualities of courage and manhood, ripe in judgment, learned in the law, sensitive to truth, and a natural lover of justice, he has found a place of enduring eminence in the profession of his choice.

His very instincts and character fitted him for special usefulness in the arena of equity. He despised deceit and the dissembler. He hated fraud. By temperament he found keen pleasure, to use his own words, in "laying bare a fraud into which a crafty designer had lured an unwary and innocent victim." Such problems aroused his keenest activities and righteous indignation. So, too, the man who suffered by accident and mistake made high appeal, not so much to his sympathies as to his inherent love of fair play. Those who sought to evade a just and lawful undertaking outraged his ideals of morals and manliness. To such he made it clear that the remedy of specific performance could teach lessons of morals and manliness, for by it how often did he compel some men to do by force of the court's decree what all men should have done by choice. To him a duty arising from confidence or trust reposed was a solemn and sacred obligation. His whole life by precept and example proclaimed it. And so it was that the negligent or dishonest trustee learned from him new or forgotten lessons of honesty and of diligence. And through the whole gamut of activity that comes to the equity judge his very instinct helped him to enforce the lessons of honesty, of fairness, of diligence and duty, of manliness and of morals.

If his hand was sometimes heavy his heart was always tender. If his manner was sometimes brusque his motives were always true to high and righteous ideals, and those who knew him best loved him best, and loved him with tender consideration.

His mind was vigorous, resolute and splendidly trained, and his deliverances were clear, cogent and courageous. In the philosophy of the law just as in the physical universe a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. His reasoning was direct and not by devious paths. "He thought straight," as Bacon said of one of the judges in his own time. In an issue of law neither casuistry nor the complex refinement of reasoning brought confusion to his mind. The real issue was discovered and laid bare. The non-essentials were swept aside and the true principle and controlling trend of authority were speedily and appropriately applied. And so it was that the journey was short between the story of wrong, when he heard it, and the relief which was sought.

In a controversy of fact he found the truth with unerring instinct. Those who knew him at the bar said his skill in marshaling and analyzing facts was masterful, and that faculty or gift would seem never to have left him, but rather to have grown with judicial experience. His opinions, I think, were lucid and useful to an unusual degree. This was not alone because he was a learned judge, but in part at least because the controlling facts were recited with such clearness and completeness, and analyzed with such care, that the principle of equity at length invoked was obvious and convincing. Thus when the facts had been passed in complete review the legal principle in its application was both illuminated and emphasized. It is this characteristic which has made his opinions, to me, at least, of special value.

William J. Magie, former Chancellor, said:

Whoever met Mr. Pitney during all the time of my knowledge of him was at once impressed with his intense vitality, and was compelled to recognize that he was an independent thinker with strong convictions, expressed earnestly and vigorously. These characteristics were exhibited in his life whether as a citizen or in the business enterprises in which he has engaged or in his profession. The courts before which he practised soon discovered that back of his great energy there had been careful preparation; his client's cause had been considered in the minutest detail; the legal theory upon which he deemed it rested had been

thought out with care. He marshaled his evidence with prudence and skill, and then presented his case to the court and jury with a force and energy that I have never known surpassed. When he went upon this bench he was well equipped for his work; he had an extensive knowledge of equity practice and pleading and a firm grasp of equitable principles. He spared no labor in the investigation of cases presented to him; he investigated every phase. If his earnestness sometimes led to premature expressions, his mature conclusions were independently reached and expressed with judicial candor and honesty, a quality sometimes lacking in the opinions of even great judges. A reviewing court was never left in doubt of his conclusions, or the grounds upon which they were based. I think it would be invidious to attempt to single out any of his opinions on the many interesting questions with which he had to deal. They all exhibit the same characteristics and justify the reputation he attained as a judge.

The Minute prepared by the Vice-Chancellors and read by Vice-Chancellor Emery said:

A notable figure has passed from our sight—a striking, forceful, unique personality that for over half a century was familiar to the public view in the discharge of duties connected with the administration of justice. In these, and all other duties, Henry C. Pitney served his age and his time faithfully and well, and then full of years and honors, like the patriarch of old, “after he had served his own generation, fell on sleep.”

His career on the equity bench was the longest in this court, with one exception, and embraced the greatest service and work of his widely useful life.

His acceptance of this office and splendid administration of it for eighteen years have done much to emphasize and magnify the vital importance and influence of trial courts and courts of first instance in our system of jurisprudence.

His previous career at the bar had qualified him wonderfully well for the position. He was pre-eminent as an equity lawyer; but he was this because he was first of all thoroughly grounded in the great system of common-law rights—the fundamental, all-pervading system which equity is designed to aid and supplement in order to secure full and complete administration—and he was familiar with the full scope of the remedies; as an attorney he was thorough, resourceful and skillful in the preparation and presentation of cases, and as an advocate, powerful alike in the trial and appellate courts. He was equipped besides with a large experience in business and affairs, with wide knowledge of human nature and a keen insight into human character and passions.

As a judge, his dominant trait was a passion for doing justice, which vibrated in every fibre of his heart and brain. And the justice, at which he aimed, and which so far as in him lay, he wrought out, was the full, completed justice, as he saw it, between the parties, on the whole dispute before him, without regard to mere forms of procedure. He refused to perpetrate, in the name of the law, what he thought to be an injustice, and no matter how just a rule may have been at the time of its origin, he was prepared to disregard it and originate another in its place if it no longer served the end for which it was created. No judge in any of our courts ever showed a more complete self-effacement in searching for the right of a cause in order to determine what decree would stand firmly on equity and justice. The permanent record of his opinions in the New Jersey Equity Reports yields the finest fruits of learning and industry and splendid intellectual endowments, and his many vigorous discussions of novel, doubtful or complicated questions, both of law and fact, illustrate his powers and the dominant traits of his mind and character, and will constitute a great and lasting monument to his memory.

Many of the striking traits, so familiar to all the bench and bar, cannot be pictured or recalled from his formal opinions, but these will long be perpetuated by the traditions of a profession which treasures what is worth preserving in the lives of its members. *Haec olim meminisse juvabit*. Not soon will they forget this memorable judge as he actually administered his office; his vigorous, dominating presence and manner; his accurate, quick—sometimes impatient—seizure of the salient points of a case; his clashes with counsel to bring out what he thought the vital questions; his protection of the weak against the strong; his open, decided expression of views, with forceful argument to sustain them, but retaining always an openness of mind ready to be corrected. For withal and over all he had absolutely no pride of opinion, no sensitiveness nor apprehension about any charge of inconsistency; in truth, as he himself might have expressed it, he stood for no conclusion, either of himself or another, which did not fully stand the tests to which it must be properly subjected; and because he did not spare himself in these respects, he failed to under-

stand that others could take offense if at times he refused to spare them. His personal traits, his versatility, his genial friendliness, his wit and humor, and, over all, the power that emanated from a great human heart, full of love for his great profession and those worthy to be its members as his brethren, and an affection that grew with his advancing years, fastened all of us to him in bonds which will not be severed by death.

ALFRED MILLS

Alfred Mills (a lawyer of Morristown, New Jersey), who was prominently identified with various offices of trust and responsibility in this State for many years, was a son of Lewis and Sarah Ann (Este) Mills, and a descendant through both his parents from many of the early settlers of this country who were prominent in Revolutionary and Colonial times.

Mr. Mills was born in Morristown, July 24, 1827, and obtained his preparatory education at the Morris Academy in his native town. Matriculating at Yale University in 1844, he was graduated with high honors three years later. While a student in that institution he was a member of the famous Skull and Bones Society. He took up the study of law in the office of Edward W. Whelpley, later Chief Justice of New Jersey, and was admitted to the bar of this State as an attorney in 1851, and in 1854 as a counsellor. Almost immediately after his admission to the bar he took a high place in his profession, and through his uncommon ability and great force of character he retained a prominent position among the lawyers of the State for over sixty years.

In 1856 he associated himself in a partnership with Jacob W. Miller, who had served for twelve years as United States Senator from New Jersey, and this connection was continued in force until the death of Mr. Miller in 1862. Until 1872 Mr. Mills then practiced independently, and in that year, with William E. Church, organized the firm of Mills & Church, which remained in existence until 1883, when Mr. Church was appointed a judge of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Dakota. Mr. Mills was elected mayor of Morristown in 1874, and served with ability in this office until 1876, when he was nominated as the Republican congressional candidate for his district. He fully realized, at the time of his nomination, that his election was a matter of impossibility, but his high sense of party honor would not permit him to decline the nomination. He was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Morris county in 1867, and displayed marked ability during the term he served in this office. As executor and trustee of estates and in fiduciary positions, his services were in constant demand for many years. He possessed the confidence of the entire community. His financial connections were as director in several of the Morristown banks at various times, and in other corporations and institutions.

His interest in religious matters was deep and abiding, and of long standing. He became a vestryman of St. Peter's Episcopal Church in 1863, became junior warden in 1866, and served as senior warden from 1873 to 1913. He attended the conventions of his diocese as a deputy annually from 1864. For a quarter of a century he served as a member of its standing committee, and so thorough was his knowledge of church law considered, and his helpfulness so universally recognized, that his advice was sought in the solution of church troubles in all sections of the State. The country at large was also greatly benefited by the universal interest he took in church affairs. He served as trustee of the General Theological Seminary for a number of years, and in 1883 became one of the board of managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Epis-

copal church in the United States. When this was reorganized he became a member of the Board of Missions, and attended its meetings with the greatest regularity until he was past eighty years of age. He was chosen a deputy to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church in the United States in 1874, and thereafter was regularly chosen every three years for thirteen consecutive times to each triennial meeting as a lay deputy of his diocese, representing the Diocese of New Jersey in 1874, and since that time, when the diocese was divided, representing the Diocese of Newark, formerly known as that of Northern New Jersey. He served as a member of many important committees at these meetings.

The legal cases which had the benefit of Mr. Mills' conduct were noted for the careful preparation with which they were invariably presented, and the precision and accuracy with which the facts were marshaled. His arguments were always clear and convincing, and the details of his presentation were absolutely correct. He never ceased to keep abreast of the times in his professional reading, which he always considered recreation as well as in the nature of work.

Mr. Mills married, September 24, 1857, Katharine Elmer, a daughter of Judge Aaron and Katharine (Elmer) Coe, of Westfield, New Jersey, and they had four daughters and two sons. His two sons, Alfred Elmer and Edward Kirkpatrick, are both lawyers.

Mr. Mills, after a long life filled with useful service and crowned with happiness and honor, died at his home in Morristown on December 13, 1913. The Bar of Morris county, in a special meeting, expressed and recorded its estimate of his life and character.

JAMES C. YOUNGBLOOD

Hon. James C. Youngblood, who occupied a large space in the political history of his native county, was born in Morristown, in 1840, and pursued an academic course in that town. In 1860 he entered the office of Hon. Vancleve Dalrimple, with whom he remained three years, and then pursued his clerkship in the office of Henry C. Pitney and was licensed in June, 1864. He was for nearly twenty years a partner with Mr. Pitney, and during those years the firm conducted a large and varied practice.

Mr. Youngblood was a man of great integrity and wonderful industry, incessant in his application to his practice. He was a frank, outspoken man, never failing to express his convictions whenever necessary. He was elected to the Assembly in 1874, and continued a member until 1877. In 1880 he became State Senator, and was re-elected in 1883. As a member of the legislature he was untiring in the discharge of his duties. While acknowledging his allegiance to his party, he never permitted himself to serve from the strict path of right to serve his political organization. In the legislature he secured the confidence of his political opponents to such a degree, that when the Republicans, at the end of his first term as senator, were discussing the nomination of his successor, a Democratic senator openly declared that Morris county could only be true to herself by the return of Senator Youngblood; that he was one of the most valuable members of the senate, and that his services while in that body were invaluable to the State. This praise, under the circumstances, was the highest encomium could be given, but no more than was deserved.

AUGUSTUS CASS CANFIELD

Hon. Augustus C. Canfield was born in Morris county in 1842. He obtained his education at Princeton College, and entered the office of Hon.

Jacob Vanatta as a student-at-law. After being licensed, he opened an office in Morristown, where he practised his profession with some success for several years. He was a member of the House of Assembly in 1871, 1872 and 1873, and while in that position showed great aptitude for the performance of his duties as a legislator. His merits had so strong a hold upon his party, that in 1877 he was nominated as State Senator, and elected by a large majority.

Mr. Canfield was not what is called a pushing, driving man, but he evinced enough determination to assert himself in taking whenever necessary a respectable position as legislator. He was not a talking man, seldom found his feet in debate, but he could speak well and sensibly when he chose, and took his proper place whenever occasion demanded. His utterances always received the respectful attention of his fellow Senators. His stay at the bar in Morristown was short. He soon retired from active practice, and resided unmarried at his birthplace. He was closely connected with Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, of whom his father was a nephew. It was much regretted that Mr. Canfield by his retirement should have deprived the bar of one whose talents would have added lustre to its record.

GEORGE T. WERTS

Hon. George T. Werts, while yet a young man, won a remarkable distinction. Most men pass through gradations before reaching high position, especially in the political field, but Senator Werts achieved what rarely falls to the lot of a mere politician. He secured an elevation which could only have been the result of inherent qualities, entitling him to recognition as a man of superior talent.

He was born in Hackettstown, New Jersey, March 24, 1846. When he was three years old his parents removed to Bordentown, where he attended the public school, advancing to the high school, and later was a student in the State Model School in Trenton. At the early age of seventeen he began his law studies, under his relative, Hon. Jacob Vanatta. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1867, and entered upon practice in Morristown. During his professional career he won an enviable reputation, especially in the trial of causes, in which he was ever cool, deliberate, ready, quickwitted and alert. An examination of the list of causes before the court, at any term of the circuit of his day, affirms that he had a full share.

His principal distinction, however, was in public life. He became recorder of the town in 1883, and served as such until he resigned in 1892, and he also served most acceptably as mayor of Morristown. In 1887 he was elected to the State Senate, defeating a gentleman of high character, and who had the advantage of several years' experience in legislative life. As a senator, Mr. Werts proved most efficient, and he was made president in the session of 1889. As floor leader, perhaps none displayed greater ability in directing the movements of a party in the midst of arduous political strife, and his great powers in that direction were particularly noticeable during the stormy session of the memorable year 1889. He proved himself a remarkable tactician, keen in his perceptions of the proper course to pursue, a forceful speaker, convincing in argument and ever ready in debate. As president of the senate, he displayed fine qualities of wisdom and impartiality. He was the author of effective liquor and ballot reform laws.

Mr. Werts resigned his seat in the senate in February, 1892, to accept the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, to which he had been appointed

by Governor Abbett, receiving the high compliment of unanimous confirmation by the Senate. In the autumn of 1892 he received the unanimous vote of the Democratic State Convention as its gubernatorial nominee. In the ensuing canvass he absolutely took no part, only writing the usual letter of acceptance, and continued in his judicial duties with quiet dignity until his election as governor, defeating Hon. John Kean Jr. by a plurality of 7,625.

FRANCIS CHILD

Hon. Francis Child was born in Morristown, in 1842. His father was a life-long resident of the town, and for more than three consecutive terms a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The son entered the office of Theodore Little, Esq., as a student-at-law, and was licensed as an attorney in 1867, and as a counsellor in 1870. He began the practice of his profession at once, and continued it with success until 1878.

For many years there had been a very strong objection in the minds of lawyers against the Court of Common Pleas, as then constituted. There was no lawyer on the bench of those courts. Matters of the very highest importance were subject to their jurisdiction, especially in the Orphans' Court branch, where large estates were settled and the rights of individuals in those estates were determined. Questions of intricate law were presented for solution, construction of statutes was demanded, with no educated lawyer among the judges to decide. These conditions were disadvantageous alike to suitors and to the community. The bar and citizens generally demanded a change. Such an attempt had been made early in the century, but had failed. At last, in 1878, the legislature afforded a remedy, and a law was enacted which provided that the presiding judge of the county courts should be a counsellor of at least three years' standing. Judge Child was one of the first appointed under this act. He received his commission as Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from Governor George B. McClellan, on February 26, 1878, and continued in office from that time through his third term. Judge Child, before reaching the bench, had exhibited qualities which fully showed that he was fitted for a judicial appointment, and his discharge of the duties of his office proved that his friends were not mistaken. He was a young man when first appointed, but he had the benefit of a practice of ten years at the bar. This experience, however, would not have proven adequate had he not otherwise been equipped. His attainments assisted his experience, but without them he could not have succeeded. Judge Child displayed great industry, rare promptness, sound common sense and excellent judgment. The volume of business while he was on the bench was large, including many cases of great importance and involving quite complicated principles. He displayed great wisdom in disposing of these cases, and commendable industry in mastering the principles involved, and Judge Child secured by his administration of justice in the courts the respectful commendation of the bar.

In 1893 Judge Child was appointed by Governor Werts to be one of the Circuit Judges authorized by act of the legislature. In order to perform the duties of this office, which engaged him mainly in Essex county, Judge Child took a residence in Newark and has lived there ever since. He was re-appointed in 1900 and served through two terms of seven years each until 1907, with great satisfaction to the bar and the public.

Judge Child is genial and popular in personality and manners. He sometimes revisits Morris county, and always receives a cordial greeting and welcome from his old friends and associates there.

CHARLES F. AXTELL

Charles F. Axtell traced his ancestry through a term of more than three hundred and fifty years. The pioneer ancestor, Thomas Axtell, a native of England, settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts, about 1635 or 1640. He died in Sudbury in 1646. His great-grandson, Henry Axtell, settled near Mendham in Morris county, New Jersey, about 1740. The latter's son, Henry Axtell, participated in the Revolutionary War, attaining the rank of major. His son, Silas C. Axtell, was a native of Morris county, and he was the father of Jacob T. Axtell. The wife of Jacob T. Axtell was Rachel, the daughter of William Enslee, and granddaughter of John Enslee, who served in the Revolutionary War, enlisting from Morris county. One of the children of Jacob and Rachel was Charles F. Axtell, born in Morristown on May 26, 1845.

He acquired a practical education in the schools of Morristown. After enlisting and serving as a volunteer in the critical season of 1863 in the Civil War, he learned the trade of a printer at Morristown and at Washington, D. C., and further at Berlin, Leipzig, Frankfort, Mainz and other cities of Germany.

In 1873 he became a student of the law in the office of Pitney & Youngblood, at Morristown; and he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court as an attorney in 1877 and as a counselor in 1891. In 1877 he began the active practice of his profession at Morristown, and continued therein until his death, which came on December 13, 1913.

Mr. Axtell was active, quick and versatile, and also sturdy, persistent and industrious. He was consistent, honorable and trustworthy, generous, faithful and loyal. He attracted many trustful clients and he served them well and faithfully.

The same good traits fitted him for public service. He performed, with popularity and success, the duties of a succession of offices in his community, and was a useful member of the House of Assembly for two years. He served actively and successfully in the judicial office of a Justice of the Peace through a term of years when this office was important and good service was specially needed. He was sound in principles and in morals. He always felt the obligations of a gentleman.

Mr. Axtell married Miss Ella M. Patterson, of Stratford, Connecticut, and they had three children.

FREDERICK HALSEY BEACH

Frederick H. Beach was born at Beach-Glen, Morris county, New Jersey, July 25, 1849, a son of Columbus Beach, M.D., and his wife, Susan E., daughter of Judge Samuel B. Halsey.

He studied law in the office of his uncle, Edmund D. Halsey, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1880. From the death of his father he had the care and active management of his large ancestral farm at Beach-Glen. But from 1896 he pursued the practice of his profession at Morristown, and conducted a number of important trusts which were committed to him. He also took part in the conduct of the National Union Bank of Dover, New Jersey, and of the Morris County Savings Bank at Morristown. And he served the town of Dover as mayor.

Mr. Beach represented an old and influential family of this county. He was clear-headed and capable; he had a large experience in affairs; his judgment was sound and decided; he had a warm desire to give a large

service. His genuine character commanded the respect of his brothers at the bar and his genial temper and agreeable manners won and held their love and affection. For some years his activity was impaired by rheumatism, under which he suffered severely. His death came on November 8, 1913.

MEMBERS OF MORRIS COUNTY BAR.

The members of the Morris County Bar in the year 1914 are named below. The following abbreviations will afford all necessary information: Ad., Advisory Master; ex., Examiner in Chancery; m., Master in Chancery; sp., Special Master; sup., Supreme Court Commissioner; s. exm., Supreme Court Examiner. The first date given after each name shows term when admitted as Attorney, and the second, admission as Counsellor. If the person in question was admitted as Counsellor at a term corresponding to that of his admission as Attorney, the term of the second date is omitted.

- Axtell, Charles F., June '77, Nov. '91, m., Morristown, died Dec., 1913.
 Bacot, John V., Feb. '81-'84, m., ex., Morristown (not in practice).
 Barkman, David F., June '97, Feb. '01, m., Morristown.
 Barrett, Howard F., June '11, Madison.
 Beach, Frederick H., Nov. '80, m., Morristown, died Oct., 1913.
 Beach, William N., June '12, Morristown.
 Beam, James V., June '04, Boonton.
 Bolitho, James H., Feb. '09, Rockaway.
 Bonsall, John H., Feb. '06, Morristown.
 Bradley, Charles B., June '08, '11, m., Morristown.
 Burnham, Frederick G., Feb. '68, June '71, sp., m., Morristown.
 Buttenheim, Percy R., Feb. '10, Madison.
 Cobbett, Frederick B., Feb. '10, Morristown.
 Collins, James A., Nov. '12, Morristown.
 Condit, Louis O., Feb. '09, New York, h., Boonton.
 Cooper, Eugene J., Nov. '88, m., Dover.
 Cornish, Gilbert M., June '04, Nov. '07, m., Newark, h., Gillette.
 Cutler, Willard W., Nov. '78-'81, sp., m., ex., sup., Morristown.
 Davenport, Ulysses G., Nov. '92, June '99, m., Dover.
 Dawson, Raymond, June '00, Feb. '05, m., 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, h.
 Boonton.
 Day, Oliver K., June '02-'05, m., Judge 1st Judicial District Court, Morris County, Morristown.
 Day, Lawrence, Feb. '03, Jan. '06, m., Morristown, h. Chatham.
 Day, Harry Pierson, Nov. '06-'09, m., Newark, h. Morristown.
 Dempsey, Henry F., June '08, Morristown.
 Duyckinck, Richard B., Nov. '96, Plainfield.
 Ellicott, Benjamin W., Feb. '80-'96, m., Dover.
 Emery, John R., Feb. '65-'67, sp., ad., m., Vice-Chancellor, Newark and Morristown.
 Fennell, John E., June '89, Nov. '97, m., Morristown.
 Ferriss, Stark B., June '00-'05, m., New York; h. Madison.
 Fitzherbert, Richard, Feb. '87, m., Dover.
 Frapwell, Douglass H., Feb. '00, m., Morristown.
 Garrison, S. Claude, June '04, '12, m., Boonton and Dover.
 Garretson, Leland B., Feb. '09, Morristown.
 Gordon, Albert H., June '99, m., Wharton and Milton.
 Hillery, Thomas J., Feb. '01, June '05, m., Boonton.
 Holland, Albert H., Feb. '13, Morristown.
 Hinchman, Joseph, Nov. '83, m., Morristown.
 Hurd, James L., Feb. '00, m., Dover.
 Jenkins, George Walker, Nov. '73, Feb. '80, sp., m., ex., sup., Morristown.
 King, Elmer (King & Vogt), Nov. '92-'95, m., ex., sp., Morristown, h. Netcong.
 Lindabury, Harrison P., Feb. '02-'05, m., Ass't U. S. Dist. Atty., Chester and Newark.
 Lindabury, Richard W., Feb. '03, Chester.

- Little, Stephen H., June '71-'74, m., ex., 155 Broadway, New York, h. Morristown.
 Lukeman, Joseph P., June '01, Morristown.
 Lum, Ernest C. (Lum, Tambllyn & Colyer), June '05, Nov. '08, m., Prudential Building, Newark, h. Chatham.
 Lum, Ralph E. (Lum, Tambllyn & Colyer), Nov. '00-'03, m., Prudential Building, Newark, h. Chatham.
 Lum, Charles M. (Lum, Tambllyn & Colyer), June '84, Feb. '89, m., Prudential Building, Newark, h. Chatham.
 Matthews, Raymond C., Feb. '08, '11, m., Babbitt Building, Morristown.
 McCue, William L., June '89, m., Butler.
 Mills, Alfred, Jan. 51, Feb. '55, sp., m., ex., sup., Morristown, died Dec. 13, 1913.
 Mills, Alfred Elmer, June '86-'89, m., ex., Morristown.
 Mills, John M., June '99-'02, m., Morristown.
 Mills, Edward K., Feb. '00, June '04, m., Morristown.
 Minton, Guy, June '68, m., Morristown, h. Chatham.
 Mott, Elias Bertram, Feb. '01, County Clerk, Morristown, h. Rockaway.
 Muir, C. Aug., June '80, m., Morristown, died 1913.
 Neighbour, James H., Nov. '53, Feb. '69, sp., m., ex., sup., Dover.
 O'Keefe, Martin R., June '12, Morristown.
 Philbrook, Mary, June '95-'98, m., Newark, h. Millington.
 Pierce, Frank H., Nov. '06, New York, h. Boonton.
 Pierson, Philander B., June '77-'80, sp., m., ex., sup., Morristown.
 Pitney, Henry C., Jr., June '80, Feb. '84, sp., m., sup., Morristown.
 Pitney, Mahlon, June '82-'85, sp., m., U. S. Supreme Court Justice, Morristown.
 Pitney, John O. H., June '84-'87, sp., m., ex., Newark, h. Morristown.
 Pollard, George S. (Riker & Riker), Nov. '79, m., Lawyer's Building, Newark, h. Chatham.
 Quackenbush, Ernest L., Nov. '10, Newark, h. Chatham.
 Quayle, Edward A., Nov. '75-'81, m., Morristown.
 Quayle, Edward A., Jr., June '11, Morristown.
 Randolph, Coleman, June '85-'88, m., Savings Bank Building, Morristown.
 Randolph, Joseph F., Nov. '67-'70, sp., ad., m., ex., 15 Broad, New York and Morristown.
 Rathbun, Charles A., June '89-'92, sp., ex., m., sup., Morristown, h. Madison.
 Reed, Charlton A., June '89-'92, sp., m., ex., sup., Pros. Pleas, Morris County, Morristown.
 Romine, Elmer W., June '10, Morristown.
 Runyon, George G., Nov. '92, June '01, m., ex., sup., Morristown.
 Ryerson, Louis J., Nov. '77, m., Pompton Plains.
 Salmon, Joshua R., June '04, Feb. '09, m., Law Judge, Morris County, Boonton.
 Schenck, Robert H., June '10, Dover, h. Morristown.
 Scribner, Charles E., Nov. '09-'12, m., Newark, h. Boonton.
 Sherman, Gordon E., Nov. '79, Feb. '83, m., ex., sp., Morristown and New York.
 Smith, Lyman M., June '01, Dover.
 Smith, E. Irwin, Nov. '74, m., Chester.
 Stevens, Frederic W., Nov. '68-'71, sp., ad., m., ex., sup., Vice-Chancellor, Morristown.
 Stickle, Francis S., Nov. '04-'07, m., New York, h. Rockaway.
 Stickle, John F., Feb. '66-'66, m., Rockaway.
 Stilwell, Charles, Jr., Feb. '96, m., Morristown, died 1913.
 Tippet, Clarence B., June '10, New York, h. Dover.
 Toms, Nathaniel C., June '98-'01, m., ex., sp., Morristown.
 Twining, Kinsley (Lindabury, Depue & Faulks), Nov. '05-'08, m., ex., sp., Prudential Building, Newark, h. Morristown.
 Tyacke, William, Jr., Feb. '11, Madison.
 Vanderpool, Wynant D., Nov. '03, Newark and Morristown.
 Vogt, Carl V. (King & Vogt), June '00-'03, m., ex., sp., Morristown.
 Voorhees, Daniel S., Feb. '96, m., Morristown.
 Vreeland, John B. (Vreeland & Wilson), Nov. '75, June '79, sp., m., ex., sup., U. S. Dis. Atty., Newark and Morristown.
 Wilson, C. Franklin (Vreeland & Wilson), Feb. '00-'04, m., ex., sp., h. Morristown.
 Wood, Walter B., Feb. '81, m., Morristown (not in practice).

CHAPTER VIII.

BANKS AND BANKERS—STATE BANK AT MORRIS—LATER INSTITUTIONS— BANKS UNDER NATIONAL BANK ACT—TRUST COMPANIES.

When we consider that at the present time the greater part of the business of the country is carried on by means of checks drawn on banks and other financial institutions, it seems incredible that in this portion of the State, now known as Morris county, prior to 1812, there was not a bank in existence, and that every one had to depend on his friends and neighbors if he desired any financial assistance.

This condition of affairs existed in many parts of the State, and as business increased it became inconvenient and in order to remedy this, the Council and General Assembly, on January 28, 1812, passed "An Act to Establish State Banks in New Jersey," by which it incorporated a State bank at Camden, Trenton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, Newark and Morris, each bank being a separate and distinct corporation, but the notes of all the banks had to be of the same design and not under the denomination of three dollars, but the following year an act removing the restriction as to the designs of the notes, and authorizing the banks to issue them or not less than the denomination of one dollar, was passed.

By this act the subscribers to the stock of the State Bank at Morris, their successors and assigns, were incorporated by the name of "The President, Directors and Company of the State Bank at Morris," until the first Monday of February, 1832, with an authorized capital of \$200,000, divided into shares of \$50 each, one-half of its capital stock being reserved to the State.

After the first year the Council and General Assembly were to select six directors and a president, who should be *ex officio* a director, and the stockholders were to select six other directors. Each stockholder was entitled to one vote for every share of stock held from one to five, two votes for every five shares of stock held above five to fifty, and one vote for each share of stock held over fifty, but no stockholder should have more than fifty votes. This bank was not allowed to loan more than twice the amount of its subscribed capital stock (but this restriction was removed the following year), and could not own ships or vessels, or directly or indirectly be concerned in trade, and could not charge more than six per cent. interest or discount.

On February 15th of the following year, the Legislature passed an act entitled "An act to authorize the transfer of the right of subscription reserved to this State in the State banks and for other purposes." By this act, authority was given to the Governor to sell the State's right to subscribe for the stock of this bank within three months, for not less than \$1,000; if the right was not sold within that time, then to sell it for one-half that sum, and, if not sold at that sum, the State's right to subscribe was extinguished. This act also provided that in case of a sale or the extinguishment of the State's right to subscribe, all the directors should be selected by the stockholders.

The Governor refused to act under the authority thus given him, and on the 20th of February of the same year a supplement to this act was passed, appointing John Beatty, Peter Gordon and Aaron D. Woodruff, to

receive sealed proposals from the president and directors of any of the six banks, or from any other persons or corporations to purchase the State's right to subscribe until March 15th, of the same year, at twelve o'clock noon, and, if two bids were equal, the president and directors of any bank was entitled to preference.

It is not probable the State ever exercised its right to subscribe, for it appears by a supplement to the State Bank act, passed December 14, 1824, that the State Bank at Morris had \$68,000 employed in the banking business, and the remaining \$32,000 of its capital stock was invested in real estate taken for bad debts; that this real estate paid a land tax, and that the value of the land was also taxed as the capital of the bank, making a double tax on \$32,000. The act then provided that the bank should only be taxed on \$68,000 capital, exclusive of their landed property for that year, but should make a report on or before the 31st day of December in each year of the amount of land sold until all the land was sold, and the amount realized from the sales was to be considered as capital.

The original act appointed Aaron Kitchell, Edward Conduct, Jonathan Ogden, Charles Carmichael and Ebenezer H. Pierson commissioners to receive subscriptions for the stock of this bank, and appointed John Ralston, John Doughty, Daniel Phoenix Jr., Samuel Halliday, Solomon Doughty, Lewis Conduct, Israel Southard, Sylvester D. Russell, Israel Canfield, William Brittin, Jacob Gray, Richard Hunt, and Daniel Stewart, its first board of directors (unless disqualified), to hold office until November, 1812, and provided that they should elect their first president. The commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions opened their books on the 17th of March, 1812, and the directors selected Daniel Phoenix Jr., president, and J. H. Brown, cashier; and the bank began business on August 4th of the same year, and was so successful that it paid a dividend of four per cent. on October 13th of the following year. In 1829 the Legislature extended the corporate existence of this bank until the first Monday of February, 1849, provided that it did not take more than six per cent. per annum upon its loans and discounts, and in 1845 its existence was extended by the Legislature until the first Monday of February, 1866.

This bank was located at the corner of Bank street and Park place, in Morristown, where the Bell Building now stands, and for many years did the entire banking business of the county. Afterwards, other banks were organized, and it lost part of its business, and was obliged, in order to realize on loans, to take over a large amount of real estate, and also take over a large amount of its own stock, so that the value of the stock was depreciated, and it became so far involved that in 1848 it stopped discounting and paying any bills. The following year the Legislature authorized the bank to offer the stock to its stockholders, making the shares of the value of \$20 each, and, in case they did not take the stock within a specified time, then to offer it to others, and to resume business when it had a cash capital of at least \$40,000 for banking purposes. The bank did not overcome its financial difficulties, and finally went out of existence.

While Morristown, the county seat, was growing in population and wealth, Dover and the section of the county immediately surrounding it, owing to the rich deposits of iron ore and the development of the iron industry, also felt the need of a banking institution in that locality to accommodate its business, and on the 28th day of February, 1832, the Legislature of this State passed an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Union Bank of Dover, in Morris county." By this act William Scott, Wil-

liam Jackson, Hudson McFarlan, Samuel G. Wright, Samuel Fowler, Thomas Muir and Joseph Dickerson Jr. were appointed commissioners to open subscriptions to secure the capital of the bank to be called the Union Bank at Dover. The authorized capital stock was \$100,000, divided into shares of \$50 each, with the right to increase it to \$150,000. The money was secured, and the bank opened for business, with Richard Brotherton, William Scott, Jacob Wilson, Joseph Dalrymple, Jacob Hurd, Israel C. Losey, John M. Losey, Freeman Wood, Alexander Dickerson and John Dickerson Jr., directors; Colonel John Scott, president; and Thomas B. Segur, cashier. Colonel Scott was succeeded in 1841 by Guy M. Hinchman as president, which latter gentleman held office until the bank went into liquidation in 1866. The first cashier was succeeded by Elisha Segur, who was in turn succeeded by Anson G. P. Segur.

The stock of this bank was largely owned by Phelps-Dodge & Co., metal merchants of New York City, who used the notes of the bank to pay their indebtedness at the copper mines in Michigan, and as these notes were redeemable on presentation in New York at the banking house of Vermilye & Co., and at the office of Phelps-Dodge & Co., the bank became well known throughout the middle west as one of the solvent banks of the country and its notes were accepted as current funds.

In 1849 the Legislature continued its charter for a term of twenty years, and it continued to do a prosperous business until the establishment of the National Banking System, when it was deemed advisable to go out of business, and an act of the Legislature was passed on March 20, 1866, entitled "An Act to Enable the Union Bank of Dover in the County of Morris to close its business, liquidate its outstanding liabilities, and redeem its circulating notes within a limited time." Under the provisions of this act, the bank redeemed its outstanding notes, paid its depositors in full, and divided the balance of the assets among its stockholders.

On February 24, 1836, Henry A. Ford, Dayton I. Canfield, George H. Ludlow, Joseph Jackson, Richard S. Wood, James Wood, Henry Hillard, Jephtha B. Munn, Silas Condict, Timothy S. Johnes, Jonathan C. Bonnell, George Vail and William Brittin and their associates were by an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Morris County Bank," created a body corporate by the name and style of The Morris County Bank, with an authorized capital of \$100,000, divided into shares of \$50 each, with the right to increase the capital to \$200,000; its charter to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1857. James Wood was elected president, and upon his death his son William Nelson Wood, took his place. The bank was located on the north side of the park, in the building which is now owned by the McAlpin estate, and occupied by the Post Office. In 1855 the Legislature extended its corporate existence for twenty years. This bank for many years did a large and prosperous business, but in the financial panic of 1857 it was obliged to suspend payment. It was afterwards able to meet its obligations, close its affairs, and go out of existence.

The growth of the iron business and the location of manufacturing plants connected with that industry at Rockaway, created a demand for a banking institution at that place, and in August, 1855, the Iron Bank at Rockaway was incorporated under the general banking law of the State, and did business at that place for several years, during which time Freeman Wood was its president.

The Legislature passed an act on February 18, 1858, entitled "An Act

to Authorize the Iron Bank to Change Their Place of Business," and under this authority the bank changed its location from Rockaway to the Bell Building, corner of Park place and Bank street, in Morristown.

Two years later, "Sherman Broadwell, Horace Ayers, Ira B. Prudden, Barnabas K. Stickle, Samuel W. Corwin, Francis Lindsley, Courtland S. Hulse, James Holmes and Henry C. Pitney, and their associates and shareholders in the Iron Bank, an association existing at Morristown, in the county of Morris, and organized under the provisions of an act of the Legislature entitled 'An Act to Authorize the Business of Banking,' and their successors and assigns" were constituted a corporation and a body politic, by the name and style of the "Iron Bank," by an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act Relative to the Iron Bank," approved March 22, 1860, and the bank thereafter operated under this act. Its capital stock was \$100,000, divided into shares of \$50 each. The gentlemen named in the act of incorporation were its first board of directors; Sherman Broadwell was elected president, and Horace Ayers, cashier.

In 1865 the bank availed itself of the provisions of the National Banking Act. Hampton O. Marsh was president for many years; upon his death, in September, 1894, Henry C. Pitney was elected president, and continued to hold that office up to the time of his death. He was succeeded by Robert D. Foote, who is still its president. This bank has been and still is one of the leading financial institutions of the county, its present capital being \$200,000. In 1871 it erected and moved into a banking building on Washington street, known as the Iron Bank Building, where it remained until 1912, when it moved to its present commodious, beautiful and modern banking building on South street. The present board of directors are: John B. Vreeland, Morford B. Strait, Robert D. Foote, Philander B. Pierson, Robert B. McEwan, Alfred Elmer Mills, Edward P. Meany, Elmer King and John H. Bonsall. Philander B. Pierson is vice-president, and Lewis D. Kay, cashier. Its surplus and undivided profits are over \$75,000, and its individual deposits over \$1,825,000.

In 1862 a bank was incorporated in Morristown by an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Morristown Bank, in the County of Morris," approved March 28, 1862. By this act, George T. Cobb, Ira C. Whitehead, William C. Baker, William G. Lathrop, Henry Hillard, Calvin Howell, Jacob Vanatta, Philip Welsh, William W. Marsh and Theodore Little and their associates were incorporated as "The Morristown Bank." The authorized capital was \$100,000, divided into shares of \$50 each, with liberty to increase the capital to \$200,000, but nothing was done toward organizing it.

In 1864 the National Bank Act was passed, and the following year the First National Bank of Morristown was chartered under that act, and began business on June 21 of that year with an authorized capital of \$100,000. The first board of directors consisted of Daniel Budd, William G. Lathrop, John F. Voorhees, J. Boyd Headley, Henry M. Olmsted, Theodore Little, Columbus Beach, George T. Cobb and Lewis B. Cobb. Theodore Little was elected its first president, and held that office until the time of his death in 1901, when Albert H. Vernan was elected to succeed him. This latter gentleman held the position until his death, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, H. Ward Ford. On the opening of the institution, Joseph H. VanDoren was elected cashier, and still holds that position. The bank began business in the Babbitt Building, corner of

Washington street and Park Place, and continued there until it removed to its present building on the south side of the Park.

It is one of the strong financial institutions of the county; it has increased its capital to \$200,000, and has an accumulated surplus and undivided profits of over \$259,000, and has on deposit over \$3,085,000. Its present board of directors are Charles W. Ennis, H. Ward Ford, Guy Minton, Joseph H. VanDoren, D. Hunter McAlpin Jr., Francis S. Hoyt, Dudley Olcott, Rudolph H. Kissel, Robert H. McCurdy, Andrew L. Cobb, Archibald Forbes, Theodore F. King and Edward K. Mills.

The opening of new mines and the development of the ones already in existence, together with the location of manufacturing plants, furnaces and rolling mills incident to the operation of iron mines, required that Dover should have banking facilities, so upon the dissolution of the Union Bank of Dover in 1866, Anson G. P. Segur opened and conducted a private banking business under the name of Segur Bank, the bank building or office being located on the southerly side of Blackwell street, a short distance from Warren street. This bank was conducted by Mr. Segur until March 21, 1871, when Anson G. P. Segur, William E. Dodge, James Stokes, Guy M. Hinchman, Alexander Wighton, Thomas R. Crittenden, James H. Neighbour, Mahlon H. Dickerson, John C. Jardine, Isaac B. Jolley, Warren Segur, and their associates were incorporated by the name of Segur Bank with an authorized capital of \$200,000, and took over the business and assets of the banking business conducted by Mr. Segur. On the 4th of April, 1873, the Legislature authorized a majority of the stockholders to change the name of this bank to the Dover Bank, which was done. This bank finally wound up its affairs and went out of business, conveying its property to a committee consisting of George Richards, Charles E. Noble, and James B. Lewis, for the purpose of liquidation.

About 1871, Anson G. P. Segur began the erection of the building now occupied by the National Union Bank, and on November 9, 1872, before the building was completed, entered into an agreement with Hudson Hoagland to convey the building to him and his associates, who were about to organize a banking association, and withdraw from the banking business. On the 19th of December, 1872, the National Union Bank was organized under the National Banking Act. Its first board of directors consisted of Columbus Beach, George Richards, Richard George, Ephraim Lindsley, Hudson Hoagland, Isaac W. Searing, Isaac B. Jolley, James H. Neighbour, Albert R. Riggs, John W. Jackson, and Alpheus Beemer, with Columbus Beach, president, and J. S. Treat, cashier. The banking building commenced by Segur was conveyed to the bank, and it began business in it, but considerable litigation afterwards grew out of this agreement entered into by Segur with Hoagland, it being contended that Segur did not go out of the banking business as called for in the agreement. A suit was brought by Hoagland against Segur, and also by the Bank against Segur, and both suits were contested. Hon. Henry C. Pitney was the attorney for the plaintiff, in both actions, and Jacob Vanatta and Joseph C. Potts represented Segur in the Hoagland suit and Mr. Vanatta represented him in the bank suit. The litigation finally resulted in a verdict against Segur for \$10,000, the amount of the liquidated damages called for in the agreement. This bank has become one of the prosperous and influential banks of the county, and still holds that position.

It has a capital of \$125,000. Surplus and undivided profits of over \$280,000, and deposits of over \$1,798,000. Its directors are Peter C. Buck,

Thomas H. Hoagland, Robert Killgore, D. R. Hummer, James B. Tonking, John Mulligan, Paul Guenther, John H. Bonsall and William F. Birch. Thomas H. Hoagland, president, and Charles Applegate, cashier.

On the 21st of March, 1871, George Richards, Hudson Hoagland, Henry D. VanNostrand, James H. Simpson, Columbus Beach, Henry McFarlan, Charles McFarlan, E. N. K. Talcott, and their associates were incorporated as The Mineral Bank of Dover, by an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Mineral Bank of Dover." The authorized capital of this bank was \$100,000, with liberty to increase the same to \$250,000, divided into shares of \$100 each, but nothing was done under this act.

In 1881 a bank known as the First National Bank was chartered under the National Bank Act, at Madison, with a capital of \$50,000. For many years Jacob S. Paulmier was president, and Fred B. Bardon, cashier. Its present directors are F. Irving Morrow, Alfred G. Evans, Edward Miller, T. B. Morris, F. D. Waterman, E. J. Skeele, and M. A. White, with Albert G. Evans, president, and F. I. Morrow, cashier. It has a surplus and undivided profits of over \$47,000, and has always been known as a safe and conservative banking institution. Its deposits amount to over \$538,000.

Boonton was without a bank until 1890, when the Boonton National Bank was chartered, with a capital of \$100,000. It has had a very successful existence, and at present, in addition to its capital, has a surplus and undivided profits of over \$101,000. Monroe Howell is president; Edwin A. Fisher, cashier; and N. L. Briggs and Charles Brock, vice-presidents. Its board of directors are Nathan L. Briggs, Charles Brock, Esli B. Dawson, Warren N. Baldwin, Monroe Howell, Joshua R. Salmon, Frank E. Morse, Charles A. Norris and Gibson N. Vincent. Its deposits are over \$869,000.

The large increase of population owing to the establishment in Butler of the Butler Hard Rubber Company's plant, created a demand for a bank in that vicinity, and in 1903 the First National Bank of Butler, with a capital of \$50,000, was established at that place. The bank has done a flourishing business, and now has a surplus and undivided profits of over \$87,000. Its president is C. G. Wilson; William L. McCue, vice-president; and M. H. Glann, cashier. Its present board of directors are: John B. Burlison, Fred R. Casterlin, Isaac G. Gurnee, William Mullen, William L. McCue, Charles G. Wilson, Paul Witteck, John A. Farrel and Milton H. Glann. Its deposits amount to over \$740,000.

After the removal of the Iron Bank from Rockaway, the Rockaway Bank was formed, but no business was done except filing its certificates of organization, and for many years Rockaway was without any bank, the banking business of the community being done either at Morristown or Dover. In 1907 the First National Bank of Rockaway was organized. It has a capital of \$25,000, with surplus and undivided profits of over \$5,000. Simon J. Loewenthal is president; William Gill and E. H. Todd, vice-presidents; with Arthur J. Yetter, cashier. The individual deposits are over \$314,000. Its directors are S. J. Loewenthal, H. W. Mutchler, E. Bertram Mott, William Gill, John H. Yetter, Noah Freeman, Edward H. Todd, John H. Miller and Harry R. Watson.

For many years there was only one bank in Boonton, but in 1911 the Farmers and Merchants Bank was organized, with William C. Salmon, president; M. D. Heyward, cashier; and Thomas J. Hillery, vice-president. Its capital is \$75,000, with surplus and undivided profits over \$19,000, and

deposits amounting to over \$141,000. The board of directors are Henry M. Ball, James V. Beam, Edward J. Cahill, F. H. Coe, N. J. Conklin, Marcus M. Crane, J. W. Mutchler, William C. Salmon, R. R. Webb, W. A. Young, Chas. L. Grubb, Thos. J. Hillery, H. S. Hitchcock and Frank L. Jacobus.

The Peoples National Bank was organized in Dover and began business on December 5, 1898, with James H. Simpson, president; Dr. R. A. Bennett, vice-president; and E. W. Rosevear, cashier. This institution continued until the Dover Trust Company commenced business, on January 1, 1902, when it merged with that trust company, the stockholders accepting the trust company's stock.

In 1893, the Citizens' National Bank, with a capital of \$50,000 was organized at Netcong. H. H. Nelden, president, and A. E. Griggs, cashier. Its deposits are over \$294,000; undivided profits over \$3,500. The directors are Elmer King, H. A. Timbrell, M. T. Thomas, M. R. Hilderbrandt Jr., T. J. Allen, D. S. Drake, M. Barone, S. H. Chamberlain, H. H. Nelden.

While banks were thus established in various parts of the county no steps were taken to establish a savings bank until the 8th of March, 1861, when George T. Cobb, William C. Baker, William N. Wood, Ebenezer B. Woodruff, Henry VanArdsdale, Alexander Robertson, William Whitney, Lewis Phoenix, Thomas B. Flagler and Augustus W. Cutler, of Morristown; Francis S. Lathrop, of Madison; William G. Lathrop, of Boonton; Ephraim Lindsley, of Dover, and Daniel Budd, of Chester, and their successors, were constituted a body politic by the name of the Morristown Savings Institution, by an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Morristown Savings Institution." This act provided that fourteen persons should be the board of managers, one-half of whom should reside in Morristown, and that the persons named as incorporators should constitute the first board. The breaking out of the Civil War prevented the completion of the organization of this bank. No further steps were taken to establish a savings bank until after the war, when the Legislature by an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Morristown Institution for Savings," approved April 9, 1867, incorporated George T. Cobb, Austin Requa, Lebbeus B. Ward, Joseph W. Ballentine, Augustus W. Cutler, Lewis B. Cobb, William G. Lathrop, William C. Baker and William C. Caskey, and their successors, as the "Morristown Institution for Savings." Lewis B. Cobb was president; Joseph W. Ballentine, vice-president; and J. B. Winslow, secretary and treasurer. The first deposit was made on the 25th of May, 1867. In 1878 Jonathan W. Roberts was elected president, and later Charles E. Noble took his place. In 1882 the bank ceased receiving deposits, paid off its depositors in full, and went out of business.

During the business activities of 1871, 1872 and 1873, many banks and savings institutions were chartered. Guy M. Hinchman, Mahlon H. Dickerson, John Hance, Ephraim Lindsley, Jacob Hurd, Henry Baker, Isaac B. Jolley, James H. Neighbour, Richard George, David Jenkins, Stephen C. Berry, Edward A. Stickle, James B. Lewis, William H. McDavit, Edmund Canfield, James W. Brotherton, Isaac W. Searing, Thomas R. Crittenden, Joseph Roderer, Alpheus Beemer, Alexander Wrighton, John C. Jardine, Sylvester Dickerson, Charles M. Tunis and John R. Larkins, were by an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Dover Savings Institution," approved March 21, 1871, incorporated as the Dover Savings Institution. The bank was organized with John Hance, president; James B. Lewis, vice-president; and Warren Segur, treasurer; and had its office

in the Dover Bank. It did business for several years, and finally went into liquidation in 1879.

During the same year, Henry McFarlan, Columbus Beach, James H. Simpson, George Richards, William H. Lambert, William H. Jones and Charles McFarlan and their successors were incorporated as The Miners' Savings Bank of Dover, N. J., by an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Miners' Savings Bank of Dover, N. J.," approved February 7, 1871. The incorporators were the first board of managers. On the 25th day of March, 1873, the act was amended increasing the board of managers to nine, by adding the names of Isaac B. Jolley and Isaiah W. Condict. The bank began business on February 17, 1871, and continued in existence for about twenty years.

By an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Chester Savings Bank," approved March 27, 1873, William H. Nichols, Augustus C. Canfield, Daniel Budd, James Vanderveer, William M. Budd, James S. Dickerson, James C. Yawger, Charles Hardin, William Hiliard, Elias M. Skellenger, Philip Welsh, Theodore P. Skellenger, Smith E. Hedges, Samuel Swayze, Caleb Osborne and John Webb Jr., and their successors, were made a body corporate under the name of The Chester Savings Bank.

The same year, the Legislature by an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Madison Savings Bank," approved April 4, 1873, constituted James A. Webb, Henry F. Reddish, Ambrose F. Kitchell, Francis S. Lathrop, George Chapman, Horatio N. Peters, Stephen Paulmier, Jonathan Dwight, Joseph C. Potts, and Jeremiah Baker, a body corporate under the name of The Madison Savings Bank.

The Governor of this State, by his proclamation dated December 1, 1873, made by virtue of the provisions of an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act providing for, decreeing and making known that certain laws and joint resolutions have become inoperative and void," approved March 3, 1873, declared the acts incorporating The Miners' Savings Bank of Dover, N. J.; The Morristown Institution for Savings; The Dover Savings Institution; The Chester Savings Bank; and The Madison Savings Bank were inoperative and void.

On February 24, 1874, the Legislature by its act declared that the act of incorporation of the Morristown Institution for Savings was of full binding force, and afterward on March 24 of the same year the Legislature passed a general act declaring that all these acts were revived and in full force, provided the assessments and fees due thereon were paid.

While The Chester Savings Bank and The Madison Savings Bank were again legalized to do business under this last mentioned act, no steps have ever been taken to organize them.

On the 3rd of March, 1874, William L. King, Henry W. Miller, Theodore Ayers, George E. Voorhees, Henry C. Pitney, Thomas B. Flagler, James A. Webb, Augustus C. Canfield and their successors were incorporated as The Morris County Savings Bank, by an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to Incorporate The Morris County Savings Bank." This institution was located at Morristown, and began business in the same month. Mr. W. L. King was elected president; John B. Byram, secretary and treasurer. Mr. King continued to hold office until 1881, when he was succeeded by Henry W. Miller, who held the position up to the time of his death in 1904, when Philander B. Pierson was elected his successor. Its present board of managers are Alfred Elmer Mills, Guy Min-

ton, Philander B. Pierson, John H. Bonsall, George W. Stickle, Francis S. Hoyt, Eugene S. Burke, Henry C. Pitney Jr., and Philip H. Hoffman. It has been a very successful institution, having on deposit over \$4,771,000, with surplus and profits of over \$455,000, and owns its banking building, corner of South and De Hart streets.

Although Morris county was well supplied with banks and savings banks, there was not a trust company located within the county until 1892, when a long-felt want for an institution of that kind was filled by the organization of The Morristown Trust Company, with a capital of \$100,000, and a surplus of \$50,000. Its first board of directors consisted of Samuel Freeman, Charles F. Cutler, Willard W. Cutler, Frederick Cromwell, Patrick Farrelly, Aurelius B. Hull, Frank M. Hurlbut, Gustav E. Kissel, Luther Kountz, Richard A. McCurdy, Edwin Packard, Hamilton McK. Twombly, John I. Waterbury, and James A. Webb, with Samuel Freeman, president; Aurelius B. Hull, vice-president; F. M. Cantine, secretary, and Frank M. Hurlbut, treasurer. The capital of the company was afterwards increased to \$300,000, and again to \$600,000, its present capital being \$600,000, while its surplus and undivided profits are over \$1,100,000. At the present time its officers are Samuel Freeman, president; Willard W. Cutler and John H. Capstick, vice-presidents; John H. B. Coriell, secretary; Harry A. VanGilder, treasurer; Ralph S. Streett, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer. Its present board of directors are: Samuel Freeman, Willard W. Cutler, Richard A. McCurdy, George G. Frelinghuysen, Otto H. Kahn, Walter G. Oakman, Henry F. Taylor, Louis A. Thebaud, John H. Capstick, Samuel S. Dennis, John N. Wallace, Dudley Olcott, Alfred R. Whitney Jr., James B. Duke, John Claffin, Granville M. White, Harrie T. Hull, William V. S. Thorne, S. Harold Freeman and Nicholas F. Brady.

The company began business in that portion of the Iron Bank Building formerly occupied by the Morris County Savings Bank, but these quarters were soon found to be too small, and it purchased and moved into the building at corner of Park Place and Market street. Its growing business soon required additional room, and it purchased the adjoining building formerly occupied by David P. McClellan, and converted the first floor of these two buildings into one large bank room, where it is still located. It has recently erected a fireproof addition to its building in which it has constructed a fire, burglar and water proof vault for the use of its safe deposit department. This is an armor-plate vault and one of the best equipped and most modern in the State. The company has also storage vaults for silver and other bulky articles. This trust company is now one of the strongest financial institutions of the State, having on deposit over \$7,047,000, and having paid its depositors interest on their deposits, since its incorporation, over \$2,306,300. It acts as executor and trustee, and has had the management of many large and important estates.

In 1911 the American Trust Company was organized and is located at Morristown. It has a capital of \$150,000, and a surplus of over \$40,000. Its present officers are: Thomas J. Hillery, president; Charles R. Whitehead, Edson J. Neighbour and A. Heyward McAlpin, vice-presidents; Victor E. Boell, secretary and treasurer. Its present board of directors are: Harry M. Ball, David S. Brink, Albert Bunn, John W. Decker, Edward W. Elliott, Lyman J. Fish, Martin R. Hilderbrant Jr., Thomas J. Hillery, A. Heyward McAlpin, Edson J. Neighbour, J. W. Farrow, Charlton A. Reed, George E., Reeve, George C. Smith, Lewis C. Tompkins, G. S. VanArsdale, Herman Viedt, Patrick Welsh, Charles R. Whitehead, John V. Wise, Edward M.

Young, Walter M. Young, David F. Barkman, Isaac D. Lyon, and George W. Melick. Its bank room is located on South street, and it has on deposit over \$286,000, and is fitting up a new banking room on South street.

In 1902, the Dover Trust Company was organized, and located at Dover. It has a capital of \$100,000 and a surplus and undivided profits of over \$52,000, and its deposits are over \$1,216,000. Isaac W. Searing is president; Edward Kelly, vice-president; and Edward W. Rosevear, secretary and treasurer. The present board of directors are William H. Baker, E. W. Rosevear, John S. Dickerson, Julius Hairhouse, Max Heller, James L. Hurd, Emil G. Kattermann, Edward Kelly, E. J. Neighbour, J. H. Neighbour, Robert F. Oram and Isaac W. Searing. Its banking room is pleasantly located on Blackwell street, in Dover, but is now building a banking home of its own.

In 1910 a trust company, called the Madison Trust Company, was located in that borough. It has a capital of \$100,000, and a surplus and undivided profits of over \$105,000. Its present officers are: Alfred G. Evans, president; Theodore B. Morris, secretary and treasurer; John J. C. Humbert, vice-president. Its deposits are over \$735,000. This company has commodious quarters on the corner diagonally opposite the First National Bank. Its directors are Alfred G. Evans, John J. C. Humbert, Samuel H. Miller, Frank McEwan, Albert H. Wiggin, Frank D. Waterman, Theodore B. Morris, Henry W. Shoemaker, Anderson B. Gee, Major A. White, James M. Gifford, Henry Feuchtwanger, Edgar J. Skeel and Walter S. Terrell.

Thus, from a small beginning, the financial institutions have grown until at the present time the county has eight national banks, with a total capital, surplus and undivided profits of over \$1,663,000; one State bank, with a capital and surplus and undivided profits of over \$94,000; four trust companies, with a capital, surplus and undivided profits of over \$2,243,000; and one savings bank with a surplus of \$455,000; there being on deposit in these various institutions a total aggregate of over \$23,650,000.



CHAPTER IX

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF MORRIS COUNTY

(Gathered from the records of the Morris County Medical Society, and other sources, covering a period of nearly one hundred years, as compiled by Henry W. Kice, M. D., secretary of the Morris County Medical Society.)

Whether it be an individual or an organization, if either would leave an impression that will last, it must render some service that will help others. That life is good that reaches out, that fulfills itself in ministrations to other lives—and, while service has many forms, the life that counts most is the life that serves most. What service is greatest none may know, for none can disentangle the threads of particular acts from a complicated texture of cause and effect, and discover the far-reaching influence of little things.

We owe no greater debt of gratitude to any class of men than to those self-sacrificing, noble-minded men, whose life work has been the alleviation of the burden of suffering that rests upon the world, thus lengthening the span of human existence. Their influence cannot be measured by any known standard; their helpfulness is as broad as the universe, and their power goes hand in hand with the beneficent laws of nature that come from the source of life itself. Some author has said: "He serves God best who serves humanity most."

The skilled physician, who by the exercise of native talents and acquired ability, is not only performing a service for humanity, but is following in the footsteps of the Teacher who said: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine, who lived 460 B. C., said: "Wherever there is love of mankind, there is love of the Medical Art." Descartes, of the sixteenth century, said: "If it be at all possible to ennoble mankind, it will be through Medicine." The former was a physician; the latter, a metaphysician. It is the hope of the writer that, if the Father of Medicine could so appreciate the medical art two thousand years ago, and Descartes, a few centuries past, could see nothing better for the human race, we of today can better understand the truth of these statements than ever before. It is perfectly safe to believe that this twentieth century is to be characterized by a renewal of interest in health and physical efficiency, such as the world has never known, because there is to be inspired in the individual greater concern for his own health, and a philanthropic interest in the health of his brother men.

Because of this belief in the people of this age, that they are concerned about themselves, we feel that this chapter concerning the Medical Profession will be of interest not only to members of the profession, but to the general reader, as well. Not because of any information here given on medical topics, which is not the object of this chapter, neither to give a history of all the medical men, who have practiced medicine in Morris county. This would be too great an undertaking for a work of this kind. But because of a general interest in health and efficiency greater than at any time in history. As secretary of the Morris County Medical Society, the writer is in possession of some history of this organization, which will

form a considerable portion of this chapter, recognizing that there are those who have not affiliated themselves with this society, and yet are members of the profession. If there are any of the honorable men of the profession whose names are not mentioned in these pages, it is because the writer was not familiar with the medical men outside of the society. However, we find in looking over the field of Morris county, that there are about twenty-five who may be called members of the medical family who are not affiliated with the Morris County Medical Society. Nine out of the twenty-five are graduates of the Homoeopathic school, and probably belong to some organization representing that faith. These societies are not of the county: Marietta H. C. Woodruff, of Boonton; Robert A. Bennett and Peter S. Hann, of Dover; Anna L. Allaben, George C. Connett, both of Morristown; Edward S. Liozeaux, removed; Armin Uebelacker, George Stuart Willis, Grace F. Wilson and R. Ralston Read, of Morristown. O. M. Walker, of Dover, is practicing Osteopathy.

Of the regular school of medicine, not affiliated with the society: George Coates, of Butler; Wm. F. Patterson, of Chappelhill; Whitfield A. Green, of Chester; Wm. E. Derry, of Dover; Chas. F. Snyder, of Florham Park; Harvey C. Upchurch, of Succasunna; John C. Houston, of Mendham; George W. Mosier (no data); John Miller, of Netcong; George W. Newcomb and Chas. D. Van Romondt, of Pompton Plains; Enos T. Blackwell, of Stephensburg; Theodore F. Wolfe, of Succasunna. The last named is engaged in literary work, an author of some note. It is impossible to go into detail of the work of each of the above named physicians, but nearly all of them are busy in the healing art, or in the science of medicine, whichever we may prefer to call it.

Medical practice is not confined to the administration of drugs. We would quote from the address of our esteemed Dr. Abraham Jacobi, retiring president of the American Medical Association, and, as he says, "The greatest medical body in existence, and the most influential in forming the opinions of the country and exerting itself to remedy all the poor foods, and to clean all the unsanitary cesspools, and canals and rivers and bays." Further he says, "Our (the profession) tendency is purely scientific." Our ancestors laid much stress on their successes in the treatment of the sick; we, however, on the result of our investigations. Our practical work does not compare with the amount of our knowledge. As long as medicine is art, it will not be science. Others would sink all medicine to the bottom of the sea, claiming with Dr. Holmes, it would be better for mankind, and worse for the fishes. But Dr. Holmes helps us out by saying it is not of the slightest interest to the patient to know whether three or three and one-quarter cubic inches of his lungs are hepatized; whether this or that strand of the spinal marrow is the seat of this or that form of degeneration. *He wants something to relieve his pain; to mitigate his anguish or dyspnoea, to bring back motion and sensibility to the dead limb.*"

William Osler, of Oxford University, gives us a few crisp sentences in which he says, (1) "Be critical of the pharmacopoeia, as everything else." (2) "He is the best doctor who knows the worth and the worthlessness of medicine." (3) "Study your fellow men and fellow women, and learn to serve them; be their therapos, their servant."

Whether medicine is an art or a science, we believe it would be better for the human family, whom we serve, to unite in one great medical body for the purpose of ennobling mankind. The reason for the existence of any organization is that it may be more powerful. The great work done

by medical men is largely due to organized effort. We must realize that the goal to be reached by medicine (not drugs) is the extermination of disease. While trying to eliminate disease, we must heal the sick.

It is true that the physician of today is doing much to talk himself out of business. It is possible that in the not distant future our government may employ the doctor to keep us well. This is the age of service, and he who enters the field of medicine should do so with the spirit of helpfulness to others. Whether we enter with such spirit, or for personal gain, the product of his brain incidentally is for the public good. The man or corporation who recently reaped a fortune by the oppression of the poor employees today gives back that fortune to the service of humanity. All medical men, therefore, should unite in such effort that will best serve the human family. As practitioners and health purveyors, we can rejoice that State records show that the death rate is diminishing; life prolonged, health preserved, earning power augmented, the State made richer.

In the beginning of this chapter, Hippocrates is called the Father of Medicine, and correctly so. His opinions were recognized and revered for ages, but independence in thought and action made it impossible that Hippocrates' ideas should live for all time. Among the keen observers, original characters and geniuses of mankind, was Dr. Benjamin Rush. We introduce the name of Dr. Rush because he was one of the greatest men of his time, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; lived during the early medical history of New Jersey. While he was born near Philadelphia, he was a graduate of Princeton, and died three years (1813) before the Morris County Medical Society was born (1816). Being contemporaneous, we may judge somewhat as to the status of the early men in our medical society, knowing as we do something of what Dr. Rush taught and practiced in his day, who was far in advance of other medical men. We quote him as saying, "The signs and symptoms of disease are so modified by climate, habits, and natural characteristics that one may not argue from one country to another. I honor the name of Hippocrates; but forgive me! Ye votaries of antiquity! if I attempt to pluck a few gray hairs from his venerable head. I was ever an idolator at his altar, nor did I turn apostate from his worship till I was taught that not one-tenth part of his prognostics correspond with *modern experience* or observation." We note the use of the words "Modern Experience." Dr. Rush was foremost in thought, and gave to the world the result of what was modern in those days, and much of which has stood the test to this day, now one hundred years since his death. How many of the modern teachers of this period will be living in history a hundred years hence remains for the pages of history to tell.

Dr. Rush was always a follower of the French physician Batallus, called Sangrado, because of his fondness for the lancet. Dr. Rush was so pleased with the lancet in the yellow fever epidemic of 1790, when he commenced his treatment with "10 and 10," 10 grains of calomel and 10 grains of jalap, following that dose with a venesection to 10 or 12 ounces of blood, a procedure to be repeated day after day, if necessary, that he adopted this method of treatment as specific for yellow fever, and urged its use in all cases.

A terrible epidemic visited our country during the last ten years of the eighteenth century. It was believed and recorded in history that Dr. Rush saved six thousand cases of yellow fever. In the summer of 1790, in Philadelphia, there were four thousand one hundred and forty-four cases of the

fever. The doctor's violent measures were attacked by medical brethren, and yet his success was greater, and he soon became the most noted physician in America. We are told that he would bleed eight or nine times in a single case, taking from fifty to one hundred and fifty ounces of blood. He used the lancet in almost all conditions accompanied by fever. How many of the modern physicians, those who have been in the field for the last twenty-five years, have taken one hundred and fifty ounces of blood from (all) their patients? It would be interesting to know.

One hundred years after this epidemic the modern physician knows nothing of yellow fever. He reads of it in his medical books, and that is the extent of his knowledge. Dr. Lozear proved to the world that a mosquito was the carrier of the disease. Some medical brethren laughed at him. The doctor rolled up his sleeve, allowed an infected mosquito to thrust his bill into his arm. He contracted yellow fever, and died. Today yellow fever is practically unknown, and while Dr. Rush became one of the most noted of physicians in the world, saving a few thousand perhaps of fever cases, Dr. Lozear gave his life to save tens of thousands, proving to all the world that our remedy was not ten and ten, and the lancet, but to get rid, or keep away from this particular kind of mosquito, the distributor of the disease.

The good patients submitted to the doctor's bleeding in the year 1800 to cure them of yellow fever and other ills. It remained for that immortal quartette—Doctors Reed, Carroll, Lozear and Agramente—to demonstrate one hundred years later (1900), that yellow fever can only be acquired by man from the injection into his blood when bitten by a mosquito (*Stegomyia*) of a germ or parasite as yet unknown, and that other diseases result from infection introduced in this way. The world can never appreciate the good resulting from these discoveries. To whom is the Panama Canal due? It is entirely due to the physician who discovered the yellow fever carrier to be a mosquito. Surely the profession is productive of results. And yet we are told that Dr. Rush even in his study of the cause of yellow fever, was most active in urging the non-contagious nature of the disease, and he curiously noted the constant association of swarms of mosquitoes and insect pests during the prevalence of the pestilence.

By thus comparing these noted physicians we may get our bearings of the medical men of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. For it is safe to say that the average man practicing medicine in the closing years of the eighteenth century was much less capable than Dr. Rush, while the average doctor of today is better equipped for the healing of the sick than the noted Dr. Rush.

The New Jersey Medical Society was organized in 1766, being the oldest in the Union, ten years before Dr. Benjamin Rush signed that immortal document, and twenty-five years prior to the great yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia. It was a voluntary association for mutual improvement, and for promoting the welfare of the medical profession. We note that the language sounds very ancient when we read, "Every gentleman of the profession in the province" (New Jersey was not then a State) "was invited to become a member." Such a generous invitation holds good to this day; but today a physician must first become a member of his county society, and such membership will admit him to the State, and being a member of the State, will admit him to the American Medical Association.

The New Jersey Medical Society received its first charter by an act passed June 2, 1790. "For incorporating a certain number (fifty-two are

named in the act as corporators) of the physicians and surgeons of this State by the style and title of The Medical Society of New Jersey." This act expired by its own limitation in 1815, and a new act of 1816 provided for a district society in each county, to make their own laws and regulate their own concerns, provided they were not contrary to the constitution of the State society. This act of 1816 placed the control of the society in the hands of fifteen managers, to be elected annually by a plurality of votes. This board was empowered to choose its own officers, and make such by-laws and regulations for the management of its concerns as might be deemed necessary. At the annual meeting of the society, in May of the same year, it constituted district societies in the counties of Middlesex, Somerset, Monmouth, Essex and Morris. So we learn from this brief history of the New Jersey Society that our Morris County Medical Society (or Morris District Society, as it was then called) was born in 1816.

The terms of this charter, placing the control of the society in the hands of a board of managers, an *imperium in imperio*, was not acceptable to the profession, and in 1818 a supplement was passed providing that the society should be composed of four delegates from each district society which were, or might hereafter, be formed, who, with the officers for the time being, should constitute the society. This supplementary act, constituting the society by delegates of the local societies, placed it on a new basis, and secured the cordial sympathy and coöperation of the physicians of the State.

The State Society was then made the creature of the local societies, and derived its life from their delegates annually elected. The mode of constituting the society has undergone no substantial change since 1818. In the act of 1823 the presidents of the society "shall rank as Fellows, and be entitled to all the rights and privileges of delegated members." In 1864, the society, desirous of surrendering "all its special privileges and pecuniary immunities, and to reorganize, as nearly as possible, upon the voluntary basis," applied for and obtained its present charter, which went into effect in its centennial year, 1866. The State Society permits "All persons who shall have been or may hereafter be presidents of the society, shall rank as Fellows, and be entitled to all the privileges of delegated members."

From Morris county we find the names of Dr. Lewis Condict, who was ranked as Fellow in the year 1810, before Morris was organized, he having been president of the State prior to the organization of Morris. Nine years later (1819) Dr. Condict was again permitted to rank as Fellow. This was three years after Morris county was organized. Dr. Lewis Condict had the honor of being the first president of the Morris District Medical Society. Jephtha B. Munn, a Fellow in the year 1828. These two Fellows, with Dr. Charles E. Pierson and Dr. Jonathan Johnes, are the four names who are mentioned as organizers of the county society in 1816. Dr. Lewis Condict practiced in Morristown; died in 1862, aged 89 years. Dr. Munn practiced in Chatham; died in 1863, age 83 years.

After Jephtha B. Munn ranked as a Fellow in 1828, it was not until 1884 that Morris was again honored by a member filling the office of president, when Dr. P. C. Barker, of Morristown, honored the society in this capacity, and also became a Fellow. Dr. John G. Ryerson, of Boonton, was the last from Morris upon whom this honor was conferred, who was made president of the State Society in 1893. Dr. Ryerson is still living at a ripe old age. He is a very regular attendant at all the meetings,

county and State, and with the remarkable record of having attended every meeting for thirty years.

A little of the early history of Morris District Medical Society is copied from the first few pages of the society's minutes:

Morris Town, June 11th, 1816.

In conformity to an appointment of the New Jersey Medical Society convened at New Brunswick on the 14th day of May last: A number of Physicians assembled at Morris Town agreeably to public notice on the 11th inst. to organize a District Medical Society for the County of Morris, when the following officers were appointed: Dr. Lewis Condict, President; Dr. Jephtha B. Munn, Vice-President; Dr. Charles E. Pierson, Treasurer; Dr. John B. Johnes, Secretary. Drs. Joseph Hedges, Hampton Dunham, and William Pierson, were admitted members of the Society.

Resolved: That Dr. Ebenezer H. Pierson, Lewis Condict and Charles E. Pierson be appointed a committee to draft rules and regulations for the government of the society. Resolved: That the Society adjourn to meet again at C. Swayze's tavern in Morris Town on the first Tuesday of July next at 3 o'clock P. M. and that the Secretary be instructed to invite all regular licensed Practitioners of Physics and Surgery of the County of Morris to attend said adjourned meeting.

Morris Town, July 2nd, 1816.

At a meeting of the District Medical Society of the County of Morris according to an adjournment, Dr. Lewis Condict, the President, took the chair. Dr. Ebenezer Woodruff, Absolem Woodruff and Stephen Fairchild were admitted as members of the society.

Resolved: That the report of the Committee for forming rules and regulations for the government of the society be adopted.

A letter was read before the society from Dr. Wm. McKissack, the Secretary of the New Jersey Medical Society, informing the Society that the following gentlemen were nominated as Censors or Examiners, for the District Medical Society of the County of Morris, by the Board of Managers of the New Jersey Medical Society, viz: Drs. Lewis Condict, Ebenezer H. Pierson, Charles E. Pierson, John B. Johnes, and Wm. Campfield.

Resolved: That the presiding officer shall have the privilege of inviting any regular Practitioner of medicine who is a member to attend any stated or occasional meeting of the Society. Resolved: That Drs. J. B. Munn, John Darcy, and Ebenezer H. Pierson be appointed a committee to prepare a fee bill and report it at the next meeting of the Society. Resolved: That Dr. Charles E. Pierson be appointed to undergo an examination on the Diseases, viz: Pneumonia and Typhoid, at the next meeting of the Society. Resolved: That Drs. John B. Johnes and Hampton Dunham be appointed a Committee, to report to the Society, a statement of Meteorological observations, and a history of the prevailing diseases and modes of cure of the different seasons, and report to the Society. Resolved: That Drs. Wm. Campfield and John B. Johnes be appointed a committee to select and publish such parts of the by-laws and proceedings of the Society as they may deem expedient. Resolved: That the Secretary publish the time and place of meeting of the Society two weeks previous to the meeting thereof. Resolved: That the Society adjourn to meet again on the third Tuesday of December next, at C. Swayze's tavern at ten o'clock A. M., 1816.

Morris Town, December 17th, 1816.

At a stated meeting of the district medical Society of the County of Morris, the President being absent, Dr. Jephtha B. Munn, the Vice President, took the Chair. The members present were Drs. Jos. Hedges, Hampton Dunham, Absolem Woodruff, Stephen Fairchild, and John B. Johnes.

Resolved: That Drs. Ira Crittendon, and John D. Jackson be admitted members of the Society.

Doctor Munn, from the Committee for preparing a fee bill, reported a bill, and on motion, was resolved to be recommitted to the same Committee for further consideration, and report thereon at the next meeting of the society.

Resolved: That the Secretary be authorized to receive the admission money from all or any members present. Resolved: That the Secretary cause the Constitutions of the Society to be printed. Resolved: That Drs. Lewis Condict, Charles E. Pierson, and J. B. Johnes be appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of arranging a suitable device and printing a certificate of membership.

Dr. Dunham, from the Committee to report a statement of meteorological ob-

servations and a history of the prevailing diseases, read a report, and the Society concurred in the report.

Resolved: That the Society adjourn to meet on the first Tuesday of July next, at Eleven o'clock A. M.

Members present at this meeting were Drs. L. Conduct, E. H. Pierson, Wm. Campfield, Charles E. Pierson, John S. Darcy, Joseph Hedges, Ebenezer H. Woodruff.

Morris Town, July 1st, 1817.

At a stated meeting of the District Medical Society of the County of Morris, the President took the chair. The members present were Drs. L. Conduct, E. H. Pierson, J. B. Munn, Jos. Hedges, H. Dunham, E. Woodruff, A. Woodruff, A. Fairchild and J. B. Johnes. The members absent were Wm. Campfield, Charles E. Pierson, John S. Darcy, Ira Crittenden and John D. Jackson. Dr. J. B. Munn, from the committee to draft a fee bill, made a verbal report, and was discharged from the committee.

Resolved: That the fee bill be recommitted to a committee of two, and Drs. Ebenezer H. Pierson and Ebenezer Woodruff were appointed. Resolved: That the President shall be empowered to appoint all committees.

Dr. John B. Johnes, from the Committee to report a history of the prevailing diseases of the last year, read a report which was ordered to be filed. A communication from the New Jersey Medical Society thru their Corresponding Secretary, was read and the following resolutions therein contained, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved: That the District Society of the County of Morris receive and admit applications from candidates for examination only at the stated meetings of the Society. Resolved: That the Society cause three of the members of the Society to appear as delegates of representation at the respective annual meetings of the general society of the State of New Jersey; and that the said delegates present at the General Meeting for inspection a copy of the recorded proceedings of the Society. Resolved: That the Society furnish the President of the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey with the names of the examiners or Censors of the County appointed from the nomination made by the Society. Resolved: That each candidate for examination pay to the Examiners the sum of two dollars to be placed in the funds of the Society. Resolved: That the delegates to the New Jersey Medical Society shall receive four dollars each from the funds of the District Medical Society provided they attend said general society. Resolved: That the delegates to the New Jersey Medical Society be designated by Alphabetical Order. Resolved: That the Treasurer and Secretary be authorized to purchase such books as they may deem expedient in which to record their minutes. Resolved: That Dr. J. B. Munn be appointed to undergo an examination on the disease called Cynanche Trachealis. Resolved: That Drs. Dunham and J. B. Johnes be appointed a committee to report a history of the prevailing diseases of the season and their method of cure. Resolved: That the Treasurer be authorized to pay Mr. Munn and Mr. H. P. Russell their respective bills for printing for the Society. Resolved: That the persons nominated as Examiners by the General Society of the State of New Jersey be confirmed by this Society. Resolved: That Dr. William A. Whippley be admitted as a member of this Society.

The Society proceeded to the election of officers and the following persons were elected: Dr. Lewis Conduct, President; Dr. Jephtha B. Munn, Vice President; Dr. Ebenezer H. Pierson, Treasurer; Dr. John B. Johnes, Secretary.

Resolved: That the Society adjourn to meet again on the third Tuesday of December next at Eleven o'clock A. M.

Corresponding Secretary of the District

Medical Society of the County of Morris.

Sir: As Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, I communicate through you, to the District Society which you have the honor of representing, several resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the State Society at their meeting on the 6th instant; and confidently believe that a practical application of them will contribute to promote individual convenience, as well as the interest of medical science throughout the State of New Jersey.

I am with respect, Your humble servant,

AUGUSTUS R. TAYLOR.

New Brunswick, 11th May, 1817.

At a stated meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, in the city of New Brunswick, on the first Tuesday of May, 1817:

Resolved, unanimously, that it be recommended to the several district societies

of the State of New Jersey, that they receive and admit applications from Candidates for examination only at the regular and stated meetings of their respective societies, and that they proceed to the examination of the applicants at the meetings of the Society, or as soon thereafter as possible.

Resolved, unanimously, that it be recommended to the several district societies of the State of New Jersey, to cause at least three of the members of each society to appear as delegates of representation at the respective annual meetings of the general society of the State of New Jersey; and also that the said delegates present at the general meeting for inspection a copy of the recorded proceedings of the respective district societies.

Resolved, unanimously that each of the district medical societies be requested to furnish the President of the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey with the names of the examiners or censors of their respective societies, appointed from the nominations made by this society; and that the Corresponding Secretary be ordered to furnish the different district societies with a copy of these resolutions and of the name and residence of the President of the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey.

The Board of Managers nominated the following gentlemen as Censors for the district medical society of the County of Morris on Tuesday, the 6th, May, 1817, viz: Drs. L. Condict, E. Pierson, I. B. Jones, Wm. Campfield and I. B. Munn. Dr. Peter I. Stryker of Somerville in the County of Somerset was elected President of the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey.

The next stated meeting of the Society will be in the city of New Brunswick, on the first Tuesday of May, 1818.

By order

A. R. TAYLOR, Corresp. Sec'y.

New Brunswick, November 28, 1820.

Sir: The following form certifying the qualifications of candidates for license to practice Physics and Surgery in this State, was adopted by the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, at their semi-annual meeting, held in Trenton, Nov. 11, 1820.

Certificate: The censors of the district Medical Society of the county of..... hereby certify that A..... B....., after having given satisfactory evidence of moral character, was examined in strict conformity with the rules and regulations of the Medical Society of the State of N. Jersey, for the government of censors and that we find him qualified to perform the duties of Physician and Surgeon.

Signed and Sealed:

A..... B.....
C..... D.....
E..... F.....
G..... H.....
I..... K.....

WILLIAM VAN, Cor. Sec.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the District
Medical Society of the County of Morris.

Sir: I have been directed by the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, to transmit to the district medical society for the County of Morris, several resolutions, adopted at their meeting on the 12th inst., touching the important interests of medical science generally, involving the particular concerns of the several district societies.

I am with respect, Your Hble St.,

A. R. TAYLOR.

New Brunswick, 26th May, 1818.

At a stated annual meeting the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, at the city of New Brunswick on Tuesday the 12th May, 1818.

The Society did not think it necessary, again to repeat a resolution adopted at a former meeting, viz: That no examination of candidates take place at any other time or place than at the regular meetings of the Societies. Notwithstanding, they were informed that it had not been practiced as generally as they could have wished and had a right to expect from the relative situation of the present institution; but the unanimous opinion was a confirmation of the resolution, not only from the consideration of its utility, but also in conformity of the spirit and intention of the late supplementary act of incorporation. They are therefore constrained to impress on the minds of the members of the several district societies, its importance and also its necessity, from the imperious nature of all Legislative acts.

Resolved: That the arrearages of money due the society from members be expunged, and that a new aera commence, and that each district society send forward

by their delegates the sum of four dollars annually to the Treasurer of this Society.

Resolved: That the Censors appointed by this society, be instructed not to give a certificate to any candidate, who may apply to either of the district societies, until he can give satisfactory evidence of having attained the age of twenty-one years, studied under the direction of some regular practitioner of medicine the term of four years and attended at least one course of Medical lectures: but if he shall have obtained a diploma from any College, then, three years study including a course of lectures shall be deemed sufficient.

Resolved: That the above resolution go into operation on the second Tuesday of November next.

Resolved: That on every application for examination it shall be the duty of the Censors to whom the application is made, to require satisfactory evidence that the applicant has not been examined by any of the medical authorities of this State for six months previous to such application.

Resolved: That the several district societies be requested to furnish a copy of their recorded proceedings (excepting such transactions as are of a local nature) including their by-laws and legislations, together with a list of their members.

Resolved: That the following gentlemen be appointed Censors of the district medical society for the County of Morris, viz: Dr. J. B. Munn, L. Conduct, J. B. Johnes, J. Darcy, and W. A. Whelpley.

Resolved: That the Society meet on the 2nd Tuesday of November next at the city of N. Brunswick at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Sir, Before closing this communication, I would take the liberty of suggesting a plan, which will, I apprehend, contribute to secure a representation in the Society of the State of New Jersey, and if adopted, will result in respectability and usefulness. Appoint four delegates as *primi* or principals and four others as *secundi* or substitutes to represent the District in the State Society. If any or all of the individuals constituting the principals cannot from circumstances of a domestic or professional nature, meet with the society on the days appointed by the statute, they may from their proximity in a County, give information to their substitutes of such circumstances existing, and if communicated in proper time, they may attend the meetings. If something like this should prevail throughout the several district societies, harmony, punctuality and certainty in convening the Society must obtain.

By order

A. R. TAYLOR,

Correspg. Secretary of the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey.

N. Brunswick, 26th May, 1818.

Morris Town, July 1, 1843.

At a meeting of the District Medical Society of Morris County, held this date at Colbath's Hotel, on the occasion of the funeral of Doct. Silas C. Cutler, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Whereas it has pleased the Supreme Disposer of all events to remove from his labours our worthy associate and companion in the profession, Dr. Cutler, the President of this Association:

Resolved, as the sense of this Society, that while we sincerely sympathize with his bereaved widow and children, as well as with his afflicted parents and other endeared relatives in the premature death of our brother, we derive much consolation under the loss we have sustained, in the remembrance of his mild and amiable deportment—his meek and unassuming manners—the sincerity of his friendships, and his desire to preserve and sustain the honor of his profession.

Resolved, That, although he claimed not for himself pre-eminence in professional attainments, yet we believe they are very few to be found whose memory will be more warmly cherished as the kind, faithful and attentive Physician, rendering his aid to all classes and conditions, than he whose untimely death we deplore.

Resolved, That as a token of respect to his memory, we will wear crape on the left arm for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to wait on the widow of our deceased friend and present to her a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That these proceedings be entered on the records of the society, and also be published in the Morris Town papers.

S. L. CONDUCT,

Sect'y Morris District Medical Society.

It was the law in those early days of Medicine that a student intending to practice, should first make application to some regular physician with whom he desired to study. The preceptor would then deposit the application

with the Society. When the student had pursued his studies for four years, he could be examined by the Censors of the Society, and if his examination was satisfactory, a license to practice medicine would be granted. The following names appear as students, who began their course of study with physicians in Morris or other counties. The locality of the embryo doctor is not always ascertainable.

Henry Gray Darcy, June 1, 1831.	John Ball, June 2, 1840.
Smith Farrand, April 1, 1831.	Horace Norton, Nov. 6, 1840.
Lewis Conduct, Jr., Aug. 20, 1831.	Chilion S. Dunham, Aug. 20, 1841.
Samuel W. Leddel, Nov. 14, 1831.	Amady F. Voorhess, Dec. 8, 1841.
Ebenezer B. Woodruff, Jr., Nov. 22, 1831.	H. Augustus Sherrill, Oct. 26, 1842.
David D. Meeker, Nov. 22, 1831.	John L. Crane, Nov. 26, 1842.
Wm. H. Crittenden, Sept. 1, 1831.	Thomas R. Crittenden, Oct. 1, 1843.
Joseph H. Burnet, Dec. 22, 1831.	Philander S. Humphrey, June 20, 1843.
John L. Munn, May 1, 1832.	Thomas S. King, Oct. 31, 1844.
John Woodruff, Nov. 25, 1833.	Horace Norton, Nov. 19, 1844.
George W. Coe, Feb. 6, 1835.	James H. Ward, July 21, 1845.
Theodore Johnes, June 30, 1835.	Silas E. Totten, Jan. 26, 1846.
William W. Hedges, Mar. 16, 1836.	John S. Stiger, Sept. 24, 1846.
James L. Day, Mar. 1, 1837.	Wm. H. DeCamp, Nov. 2, 1846.
Horatio A. Miller, Oct. 27, 1837.	Daniel Y. Overton, Feb. 18, 1847.
Lewis C. Cook, June 22, 1839.	Cornelius A. Marvin, Feb. 18, 1847.
William Quimby, Nov. 12, 1839.	N. S. Crowell, May 29, 1848.
George H. Cook, Nov. 12, 1839.	Smith E. Hedges, Nov. 23, 1849.
Vanwyck B. Fairchild, Nov. 12, 1839.	Malcolm L. Grimes, Jan. 1, 1850.
Absalom B. Woodruff, Jan. 10, 1840.	William B. Ellis, Jan. 1, 1850.

The Board of Censors for Morris District Medical Society held stated meetings, when applicants for license must undergo an examination. An example of such meeting was held at Luse's Hotel at Morristown, 10 A. M., June 2, 1835. Board of Censors: Geo. H. Chetwood, Lyndon A. Smith, Abraham Camfield, Essex; J. B. Munn, L. Conduct, Morris.

In the absence of Dr. Sayre, of Sussex, appointed a Censor by the New Jersey Medical Society, Dr. Isaac W. Canfield, of Morris, was elected a Censor in his stead.

The following gentlemen, some of them being medical practitioners from other states, and some of them being graduates from medical institutions, requested an examination apart from the young gentlemen, viz: R. W. Stevenson, of Bergen; Wm. T. Macer, of Essex; Oliver S. Bartles, of Somerset; Nelson Stelle, of Middlesex; Jonas Roe, of Sussex; Wm. B. McCullough, of Warren; and James C. Lee, of Burlington. Their credentials having been approved, they were examined in a class together, were each of them approved, and certificates signed by the Board for each one.

In the afternoon, the Board proceeded to the examination of the class of young gentlemen, presenting themselves as Candidates, their credentials having first been inspected and approved: Joseph H. Burnet, Richard S. Farrand, William H. Crittenden, Lewis Conduct, Harvey Dayton, of Morris; J. B. Hutchinson, J. E. McChesney, of Middlesex; G. M. Jerolomon, John Sloan, Alex. K. Gaston, of Somerset; Wm. B. Dey, of Warren. They were, upon examination, approved, and certificates signed by the Board for each candidate.

We find, in searching the records, that the list of membership in 1821 included the following doctors: Lewis Conduct, Ira Crittenden, John S. Darcy, Stephen Fairchild, E. B. Gains, John D. Jackson, John B. Johnes, Jephtha B. Munn, John Teddle, Wm. A. Whelpley, Ebenezer B. Woodruff, Absalom Woodruff, George Wurtz, Isaac W. Canfield, Timothy S. Johnes, Silas C. Cutler.

List of members of the Morris District Medical Society, 1839: Lewis Conduct, organizer and first president, June 11, 1816; Jephtha B. Munn, organizer and first vice-president; John B. Johnes, organizer and first secretary; Isaac W. Canfield, Silas L. Conduct, Silas Cook, Ira Crittenden, Silas C. Cutler, Stephen Fairchild, Ezekiel B. Gains, Henry P. Green, John Grimes, John D. Jackson, Timothy S. Johns, Timothy Kitchell, Absalom

Woodruff, Ebenezer B. Woodruff, William W. Hedges, John D. Mills, John C. Eliner, Theodore Johnes, Nathan W. Condict, William A. Dufford, Mahlon D. Canfield, John L. Crane, Samuel H. Homans.

Members who signed the constitution at the time of reorganization of the society in 1873: John S. Stiger, Mendham; P. C. Barker, Stephen Pierson, Morristown; Philander A. Harris, Mine Hill; Daniel S. Ayers, Jr., Rockaway; F. W. Miller, Whippany; Henry Hulshizer, Port Oram (now Wharton); John G. Ryerson, Boonton; I. B. Mattison, Chester; F. F. Sanders, Morristown; John Riches, Succasunna Plains; Amasa A. MacWithey, Pompton; Geo. C. Cummins, Dover; Fred Wooster Owen, Morristown; Chas. D. V. Romondt, Pompton Plains; C. Anderson, Madison; I. W. Condict, Dover; L. H. Stiger, Mendham; T. R. Crittenden, Dover; Leonard Bright, Woodport; S. H. Reed, Madison.

Only three of the physicians above named, who rebuilt the organization, are left to tell the story of those days, viz.: Dr. Fred. Wooster Owen, of Morristown (elsewhere mentioned), secretary of the society for four years, now retired; Dr. John G. Ryerson, of Boonton, who will not retire; is probably the oldest in the society today, and never was any member more loyal or devoted to its interests than he; Dr. Philander A. Harris, who years ago "hung out his shingle" at Mine Hill, now of Paterson; is a gynecologist of recognized ability; is third vice-president of the American Medical Association.

Roll of Members Beginning 1889 and Ending 1905.

- *J. Boyd Risk, Morristown, May 14, 1889
- G. S. DeGrott, Mendham, May 14, 1889
- *R. C. Lumsden, Rockaway, Dec. 10, 1889
- G. A. Becker, Morristown, Dec. 10, 1889
- R. L. Cook, Dover, Dec. 10, 1889
- N. H. Adsit, Succasunna, Dec. 10, 1889
- *Chas. N. Miller, Flanders, Dec. 9, 1890
- John Walters, Port Oram, May 12, 1891
- †W. L. Linabery, Dover, May 12, 1891
- *John H. O'Reilly, Morristown, Dec. 8, 1891
- †S. Utter, Woodport, May 10, 1892
- Geo. H. Foster, Rockaway, May 10, 1892
- B. D. Evans, Morris Plains, Dec. 12, 1893
- *J. R. Farrow, German Valley, May 8, 1894
- †John L. Taylor, Mt. Arlington, May 8, 1894
- †W. S. Foster, Flanders, May 8, 1894
- H. A. Henriques, Morristown, May 8, 1894
- †Austin S. Clutterbucker, Morristown, May 8, 1894
- *Geo. M. Swain, Chatham, Dec. 11, 1894
- Harris Day, Bernardsville, Dec. 11, 1894
- *Edward Sutton, German Valley, Dec. 12, 1895
- †Peter S. Mallon, Morris Plains, April 16, 1895
- †Louis F. Bishop, Morristown, May 14, 1895
- Wm. J. Wolfe, Chatham, May 14, 1895
- Thomas C. Prout, Morris Plains, Dec. 10, 1895
- Eliot Gorton, Morris Plains, Dec. 12, 1893
- H. C. Upchurch, Kenvil, May 11, 1897
- *H. M. O'Reilly, Morristown, May 12, 1896
- †B. M. Howley, Morristown, Dec. 14, 1897
- J. W. Farrow, Dover, Dec. 14, 1897
- *H. B. McCarroll, Morristown, May 10, 1898
- L. L. Mial, Morristown, May 10, 1898
- *Harry S. Wheeler, Whippany, Dec. 12, 1898
- J. B. Griswold, Morristown, Dec. 12, 1899
- †W. Martine, Madison, Dec. 12, 1899
- †A. S. Corwin, Morris Plains, May 12, 1900
- Harry Vaughan, Morristown, May 9, 1900

- Clifford Mills, Morristown, May 14, 1901
 †H. A. Cossitt, Morris Plains, Sept. 16, 1902
 †C. C. Beling, Morris Plains, Sept. 16, 1902
 R. D. Baker, Morris Plains, Dec. 9, 1902
 H. W. Kice, Wharton, Dec. 11, 1888
 F. H. Glazebrook, Morristown, Mar. 10, 1903
 †M. S. Simpson, Middle Valley, June 9, 1903
 Geo. L. Johnson, Morristown,
 †F. C. Horsford, Morris Plains, June 11, 1903
 †W. M. Garrison, Morris Plains, June 12, 1903
 †C. L. Decker, Boonton, Sept. 8, 1903
 F. A. Seward, Madison, Dec. 8, 1903
 S. C. Haven, Morristown, June 13, 1904
 †L. Ely, Flanders, March 14, 1905
 A. B. Coultas, Madison, June 13, 1905

*Deceased.

†Removed.

1816 to 1913.

Officers of the Morris District Medical Society

PRESIDENTS.

Lewis Conduct	1816	H. P. Green	1837
Lewis Conduct	1817	I. Crittenden	1838
Lewis Conduct	1818	Absalom Woodruff	1839
J. B. Munn	1819	J. B. Munn	1840
E. B. Woodruff	1820	John Grimes	1841
Joseph Hedges	1821	Silas C. Cutler	1842
John I. Davey	1822	Silas C. Cutler	1843
John I. Davey	1823	Timothy Kitchell	1844
Absalom Woodruff	1824	N. W. Conduct	1845
George Wurts	1825	J. C. Elmer	1846
George Wurts	1826	J. C. Elmer	1847
John Leddle	1827	John Grimes	1848
Stephen Fairchild	1828	Richard W. Stevenson	1849
John B. Johnes	1829	H. P. Green	1850
John B. Johnes	1830	J. Dayton	1851
John B. Johnes	1831	J. Dayton	1852
Absalom Woodruff	1832	G. D. Daggett	1853
Absalom Woodruff	1833	John S. Stiger	1854
Stephen Fairchild	1834	H. Vanarsdale	1855
Stephen Fairchild	1835	N. W. Conduct	1856
Isaac W. Canfield	1836	J. B. Johnes	1857

Reorganization, 1873.

John S. Stiger	1873	James Douglas	1894
John S. Stiger	1874	B. D. Evans	1895
P. C. Barker	1875	H. V. Day	1896
J. G. Ryerson	1876	C. N. Miller	1897
A. A. McWithey	1877	T. P. Prout	1898
I. W. Conduct	1878	John Walter	1899
T. B. Flagler	1879	H. W. Kice	1900
H. Hulshizer	1880	N. H. Adsit	1901
Levi Farrow	1881	W. S. Foster	1902
Calvin Anderson	1882	J. W. Farrow	1903
E. P. Cooper	1883	H. M. O. Reilley	1904
William Pennington	1884	H. A. Cossitt	1905
A. A. Lewis	1885	Wm. J. Wolfe	1906
A. E. Carpenter	1886	Geo. H. Foster	1907
S. E. Hedges	1887	Chris. C. Beling	1908
E. C. Booth	1888	A. W. Conduct	1909
S. H. Reed	1889	P. S. Mallon	1910
S. Pierson	1890	Theo. W. Bebout	1911
F. W. Flagge	1891	G. A. Becker	1912
F. W. Owen	1892	G. A. Becker	1913
Cuthbert Wigg	1893	J. B. Griswold	1913 to 1914

SECRETARIES.

John B. Johnes	1816 to 1829	S. L. Conduct	1839 to 1846
Lewis Conduct	1829 to 1836	N. W. Conduct	1846 to 1850
N. W. Conduct	1836 to 1837	John B. Johnes	1850 to 1853
I. W. Canfield	1837 to 1839	I. W. Canfield	1853 to 1857

Reorganization.

Stephen Pierson	1873 to 1876	Levi Farrow	1886 to 1902
E. P. Cooper	1876 to 1882	H. W. Kice	1902 to 1914
F. W. Owen	1882 to 1886		

TREASURERS.

Charles E. Pierson	1816 to 1818	Richard W. Stevenson	1850 to 1857
William A. Whelpley	1818 to 1828	F. W. Owen	1873 to 1875
Isaac W. Canfield	1828 to 1835	F. W. Miller	1875 to 1883
Lewis Conduct	1835 to 1841	John S. Stiger	1883 to 1902
Isaac W. Canfield	1841 to 1850	James Douglas	1902 to 1913

REPORTERS.

J. B. Mattison	1874 to 1877	F. W. Owen	1904 to 1905
P. A. Harris	1877 to 1878	H. S. Wheeler	1905 to 1908
S. Pierson	1878 to 1884	J. W. Farrow	1908 to 1911
E. P. Cooper	1884 to 1902	E. M. Fisher	1911 to 1912
S. Pierson	1902 to 1904		

Permanent Delegates to the Medical Society of New Jersey.

1892, I. W. Conduct and J. S. Stiger;	1901, F. W. Flagge and Calvin Anderson;
1895, Levi Farrow;	
1899, Cuthbert Wigg;	1902, B. D. Evans;
1901, James Douglas and Stephen Pierson;	1903, A. A. Lewis;
	1911, A. E. Carpenter.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

P. A. Harris, Paterson	H. A. Cossitt, New York
*I. W. Conduct, Dover	
*A. A. McWithey, Pompton	*Deceased.
Linn Emerson, Orange	

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Louis F. Bishop, New York City	C. C. Beling, Newark, N. J.
Thomas C. Prout, New York City	

Roll of Members of the Morris County Medical Society, September 1, 1913.

Noble H. Adsit,	J. W. Farrow,	Wm. A. McMurtrie,
G. A. Becker,	Geo. H. Foster,	W. G. McCormick,
C. C. Beling,	E. Moore Fisher,	Katharine McGrath,
Theo. W. Bebout,	J. B. Griswold,	Frank M. Mikels,
Jas. R. Birckhead,	Eliot Gorton,	Frederick Wooster Owen,
Aug. L. L. Baker,	Wm. M. Glazebrook,	Thomas C. Prout,
Guy O. Brewster,	Chas. D. Gordon,	Bert A. Prager,
E. P. Cooper,	H. A. Henriques,	W. M. Barnes, } later
A. E. Carpenter,	P. A. Harris,	Jennie A. Dean, }
R. L. Cook,	L. K. Henschel,	Ellery N. Peck,
A. W. Conduct,	Geo. R. Hampton,	Clarence Plume,
A. B. Coultas,	James Fred'k Horn,	L. B. Phillips,
Emma C. Clark,	Geo. L. Johnson,	John G. Ryerson,
Marcus A. Curry,	Wm. James,	Mathias Schmitz,
W. F. Costello,	H. W. Kice,	Wm. J. Summers,
Harris Day,	Fred'k Knowles,	E. Blair Sutphen,
James Douglas,	F. J. Krauss,	Mark E. Scott,
G. S. Degroot,	A. A. Lewis,	Harry Vaughan,
B. D. Evans,	Geo. H. Lathrope,	John Walters,
Linn Emerson,	Clifford Mills,	Wm. J. Wolfe,
F. W. Flagge,	L. L. Mial,	Cuthbert Wigg.

Officers—President, G. A. Becker, Morristown; vice-president, J. B. Griswold, Morristown; treasurer, James Douglas, Morristown; secretary, Henry W. Kice, Wharton; reporter, E. Moore Fisher, Greystone Park.

Seventy-five (or nearly a hundred) years ago, Dr. John B. Johnes was the leading surgeon in Morris county. Anaesthesia was unknown in those days. The surgeon's operating table was made of stout plank, and filled with holes all over its surface, through which straps were passed, by which the victim was securely and immovably fastened down, that the surgeon might do his work unembarrassed by the struggles of the sufferer. No ether, no chloroform—apple whiskey and laudanum were the only agents to mitigate the horrible pain as the knife and the saw did their bloody work. To submit to an operation in those days required not only fortitude in the patient, but dexterity and nerve on the part of the surgeon. Such a man was Dr. Johnes.

Dr. Johnes was an elder in the South Street Church. He served in the State Legislature. His death occurred July 4, 1863, in his 78th year, after he had been in the harness for more than half a century, and was the result of the self-administration, by mistake, of a dose of strong aqua ammonia.

Dr. Johnes was the son of Dr. Timothy Johnes. His only son, Theodore, was also a physician, but lost his life early by an accidental post mortem wound. For a long time his tombstone stood in the First Church burying ground, and over the name was chiseled a wounded finger and a curved surgeon's needle. Dr. Johnes lived and died in the old homestead on Morris street, now occupied by Philip Welsh.

On the day Dr. Johnes died, July 4, 1863, two public celebrations were held in Morristown. One on the Court House green, where the Rev. Lewis R. Dunn made a ringing speech in favor of the further prosecution of the war then raging. The other was held in the Park, and was called by those who believed the war had already proven a failure and that time for making peace had come. While these meetings were in full blast, over the wires came the news that Lee's army was in full retreat from Gettysburg. The different effect produced by this despatch upon the two meetings can readily be imagined. As a matter of history this may not be out of place here.

Contemporary with Dr. Johnes were Dr. Lewis Condict and his sons, Silas S. and Nathan W.; Dr. Isaac W. Canfield, who succeeded Dr. Whelpley, the father of Chief Justice Whelpley; Dr. Silas C. Cutler, Dr. W. Deh, Quinby, Dr. R. W. Stevenson, and Dr. Absalom Woodruff.

Dr. Lewis Condict was born in 1773 and died in 1862, in his 90th year, in the house on South street, now occupied by the Rev. Dr. Twining. Dr. Condict was much interested in politics and other matters outside of his profession. His two sons, Silas S. and Nathan W., were physicians, and to them he relinquished the most of his practice about the time that our inquiry commences. He served a number of terms in the State Legislature, was elected to Congress for three successive terms, was one of the founders of the Colonization Society, and a trustee of Princeton College.

His son, Silas S., practiced in Morristown for a few years before removing to Jersey City, living in the Mills house on South street, afterwards occupied by Dr. Absalom Woodruff, later by Dr. DeH. Quinby, and still later by Dr. Stephen Pierson. It was burned some years ago, and the site is now occupied by the Farrelly Building.

Nathan W., another son of Dr. Lewis Condict, was in active practice in Morristown for a number of years, living in what is now known as the Trimmer House, on South street, opposite Dr. Hart. Later this house has been occupied by P. C. Barker, Dr. F. W. Owen, and Dr. A. A. Lewis.

Dr. Nathan continued to enjoy popularity and success until failing health compelled his retirement.

Dr. Isaac W. Canfield was one of the leading physicians seventy-five years ago, and his face and figure are still fondly retained in the memories of many of our older people. He died about fifty-five years ago, between 60 and 70 years of age, in the white house on South street, which he purchased for \$2,000 from old Dr. Whelpley's estate. It was afterwards occupied by Dr. Aug. Quinby, Dr. Lewis Fisher, and for a short time by Dr. Macomber. It has now been removed, and in its stead are the Young Men's Catholic Association Building and H. G. Emmell's store. The Doctor was a graduate of Princeton College. He studied medicine with Dr. Ebenezer H. Pierson, who had married his aunt. Dr. Pierson was a Morristown boy, who graduated from Princeton in 1791. He lived in the house on South street sold by Dr. Swan to Mr. Chas. Seidler, until 1816, when he removed to Cincinnati.

Dr. Canfield began practice in Morristown more than eighty-five years ago. He was gentle, refined and dignified in appearance and manner, a true gentleman and physician of the old school. His rounds were long and weary, the most lucrative portion of his practice being in the vicinity of what was then known as "Bottle Hill," now Madison, including the old French families of that neighborhood and the Gibbons. It is said that he was regularly engaged to make daily visits and dine at the Gibbons mansion, where he was heartily welcomed for his social qualities as well as professional skill. But few of the doctors of those days amassed heavy fortunes from their practice. Why, it is quite apparent, when it is known that the ordinary fee in town was two shillings, out of town four shillings, and payment then generally made in produce. Were those the fees in these days, concentrated though our patients are as compared with them, I fear many of us would end our days at the almshouse or Morris Plains.

Dr. Jonathan D. Marvin was born in 1789, at Lyme, Connecticut, and died in 1872 at Morris Plains. He was always fond of agricultural pursuits, and inherited a farm from his father. At his mother's request, however, he studied medicine and the farm went to pay for his education. He had a large practice at Tappan on the Hudson, but his nature was so sympathetic that by night as well as day he was thinking over his bad cases. The consequent loss of sleep wore upon him so much that the profession in time gave way and went to pay for the farm he purchased at Morris Plains. Here for a few years, he yielded to the importunities of neighbors and practiced, but as soon as he could, he gave himself entirely to his farm. He was among the first in this section to go into peach growing extensively. His selected fruit at one time sold for three and four dollars per basket. A portion of his farm is now included in the Asylum grounds.

Dr. R. W. Stevenson is another very familiar name. He was born in Morristown in 1804. His father was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church. He was an elder in the same church, as was also his son James Duryea, now in San Antonio, Texas. The Doctor was a favorite pupil of the late Dr. Hossack, of New York, and was chosen by him as an assistant, but with characteristic generosity gave way to a fellow student. He began his medical career in Hackensack, but after the departure of Dr. Silas S. Condict, was urged by some friends, prominent among whom was the late Judge Whitehead, to come to Morristown, and did so, first opening an office in the Miller buildings, nearly opposite to where Dr. Absalom Woodruff was then living in the Mills house, with his daughter and son-in-law,

then plain Edward W. Whelpley, but afterwards Chief Justice Whelpley. About this time, electricity as a medical agent was coming into prominence, and for a time it swept over the country as a cure-all very much as the blue glass craze did a few year ago or the cundurango cure for cancer or the sulphuretted hydrogen for consumption in these later years. Dr. Woodruff was a firm believer in its efficacy, having been himself cured of a most obstinate and painful neuralgia by its use. He built a large room in the rear of the house to accommodate the patients who flocked to him in great numbers from all parts of the county. Sometimes, I am told, a long string of vehicles of all descriptions would be stretched from his office toward the Green, the occupants waiting their turn at the wonderful machine that was curing all chronic invalids.

It must not be inferred from what is already written that Dr. Absalom Woodruff was simply or mainly an electrician. On the contrary he was a well known man in his profession. He belonged to a family of doctors, his father, grandfather, and three brothers being physicians. He was born July 1, 1791, at Pennington, New Jersey, and began the practice of his profession with his father, Dr. Hezekiah Stites Woodruff, in Mendham. When about 23 years old he became a partner with his three brothers, Dr. Eben, William and Stites Woodruff, of Succasunna Plains. Their field of practice extended nearly fifty miles.

The illness already alluded to compelled him to relinquish work and go to New York for treatment, where he was cured by electricity. Influenced by his faith in it and a desire to impart its benefits to others, he purchased a "machine," and coming to Morristown about 1843, resumed his profession there, devoting much of his time to those who were unable to pay him for it, as many of his successors in this field have likewise done. He died March 2, 1850, in the 59th year of his age. His death was occasioned by exposure at the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Duryea, father of Mrs. R. W. Stevenson. On his return from that funeral he passed into the parlor where his daughter was sitting and said: "Daughter, I feel that I have taken my death cold. If I die, don't have two funeral processions." In forty-eight hours he was dead, with "neuralgia of the spinal marrow." He was an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church, a member of the Medical Society of New Jersey, and his advice was frequently sought by brother physicians. His widow, who was a sister of Dr. John B. Johnes, survived him many years and died at the residence of her step-daughter, Mrs. Whelpley Dodge. In appearance the Doctor was not unlike his son, the late Dr. E. B. Woodruff—not quite so stout, but as tall, and very straight. He is yet well remembered by many of his old patients, just as he appeared making his round upon horseback, with saddlebags and medicine case.

Dr. Eben. B. Woodruff studied medicine with his father, and for a short time practiced in Mendham. Soon after his marriage with Miss Coursen, he went into business in New York. Afterwards he purchased the house on South street, opposite the Lyceum, living there until he died in 1885, in his 71st year.

Dr. Silas C. Cutler was a brother of Hon. Aug. W. Cutler. He married a daughter of Stephen Vail, of Speedwell, and was the father of Mrs. John H. Lidgerwood. He died in 1843, in his 42nd year, in the brick house on the corner of Speedwell avenue and Flagler street, lately occupied by Mr. F. J. Richters. He and Dr. Silas Condict were bosom friends

until death separated them. Dr. Cutler was probably the first physician in Morristown who embraced the tenets and practice of homeopathy.

He was succeeded Dr. Wm. DeH. Quinby. He at first boarded with Mrs. Cutler in the brick house, afterwards with Davis Vail in the Silas D. Cory house on Early street. After his marriage, he purchased the Mills house on South street. Here he lived until 1874, when he removed to the house on Maple avenue, where he died October 29, 1877, at the comparatively early age of 60 years.

Dr. Quinby and Van Wyck Fairchild were students together in the office of Dr. Stephen Fairchild, at Parsippany. They pursued the regular course of medical education in those days, and were licensed by the State Medical Society. Homeopathy was then, so far as New Jersey was concerned, just attracting the attention of the people and the profession. The debates upon its merits were warm and even bitter. Dr. Fairchild took it up, and so did his student Dr. Quinby. When he came to Morristown and succeeded to Dr. Cutler's office and practiced as a homeopath, he met with fierce and determined opposition. Even his manners and appearance as well as his practice were ridiculed. But Dr. Quinby was a man of brains, who could neither be laughed down nor fought down. With patient perseverance he kept on his way, living to see the day when as a physician he occupied the same relative position which Dr. John B. Johnes had as a surgeon. For a few years before his death, no physician in the county had so large a practice, and not one was more respected or more beloved than the "old doctor" as he was known in that region. The day of his funeral was one of the stormiest in November. The rain poured in torrents, but the old First Church was crowded with weeping friends, assembled there to pay the last testimony of respect to his mortal remains. There are but few now living who remember Dr. Quinby as a diffident, retiring young man, with auburn hair and reddish whiskers, but to all of us is familiar the portly form slightly bent, the magnificent head and forehead, the beautiful white hair and curly beard, the blue eyes and the kindly face. And perhaps there are not a few of us who, even yet, look out upon the Madison road half expecting to meet the familiar face in the dingy phaeton drawn by old "Bab" and driven by "Jack," or who, walking the streets in the silent hours of the night, find our eyes moistening as we look in vain for the swinging lantern and the well remembered form of the old doctor, going his rounds "upon errands of mercy bent." He was for some time associated with his brother, Dr. Augustus Quinby, who came to Morristown about 1856, and upon whom fell the surgeon's mantle of Dr. John B. Johnes. After a time the brothers separated, Dr. Augustus taking rooms with Auntie Canfield. He soon acquired a large practice and became especially prominent as a surgeon. He removed to New York in 1860.

He was succeeded in 1862 or 1863 by Lewis Fisher. In many respects Dr. Fisher was an ideal practitioner. His very presence seemed to inspire his patients with confidence in his ability to cure them. He was well trained in his profession and seemed to arrive at a diagnosis almost intuitively. It may be truly said of him that he was born for his work and that he loved it with a whole souled devotion. He was very popular and very much beloved by all his patients. He removed to New York City in 1868 and continued in practice there, though with failing health, until he died, March, 1887, in his 49th year.

Dr. T. B. Flagler was the oldest physician in Morristown. The Doctor had a large practice and many warm friends and advocates.

Dr. Elliot was one of the later physicians. After building up a very fair practice, he removed to Japan and thence to London, England, where he made a fortune practicing dentistry.

Dr. Sanborne was the first homoeopathic physician in later years to secure a lodgement in Morristown. Tall, stout, rather florid in complexion, of pleasing manner, he rapidly made a position for himself, but died all too soon after a short illness with capillary bronchitis, in 1874.

Dr. E. S. Hoffman is well worthy of mention. He served with credit as a surgeon in the army of the Union from 1861 to the close of the war. During his residence in Morristown, although possessed of ample means, he preferred to practice in his chosen profession, and in addition to his paying patients devoted much time to gratuitous work among the poor. He died in 1877, having lived in Morristown about eleven years.

German Valley—In German Valley many years ago, Dr. Sherwood had a private asylum for insane patients. Dr. Samuel Willet began practice under Dr. E. Copp, in 1815 and remained at his post until he died, in 1864. Dr. E. C. Willet began practice in 1841, and was probably longer in the ranks than any other physician in the county, dying at a very old age.

In Chester the name of Hedges is familiar. Dr. Wm. Hedges practiced there all his life, and Dr. Smith E. Hedges practiced there, dying some few years ago. Mattison and Raub left, seeking larger fields in Plainfield, New Jersey.

Madison and Chatham—The old doctors of Madison and Chatham were Green, Budd and Munn. The following notice of Dr. Green has been furnished:

Dr. Henry Prentice Green practiced in Madison from September, 1828, to October, 1858. He was born in Vermont, but was of Massachusetts stock, a descendant of Thomas Green, who settled near Boston in 1636. He was born December 1, 1798; died in Madison, New Jersey, October 15, 1858. He succeeded Dr. Reuben Bishop in the Madison practice, with whom he was a partner the last year or two of Dr. Bishop's life. From 1842 to 1846, Dr. N. W. Condict, a son of Dr. Lewis Condict, of Morristown, was his partner; from '46 to '48, Dr. James Lawrence Day, a son of (Squire) James Day, of Morristown, and from '48 to '51, Dr. George Cole, who came to Madison from New York, and died there in 1857. The last seven years of his life he had no partner.

Dr. Green was a man of fine abilities, great strength of character, and endowed with an unusual degree of moral courage, an excellent talker with keen wit and a great fund of anecdote. As a physician, he was skillful, faithful, and very self-sacrificing and possessed the kind of magnetism that inspired his patients with confidence in him to a remarkable degree. Physicians say they never knew his equal in diagnosis, and he was equally quick in selecting and applying remedies. He was a member of the Presbyterian church for many years and also one of its trustees; was greatly interested in the cause of education, believing that girls should have equal chances with boys in being fitted for the duties and responsibilities of life, and that years before there were any colleges for women in this country; a great worker in the cause of temperance, and a believer and doer in all good words and works.

Dr. Cole was an elder in the Presbyterian church at the time of his death.

Dr. Wm. K. Gray came to Madison a short time before Dr.

Green's death, and remained there in practice a number of years before removing to Summit and then to Orange.

The two VanWagners deserve more than a passing notice. James E. came to Madison in 1858, and remained there enjoying a large practice until his death from pneumonia, June 9th, 1884, aged 53 years. His brother, Fred. J., was long associated with him in practice, and died also from pulmonary trouble, May 30th, 1881, aged 43 years. These brothers were both popular and successful, and died lamented and regretted by a very large circle of friends.

Of Drs. Budd and Munn, I have been able to learn but little, because of the short time allotted me, but they were well known men in their profession. Dr. Munn died in 1863, a few days before Dr. John B. Johnes.

Rockaway—On a corner in Rockaway stands the well known Jackson homestead. It has been a physician's residence for nearly if not quite a hundred years. I do not believe there is another similar instance in the county. Dr. John W. Jackson occupied it until his death; his father John D. lived there before him. Dr. John Darby Jackson was born in 1794, studied medicine with Budd of Chatham, and Darcy of Hanover and Newark, in the office of Dr. Ebenezer Pierson in Morristown; graduated in Philadelphia in 1811, and began practice at once in Rockaway, where he died in 1859, at the age of 65.

Drs. Darcy and Jackson were great friends. Dr. D. studied up homoeopathy and practiced it to some extent, as did also Dr. Jackson. The Doctor's practice in the mining regions was a hard one; for some time he did it on horseback, but afterwards had a narrow one-seated rockaway built, just room enough for one. Under the seat, he shoved his medicine case, a stout wooden box, upon the lid of which were his initials made by brass nails. This box is now among the treasures of an irreverent grand-daughter who remembers styling the establishment "grandpa's pill cart." In those good old times the doctor was also apothecary and dentist. The back office steps seem to have been the favorite dental chairs of those days, and the "turnkey," the most approved instrument for extraction. There was no laughing gas. If the tooth did not stop aching, as it was apt to do when you sat down upon those steps, the doctor took your head between his knees or called his wife to hold you, applied the above mentioned diabolically ingenious combination of lever and claw to the offending molar, gave the scientific turn and twist, and if the claw didn't slip, out came the tooth and the yell at the same time. Dr. Jackson was lefthanded, but he was an expert at this business. Sunday was the field day among the miners of that section. Nursing their pains and saving their wages through the week, on Sundays they came down six or eight in procession, and waited for their turn. The Doctor estimated he pulled a cartload of teeth. Dr. Jackson was succeeded by his son John W., who lived in the old homestead until the time of his death.

Prominent at the same time was Dr. Crittenden, at Dover, the father of Dr. Thomas Crittenden and Dr. Wm. Crittenden, both of whom are dead.

Grimes, Gaines, Fairchild, Kitchell, Farrand—the mere mention of these names will serve to awaken recollections in Boonton, Montville, Parsippany and Whippany.

Dr. John Grimes was a character, a notable character, in Boonton. It is utterly impossible to sketch his life. He was one of the quietest of men, yet most fearless in defending and maintaining his opinions, un-

popular though they were and often endangering his personal safety. Of him as a physician but little need be said; he was faithful, successful and beloved. Born in 1802, in Parsippany, the son of Jonathan Grimes, who was an Abolitionist, and whose house was a station on the famous "underground railroad" from the South, he early imbibed those principles the whole course of his after life. He began practice in Boonton in 1833 and was one of the first settlers of the place. He was the first president of the first Anti-Slavery Society in the State of New Jersey, the headquarters of which were in Boonton. His house was also a station of the underground railroad, and many were the poor blacks succored by him and passed along in safety and secrecy to the next stopping place. More than once was he mobbed, and once arrested by the high sheriff of Essex county. He was an editor, too, and upon his own press printed the first anti-slavery newspaper in New Jersey. It was called the *New Jersey Freeman*. The inaction of the church in the cause so dear to his heart caused a revulsion of feeling on his part and led to a severance of his relations with the church at Boonton. He was also a vegetarian, refusing to eat flesh of animals. The vegetable dinners given by him in "Liberty Hall," as he called the building built by him, to prove that flesh was unnecessary as an article of food, are still well remembered. He was also an ardent friend of the temperance cause, and one of the leaders in the Washingtonian movement. He was justice of the peace for many years and executor for many estates. He died in 1875, having lived long enough to see the downfall of the slavery he had sought so long, and to receive the homage of the same fellow townsmen who had once denounced him so bitterly. On the unpopular side of nearly every public question of politics, religion, temperance and diet, in times when discussion was bitter and men's passions were stirred to fever heat, yet such was the open integrity, purity, consistency, sweetness, humility, charity, faithfulness, simplicity, patience, and bravery of the man's daily life that when he came to die all were his friends, not one his enemy. His son, Malcom L., also a physician, died in Boonton, May 26th, 1874, of consumption, at the age of 41 years.

In almost every particular, except ability, Dr. Gaines was the exact opposite of Dr. Grimes. Upon the popular side in politics, first a Whig and then a Republican, he was chosen several times to the legislature, serving in both branches, and was appointed postmaster by President Lincoln. Genial, merry and fond of jokes, he attracted rather than compelled friendship. He was a man of affairs, looking at things from a practical standpoint, never very much troubled by metaphysical doubts or peculiar theories, but thoroughly enjoying life as it came to him. He was born in 1791 and died in 1881, lacking but ten years of a century. He began practice in Montville in 1814, and his territory embraced a circle of forty miles in diameter. He was also a surveyor and laid out many of the roads about Boonton. He was an ardent sportsman, and when upon his long rides in the early days of his practice, used often to shoot deer, ducks, wild turkeys and other game. Until within a very short time before his death he retained that rotundity of form which goes with a good digestion and an easy conscience. Thin and spare, but grave and dignified, Dr. Grimes, old at seventy, would calmly discuss his favorite theories and beliefs, and send one home with a pocket full of lentils. Stout and hearty, Dr. Gaines, young at eighty, would tell of his hunting and fishing in the good old times, and live it all over again in the telling, and send one home feeling that this wasn't such a bad sort of a world after all. Which kind of a man does the most good?

Dr. Stephen Fairchild died about 1873, and was nearly if not quite as old as Dr. Gaines. For years he was to Parsippany what Grimes and Kitchell and Johnes were in their localities. He was one of the early advocates of homeopathy, and a man who bore an excellent reputation as a physician.

Of his son, Van Wyck, who died a few years after his father, much could be written. His ability as a physician was never questioned, but, like Sampson of old, his fame largely rested upon his success as a joker. The father was staid and quiet, but the son was—not. He had plenty of brains, and when fairly interested in a case had the reputation of handling it exceedingly well. Beneath the jolly, careless exterior were hidden talents which only needed application to have made their possessor one of the leading men of the county.

Dr. Richard Smith Farrand died in Montville, in January, 1883, lacking but one month of seventy years. He had practiced medicine there for thirty years, succeeding Dr. Gaines when the latter removed to Boonton.

Dr. Timothy Kitchell was the old doctor of Whippany. He died in 1869. His reputation for success in the fevers which often prevailed about Whippany and Hanover was very good. His appearance is well remembered by many as he went his rounds upon horseback, a method of locomotion which he never abandoned. His last horse was a tall bay mare; when he dismounted she was left to wander at will by the roadside, cropping the tender grass. She was never known to leave him. The doctor used to wear a frock coat of some snuff-colored stuff, and a wide-brimmed hat in summer, and always carried a faded umbrella which protected him from rain or sunshine, though it was seldom raised, or served as the goad which quietly stimulating the flanks of the mare urged her into the fox trot which was her fastest gait. The man and the horse were worthy an artist's pencil. They were admirably fitted. There was, however, nothing ridiculous in their appearance, nothing to cause more than a smile upon the part of a stranger to know who the dignified old gentleman, with the kind, benevolent face and wise expression, was. Dr. Kitchell was one of the most modest and unassuming men. He may be fairly described as the Grimes of Whippany, without any of the peculiarities and radicalism of the Grimes of Boonton. He was loved by the people of Whippany and Hanover as only the old family physician is loved by those whom he has served and befriended for a generation.

The Kings started the first drug store in Morristown. It stood where the Methodist church now stands, and was owned by Jacob M. King. Boss & Marsh succeeded him, and occupied a store where Kay Bros. now are. Ben Marsh died some time ago. Marsh bought out his partner and was succeeded by Frank Headley, who sold to Silas B. Cooper. Headley and Cooper are both dead. Headley & Co. (S. F. Headley) then carried on the business in the well-known corner store, and were followed by H. H. Becker, generally known as Dr. Becker. Dr. Becker was deservedly one of the most popular business men in Morristown, and occupied many prominent public positions. Before his death, which occurred some years ago—1881—he disposed of the business to F. C. Geiger & Co., which firm soon became Geiger & Smith, after which Fred. retired and it became Geiger & Smith, with Henry M. Smith and W. F. Muchmore composing the firm. Henry M. Smith, a nephew of Dr. H. H. Becker, was later sole proprietor.

Dr. Chas. H. Dalrymple was a clerk in Jacob M. King's store. After marrying the daughter of the late Jno. F. Voorhees, the hardware merchant,

he took charge of the drug department in that store. Hardware and drugs seemed to go together in those days. He afterwards opened the pharmacy in the adjoining building. While he lived he maintained an honorable reputation for the purity and excellence of the preparations sold by him, and was prominent among the druggists of the State. His son, Chas H. Jr., succeeded to the management of the store after his father's death, but later disposed of his interest in it to Roy & Burns.

MEDICAL MEN OF MORRISTOWN FROM 1870 TO 1913.

Fred Wooster Owen, M. D., to whom the writer is much indebted for the information regarding the physicians of Morristown for the last forty-three years, was graduated from the Medical Department of Georgetown College (now University) with location at Washington, D. C., receiving his first diploma as *Medicinae Doctoris* in the year 1867. The doctor continued his studies abroad, procuring another "sheepskin," when he returned to America, accepting a position on the staff of the Long Island College Hospital. After completing his hospital work he hung out his "shingle" in Morristown, June, 1870, on the first of the two Trimmer buildings, which Dr. P. C. Parker had just vacated.

At that time, when Dr. Owen came to Morristown, he found tradition of the great ability, as a physician, of "Old Dr. Jones," who had died the year previous (1869). Also Dr. Fisher, a very talented man, who had been and gone; and Dr. Gus Quimby, a surgeon. These had left their foot-prints just prior to Dr. Owen's arrival in 1870. The doctor did honor to the profession for a term of forty years. He then retired, with a healthy body, a bright intellect, and a clear conscience, revered by all.

In 1870, Morristown boasted of only four or five active physicians, Dr. W. DeH. Quimby, *facile princeps*; Dr. P. C. Barker, more modern but not more prominent; Dr. Sanborne (homeopathist); Dr. Frank Sanders, just installed; and Dr. T. B. Flagler, of High street. True, Dr. Edward S. Hoffman had an office, corner Boyken street and Macculloch avenue, and had done much work in previous years; also Dr. Stevenson had practiced here, but was "giving up." There were others, like Dr. Woodruff, fully competent to practice, but who did not choose to do so, and were not to be counted upon except in an emergency.

In 1873, Dr. Stephen Pierson, who had been successfully practicing at Boonton, joined forces with Dr. Quimby, in the long, wooden, two-story, moss-roofed, end-to-the-street, roofless porch, house, near Day's Bakery. It was a remarkably strong team and a leading one. In this year, also, from the Women's Medical College, New York City, was graduated Dr. Charlotte Ford.

At and before this time, Dr. James Douglas, an old student of Dr. Owen, the physician to the Morristown Board of Health, had a drug store between Day's and Dr. Quimby's, in a frame house long since torn down. Dr. G. A. Becker was studying medicine in this decade with one of our prominent physicians. Both Dr. Douglas and Dr. Becker graduated with honor from the N. Y. U. and C. P. and S. in the year 1880.

Dr. Sanborne, of Western avenue, dying suddenly of pulmonary congestion in 1872, Dr. Uebelacker, who graduated from the N. Y. H. C. in 1871, came from Schooley's Mountain to take his rapidly extending practice. These were the first acknowledged Morristown homoeopaths within the writer's knowledge, though others slipped "Mercurius Sol," "Hepar Sulph" and "sich" quite frequently into the deglutitory tubes of their unsuspecting patrons.

Between 1870 and 1800 another homoeopathist, Dr. Doolittle, began to do considerable over on Bridge street, now Speedwell avenue, but finally threw up the sponge, although a Baptist. Within this same period Dr. Macomber, a competent homoeopathist and a charming gentleman, had for two or more years an office in the Dr. Canfield mansion, about where the Schmidt building is now located, but finally removed to California, when the wittiest member of the Morristown Medical Club moved into his offices.

The decade of 1870 to 1880 was marked by two important medical events; first, the reorganization of the long-defunct County Medical Society, 1873, with Dr. John S. Stiger as president, Dr. P. C. Barker as vice-president, Dr. Stephen Pierson as secretary, and Dr. F. W. Owen as treasurer. Of the then members not many survive. The second event alluded to was the opening in 1876 of the New Jersey State Hospital, and the organization of the hospital staff with Dr. Buttolph as the medical director, preceding Dr. Joseph Smith and Dr. Britton D. Evans. We all know what brilliant members of the medical profession have successively graced the staff positions of this great institution.

Taking up a second decade (1880 to 1890) that member of the Morristown Medical Club without whom we could not "live, move, and have our being," as Dr. Owen writes agreeably, need we say that we refer to Dr. Alfred A. Lewis, a graduate of N. Y. U. in 1868? was then quite an old residenter of this bailiwick.

Dr. H. A. Henriques, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1882, and a pupil of Sands, after a successful practice in New York State, located on South street in 1892.

The lamented Dr. Harry B. McCarroll, graduating from the same institution one year earlier, after making his mark in New York City, located here about 1889; was police surgeon, and also a member of the staff of both our hospitals. During this period the elder Dr. O'Reilley, unmistakably a well-equipped physician, established himself in Morristown, dying in All Souls' Hospital. In 1889 Dr. Wilkinson graduated from N. Y. U. and, after hospital appointments at Newark, settled here.

The period between 1890 and 1900 was made memorable to us by the opening for patients of All Souls' Hospital in 1892 and Memorial Hospital in 1893, the original staff of All Souls' being Dr. Stephen Pierson, medical director; Dr. H. A. Henriques, secretary and operative surgeon; Dr. O'Reilley, the elder; Dr. Calvin Anderson, Nestor of the club, a graduate of P. and S., in 1865, and Dr. Owen, attending physicians; and Dr. P. C. Barker, and, later on, Dr. C. Y. Swan, consulting physicians.

The original staff of Memorial Hospital comprised Dr. P. C. Barker, physician and surgeon-in-chief, and Drs. Becker and Lewis as his lieutenants, to whom were later added Drs. Pierson, McCarroll, Douglas, Henriques, Uebelacker and Haven as attending physicians and surgeons, and Dr. Owen as the first consulting physician, city men of greater prominence being added.

Graduates in this decade were Dr. F. H. Glazebrook (police surgeon of Morristown), Cornell, 1900, and of Orange Memorial Hospital before coming to Morristown; Dr. J. B. Griswold, Dartmouth, 1892, who continued his studies abroad and finally located here; Dr. Harry Vaughan, P. and S., Baltimore, 1895, later of West Virginia; Dr. Harry O'Reilley, Jefferson, 1896; Dr. Clifford Mills, L. I. College Hospital, 1897; Dr. H. C. Lowenstein, orthopedist, Woman's College, New York, 1898, and Dr. Grace Flanders Wilson, 1899.

Many of us remember the coming and going of Dr. Howley and Drs. Wright, Snyder and Bishop, and the death of Dr. Clutterbuck. Of absent sons, among others, Morristown has furnished to the medical profession Dr. Samuel Pierson, of Stamford, Connecticut; Dr. Isaac Vreeland, of Stony Point, New York; Dr. William E. Derry, of Dover; Dr. Condict W. Cutler, of New York City; Dr. Thomas Hastings, a brilliant Johns Hopkins man and pathologist, New York City; Dr. Fred. W. Becker, of Newark; Dr. Pearce Bailey; and Dr. Herman Mead, a man of great promise, who died in 1869, an interne of Bellevue. Also, Drs. Lawton, Corwin, Cochrane, Erdman, Voorhees, Coultas, Halsted and Jones, all of whom have acquitted themselves creditably. The same may be said of the young homoeopathic physicians, Dr. Joseph R. Hoffman and Dr. Herman Newbold, natives of Morristown and Mount Holly, both of whom built up good practices and were men of sterling character.

Dr. Loiseau, a "bird of passage," and whether Dr. Read will "read his title clear" is not yet made known; but Dr. Connett, Chicago, H. C., 1891, Dr. Allaben, N. Y. H. C. for Women, 1894, and Dr. Willis, N. Y. H. C., 1899, have fine clienteles.

In the thirteen years since 1900, Dr. S. C. Haven graduated from P. and S. in 1901, and after being a member of the Roosevelt and Post-Graduate staffs, located here in 1904 and at once took rank as a well-trained physician of great promise. Dr. George L. Johnson also graduated in 1901 from the Baltimore Medical College, and is much in evidence. Dr. H. B. Andrews, once of Morristown, now practices in Newark. Of "Dr. Mosier" and of Morristown osteopaths we have no authoritative data at hand.

Dr. William A. McMurtrie graduated from Cornell in 1904, was of Orange Memorial Hospital for two years, made a good impression here, and is succeeding well in his new field at Mendham. Dr. John Birkhead, the newcomer, is well spoken of by competent critics.

Agreeably with the new dispensation, skillful specialists have been immediately available to us. Among these, Dr. Fayette Smith for the throat, Dr. Leonard Corning for neurosis, Drs. L. L. Mial and Blair Sutphen for eye, ear, nose and throat affections.

In the old days, which some of us can well remember, a clinical thermometer, or a hypodermic syringe, or an aspirator was a *rara avis*. Men of large practice are recalled who were not well versed in urinalysis. Curettage, appendectomy, laparotomy, and the modern laboratory work were practically not undertaken by our resident doctors—all such things were committed to the learned heads and practiced eyes and hands in or from the great cities. Now, for the younger practitioner there is nothing too hard unless it be the getting, or, if gotten, the keeping of the elusive dollar. Practice still remains, except for its ethical rewards, no joke. Materially regarded, it is, for the average doctors, simply a livelihood; but, taken at its best, a livelihood so ennobling that a physician faithful to his trust improves in personnel as the years roll on. It is as though the self-denials, the generousities, the fearless undertaking, the unspared self, and the more that has been accomplished dwarfing the less that has been blameworthy were stamped upon the honest face and dignified carriage of the Public's Medical Servant.

Morristown, the county seat, numbers among its experienced and enterprising surgeons of today: Dr. Henry A. Henriques, medical director All Souls' Hospital; Dr. Francis H. Glazebrook, secretary Board of Health; Dr. Jas. Brown Griswold, county physician; Dr. Clifford A. Mills, of Mem-

orial and All Souls' hospitals, and Morris County Almshouse. Among its able and prominent general practitioners of medicine are: The "Nestor," Dr. Alfred A. Lewis; Dr. G. A. Becker, president Memorial Hospital staff; Dr. Jas. Douglas, city physician; Dr. Samuel C. Haven, Dr. Geo. H. Lathrope, Dr. G. W. Wilkinson, Dr. M. E. Scott. Among its specialists are, for eye, ear, nose and throat: Dr. L. L. Mial, Dr. E. Blair Sutphen, Dr. Harry Vaughan.

Homoeopathy is represented in Morristown by the veteran and venerable Dr. A. Uebelacker, and by Dr. Anna L. Allaban, Dr. Geo. C. Connett, Dr. R. Ralston Reid, Dr. Geo. Stuart Willis, and Dr. Joseph E. Wright. Osteopathy is represented by Dr. Wm. L. Rogers, Dr. H. T. Maxwell.

HOSPITALS OF MORRIS COUNTY

Morris county has reason to be proud of three thoroughly equipped and well-managed hospitals, the Morris Plains Hospital for the Insane, at Greystone Park; All Souls' Hospital, and the Morristown Memorial, both of which are in Morristown.

Morristown Memorial Hospital—By the last will and testament of Miss Myra M. B. Brookfield, late of Morristown, the testatrix devised a house and lot situated on DeHart street in Morristown to certain gentlemen, in trust, for the uses and purposes of a hospital. By an amicable arrangement with the residuary devisees, this property was sold and the proceeds of the sale, supplemented by liberal subscriptions from the public, were used in purchasing the present site of the hospital on Morris street.

The General Hospital was opened for the reception of patients October 17, 1893, and the Barker Pavilion but a few days later. On September 10, 1898, the hospital was removed from the old building to the first section of the new Memorial Hospital building called the Anna Margaret Home for Convalescents. The Anna Margaret Home for Convalescents is of fire-proof construction, on the first floor of which are meeting rooms for the directors, physicians and Woman's Association, superintendent's office, nurses' dining room, pantry and kitchen. The second and third floors contain ten rooms for private and convalescent patients. The operating, etherizing and sterilizing rooms are also in this building, and are thoroughly equipped and ready for instant use. An X-ray machine of the newest pattern was installed in 1912. A pathological laboratory and a room solely for the treatment of diseases of the nose, throat, eye and ear. An electric elevator reaches all floors.

In February, 1909, the west wing of the hospital was opened for the admission of patients. This building is also of fireproof construction and contains four wards, two surgical and two medical, for male and female patients, respectively, of eight beds each, ten private rooms, sun parlors, bathrooms and other apartments containing various facilities for special work. The children's ward is on the third floor of the west wing, and contains ten beds. A roof garden, enclosed by screens in summer and by glass in winter, for the use of the children's ward, is easily reached from this ward.

On May 2, 1908, the Stone Memorial, a gift of grounds and buildings for a nurses' home, was presented to the hospital by the late Mrs. George F. Stone.

The Barker Pavilion for Contagious Diseases, situated well in the rear of the main building, is heated with hot water, lighted by gas and electricity, and has in separate wings a suspect ward containing two beds, a scarlet

fever ward of twelve beds and a diphtheria ward of eight beds. This building has apartments for nurses and several bathrooms and is connected by telephone with the main building. There are three ambulances, one for general hospital use and two for contagious diseases.

The following is the official directory of the hospital for the year 1913:

Officers, 1913—John E. Taylor, president; Edward L. Dobbins, vice-president; Edward Howell, secretary; H. Ward Ford, treasurer; Charles S. Bird, assistant treasurer; Frederick G. Burnham, Henry C. Pitney Jr., counsel.

Board of Directors—Samuel F. Beach, John H. Bonsall, Frederick G. Burnham, Douglas S. Bushnell, Edward L. Dobbins, Charles W. Ennis, H. Ward Ford, Edward P. Holden, Edward Howell, Harrie T. Hull, F. Landon Humphreys, James G. Lidgerwood, J. H. Maghee, Edward K. Mills, Henry K. Morgan Jr., Henry C. Pitney Jr., Charlton A. Reed, Gordon E. Sherman, John E. Taylor, John I. Waterbury.

Superintendent—Eliza McKnight, R.N. Medical Staff, 1913—G. A. Becker, M.D., president; Samuel C. Haven, M.D., H. A. Henriques, M.D., F. H. Glazebrook, M.D., Clifford Mills, M.D., Geo. H. Lathrope, M.D., James Douglas, M.D., A. A. Lewis, M.D., A. Uebelacker, M.D., J. B. Griswold, M.D., F. W. Flagg, M.D., L. L. Mial, M.D., H. A. Henriques, M.D., secretary. Assistants—W. G. McCormack, M.D., M. E. Scott, M.D. Consulting Surgeons—Edward J. Ill, M.D., John C. McCoy, M.D., Joseph Fewsmith, M.D. Consulting Physicians—F. W. Owen, M.D., St. Clair Smith, M.D., F. P. Kinnicutt, M.D. Gynecologist—Edward J. Ill, M.D. Assistant Gynecologist—Charles Ill, M.D. Neurologist—Pearce Bailey, M.D. Gastro-Enterologist—H. A. Cossitt, M.D. Nose, Throat, Eye and Ear—L. L. Mial, M.D. Surgeon Dentist—A. B. Osmun, D.D.S. Auxiliary Staff—A. B. Coultas, M.D., F. H. Seward, M.D., Geo. L. Connett, M.D., Geo. L. Johnson, M.D., Geo. W. Wilkinson, M.D., J. W. Farrow, M.D., H. W. Kice, M.D., E. P. Cooper, M.D., R. R. Reed, M.D. Visiting Staff—Physicians: G. A. Becker, M.D., A. Uebelacker, M.D., A. A. Lewis, M.D., James Douglas, M.D., S. C. Haven, M.D., Geo. H. Lathrope, M.D. Surgeons—L. L. Mial, M.D., H. A. Henriques, M.D., F. H. Glazebrook, M.D., J. B. Griswold, M.D., Clifford Mills, M.D.

All Souls' Hospital—All Souls' Hospital is situated on Mt. Kemble avenue, Morristown, N. J. It contains two wards for male patients, with twenty-four beds; a ward for female patients, with twelve beds; a ward for children, with six beds; two emergency wards; and two rooms for moribund patients, and five rooms for contagious diseases. There are twenty-two rooms for private patients. The operating room is carefully constructed and well appointed and can be used at any hour of the day or night. Each floor has a dining room and toilet rooms. The buildings are heated by steam and lighted by gas. The sanitary arrangements are in perfect working order. Patients of every nationality and creed are received. Patients unable to pay are received only those who are residents of Morris or Sussex counties, or of Bernardsville and vicinity in Somerset county. Private patients are received from any locality.

The medical and surgical staff is composed of well-known physicians and surgeons. The consulting staff contains a number of eminent specialists. Physicians in legal standing sending private patients and desiring to attend them are privileged to do so. The nursing and general work of the hospital is in charge of the Sisters of Charity. The business affairs of the institution are managed by a board of twelve directors. The members of a board of visitors, composed of prominent citizens of Morristown and vicinity, make frequent inspection of the hospital, and are privileged to visit it at all times.

Officers—Rt. Rev. John J. O'Connor, D.D., president; Very Rev. George F. Brown, V.F., vice-president; Eugene S. Burke, secretary and treasurer.

Board of Directors—Rt. Rev. John J. O'Connor, D.D., Bishop of Newark; Rt. Rev. John A. Sheppard, V.G., Very Rev. George F. Brown, V.F., Eugene S. Burke, Francis Kluxen, Robert D. Foote, Edward Kelly, Coleman Randolph.

Hospital Staff: Consulting Physician—Walter B. James, D.M. Consulting Sur-

geon—Parker Syms, M.D. Visiting Staff—H. A. Henriques, M.D., Medical Director; Clifford Mills, secretary. Surgical Division: H. A. Henriques, M.D., J. B. Griswold, M.D., Clifford Mills, M.D., F. H. Glazebrook, M.D. Medical Division: Samuel C. Haven, M.D., Geo. H. Lathrope, M.D. Assistant—W. G. McCormack. Gynaecologists—Edward J. Ill, M.D., Charles L. Ill, M.D. Assistant—J. B. Griswold, M.D. Eye and Ear—E. Blair Sutphen, M.D. Assistant—Harry Vaughan, M.D. Neurologist—B. D. Evans, M.D. Pathologist—H. A. Cossitt, M.D. Etherizer—M. E. Scott, M.D. Dental Surgeon—Ray Welsh, D.D.S. Auxiliary Staff—G. S. DeGroote, M.D., A. W. Condict, M.D., A. E. Carpenter, M.D., J. Meigh, M.D., E. P. Cooper, M.D., A. B. Coultas, M.D., Fred H. Seward, M.D., J. W. Farrow, M.D., H. W. Kice, M.D., F. W. Flagge, M.D., George H. Foster, M.D.

Dover Hospital—The Dover Hospital project, of which Rev. Dr. Halloway, of Hoagland Memorial Church, may be said to be the originator, was first brought before the people of Dover in September, 1907, through the efforts of the Nos Ipsae Club, an organization composed entirely of women. Great interest was at first manifested by the people and the organization was soon perfected. A certificate of incorporation was presented for adoption and incorporators of Dover's most influential and representative men appointed. Dover General Hospital was the name the people adopted for the institution under consideration.

It was at this period of growth that the hospital movement received its most deadly blow. Opposition, heretofore undreamed of, was presented in most damaging form; most of the men named as incorporators declined to act as such; the most enthusiastic and influential men of the organization withdrew their support, and suggested that the ladies of Nos Ipsae Club form the desired incorporation. Discouraged but not daunted by his lack of co-operation, the ladies did form the incorporation, the following acting as the board of trustees for the first year: President, Mrs. M. M. Searing; first vice-president, Mrs. R. L. Cook; second vice-president, Mrs. Mary Waer, secretary, Mrs. J. H. Hulsart; treasurer, Mrs. A. P. McDavid; advisory board, Rev. Dr. Halloway, Wm. Baker, George Pierson, J. H. Hulsart.

This certificate was recorded by the Secretary of State January 2, 1909. A hospital auxiliary was at once organized and a fund started. Through the influence of the association a lot 85x100 feet was donated by Colonel Mase for a hospital site, November, 1909. While a hospital building has as yet not been realized, through the untiring efforts of the association the fund has slowly grown until to date there is over \$4000 in the treasury toward such a building in the future.

Sanitarium—The St. Francis Health Resort, established 1895, known also as the Kneipp Water Cure, is located at Denville, Morris county, about thirty miles west of New York City, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. It is an ideal place for rest. It is under the direction and management of Rev. Joseph Joch. The resident physician is Dr. M. Schmitz. The consulting physician is Dr. F. W. Flagge. It is here one can get the healing balm which nature so abundantly furnishes, and which the medical profession so wisely recommends.

This place of rest is 700 feet above sea level, abounding in pure air, pure water and sandy soil, which insures perfect drainage. Every incentive for outdoor exercise; a special feature of the institution is the application of the principles of hydrotherapy to the guests desiring this treatment. The gymnasium part consists of two separate rooms, one for men and one for women. The bathroom is equipped with a modern hydrotherapeutic apparatus by means of which a rain bath, needle or circular bath, a douche, or combinations of douches can be given with absolute precision, as to duration,

pressure and temperature. A hot air and electric light cabinet in an adjoining room are used in conjunction with the regular hydrotherapy. Massage, application and dressing rooms are conveniently located near the douche department.

The aim of those in charge is to educate its patients to a simple and natural method of living, as many affections are directly traceable to unnatural methods of life and tyrannous customs imposed upon our day and generation.

HOSPITALS AT MORRIS PLAINS

In this vicinity are located three institutions, two of which are county and one State. The county institutions are the Almshouse for the poor of Morris County, and the County Tuberculosis Hospital. The former was removed from Parsippany a few years ago. A farm was purchased on the hill west of Morris Plains, and a commodious brick building erected, where nearly a hundred men and women find comfortable homes. The Almshouse is superintended by Mr. Lewis Dufford, of German Valley.

County Tuberculosis Hospital—On a high elevation about eighty degrees above the village of Morris Plains, is located this modern building for the care of tuberculosis cases in the county. The building is nearing completion and will probably be ready for occupancy by the time this sketch is in print. The institution joins the Almshouse farm. It faces south by east, commanding pleasant mountain and valley views in all directions. The soil is gravelly, percolation is very rapid, and there is no ground water in the vicinity. There is a ridge at the northwest which acts as a windbreak. The plans for the building were developed by Architect J. J. Vreeland, Jr., of Dover, New Jersey.

There are sanitarium accommodations for ten acute and fourteen convalescent or incipient cases in the administration building and lean-to. The acute cases will be taken care of in the individual rooms, which are located on the first and second floors. Each patient has a direct access to a porch by means of a combination of door and double-hung windows through which a bed may be wheeled. All patients' rooms have southern exposure and by the above arrangements will receive sunlight during some portion of the day. The light, ventilation, plumbing, heating (steam), baths are all that could be desired in an institution of this kind. The interior walls are plaster with King Asbestos mortar in hard white finish. The exterior walls are laid with dark red brick. The lean-tos, located at either end of the administration building, are designed to give sleeping accommodations for seven persons in each. The hospital is a credit to Morris county. It was the outcome of wise legislation that the counties must care for their own tuberculosis patients. The freeholders have shown wisdom in the selection of the site, also in executing the plans provided by Architect Vreeland.

The Morris County Medical Society, however, deserves to be considered as the prime mover in bringing about a sentiment that led up to this institution, by action taken at a meeting held in Dover, when a resolution prevailed as the census of the society, urging the freeholders of Morris county to take the necessary steps for such provision.

State Hospital for the Insane at Morris Plains—This institution is located at Greystone Park, just west of the village of Morris Plains. The necessary data were not obtainable that would enable us to give a description of one of the finest and best-equipped hospitals in the State. However,

as the asylum is so well known throughout the State and country, it will not need a detailed account. When the institution was first opened it could accommodate 900 inmates; the building has been enlarged to a capacity of 2400. At present the place is overcrowded, and efforts are being made to have the State provide more room for her insane. The medical department is under the direction of Britton D. Evans, M. D. The warden is M. D. Bowden.

PROMINENT PRACTITIONERS

Isaiah Winds Conduct, son of Hiram and Abigail (Beers) Conduct, was born at Succasunna Plains, on the farm known as Arbor Vitae Lodge, October 6, 1817. On his mother's side he was related to General Wm. Winds, of Morris county. His early education was acquired in the district school at Succasunna. Because of his father's straightened circumstances he left home at fourteen years of age, and became clerk in a country store. Determined to secure an education, he studied at night and at odd times, and prepared himself for teaching, which he followed for ten years, beginning in the district school at Stillwater, Sussex county, and teaching also in other places in Warren county, and Orange county, New York. During the last years of his teaching he studied medicine with the late Dr. Canfield, of Succasunna. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and was graduated from there in 1847. In the spring of that year he saw performed in New York the first operation with the use of anaesthetics.

He began his medical career as a general practitioner at Blairstown, New Jersey, in the fall of 1847. While there he was interested in providing better educational advantages for the village, and became one of the leaders in the movement that resulted in founding Blair Presbyterian Academy, now a large boarding and day school. Dr. Conduct, with several others, was on the building committee. When this building was completed the doctor was urged to become principal of the school, and reluctantly consented upon condition that he be allowed to practice his profession, and his successor be found, so he was principal of the school for the year 1848-49, teaching during the day, and practicing his profession at night. From 1849-1851 he was house surgeon in Bellevue Hospital, New York. There he contracted typhoid fever and suffered a long, serious illness. In 1851 he returned to Succasunna and practiced there several years, when he removed to Burlington, New Jersey, remaining only a short time. (Malaria and mosquitoes drove him away.) In 1856 he removed to Dover, New Jersey, where he continued in active practice until a few years before his death, July 4, 1911. In 1851 he married Mary Trimble Carroll, of New York City. They had ten children, four of whom still survive—Daniel Trimble, a physician, of Goshen, New York; Edward Carroll, a dentist, of Trenton; Arthur Winds, a physician of Dover; and a daughter, Mrs. George Singleton, of Dover.

Dr. Conduct was a Republican in politics, greatly interested in all public affairs, although he never held a political office. He was a man of strong convictions, and followed the course he considered right, caring nothing for adverse criticism. He was kind-hearted and benevolent; a friend of all needing his services, never refusing to answer a call, working day and night through the years of his active professional life. He was closely identified with religious and educational affairs. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church more than sixty years. He was an elder in the church at Dover many years, a member of the board of trustees twenty-five

years, and an active worker in the Sunday school until a few years before his death. He was instrumental in securing good private schools in Dover, and was an active member of the Public School Board of Education for thirty years.

Dr. I. W. Condict was a man possessing a wide range of knowledge, always able to discuss very intelligently any of the current events. The writer recalls distinctly calling on the doctor one evening, and found him studying astronomy, at the age of ninety. He hungered and thirsted for knowledge, and no physician in the county was more up to date than he, his patients getting the advantage of every new invention or any modern treatment. Dr. Condict signed the constitution, becoming a member of the Morris District Medical Society in 1873. He was, therefore, one of the reorganizers of the society which was defunct from 1857 to 1873. Few if any in the society did more to keep alive its interests than he. He continued to be an active member of the society until he had reached the age of eighty-eight years. His hearing no longer acute, annoyed somewhat by other matters incident to his age, he felt he could no longer derive any benefit from the meetings, so he presented his resignation as a member of the Morris District Medical Society. It was with regret accepted, and the secretary instructed to inform the doctor of the high esteem in which he was held, and that he was released as an active member, but as a mark of appreciation the society would make him an honorary member, which relationship he held until he joined the great majority at the age of ninety-three years, nine months and five days. A man may often be known better by the books he reads than the company he keeps, and Carlyle says a poem will often tell us of the man, and so we let Dr. Condict's reply to the secretary be a part of this history:

Dover, N. J., January 16th, 1906.

My dear Dr. Kice:

I wish to thank you for yours of the 1st inst., which should have been answered promptly. The very kind spirit it brings both from yourself, as well as from the members of the Morris Co. Medical Society, appeals very touchingly to my personal sense. During the entire period of my association with the gentlemen of the Society, nothing of an unpleasant character occurred. The notice from you of the funeral of Dr. Miller was the first and only intelligence I have of his illness and death. My children here protest against my attendance; not that I am sick, or out of health, but I have an infirmity incident to my age which is imperious, and will not wait. Dr. Reed, of Madison, Farrow, (son of Levi) Waters, Cummins, Miller, with many others from our Society and vicinity, remind us we too are mortal. I can say with Dr. Mitchell:

"I know the night is near at hand,
The mist lies low on hill and bay;
The autumnal sheaves are dewless dry,
But I have had, have had the day.

Yes, I have had the day, Dear Lord,
When at thy call, I have the night,
Brief be the twilight, as I pass
From light to dark, from dark to light."

Fraternally yours,

I. W. CONDUCT.

Phanett C. Barker, M. D., was born 1835, in Oneida county, New York, a son of G. W. Barker, a merchant, who married a Miss Coe. He received a thorough academical education, and in 1856 began the study of medicine with an eminent surgeon, Dr. S. G. Wolcott, of Utica. He was a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, from which institution he received his degree of Doctor in Medicine, March, 1860. He subsequently became an assistant physician at Bellevue Hos-

pital, New York, where he passed a year. In 1861 he commenced the practice of medicine in association with Dr. F. D. Lente, of Cold Spring, New York.

In 1868 he removed to Morristown and opened an office on the site of the New National Iron Bank, South street, opposite DeHart. He secured an extensive and influential medical and surgical practice, and was regarded as a very leading practitioner of Morristown and Morris county. He filled the offices of vice-president and president of the county and State medical societies, the latter an honor much sought and keenly prized. In the last fifteen years of his life he received from the University of Princeton the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and his mind conceived and his energy carried to completion the Morristown Memorial Hospital Annex for Contagious Diseases, which has been of inestimable value to Morris county citizens. Of this hospital he was physician-in-chief from the time of its opening until he retired from active practice, when he was appointed its medical superintendent.

Dr. Barker was several times alderman and once recorder of Morristown. He also polled a fine complimentary vote for mayor. He wrote ably for the medical magazines of the day, was the medical adviser and close friend in many of the prominent families of Morristown and vicinity, and was a man of unblemished character and attributes. He died August 21, 1903, aged sixty-eight years and three months.

Henry Hulshizer, M. D.—We do not know the names of the five brothers who left Bendorf on the Rhine and sailed for America, but one of this number had a son Andrew, who was father of Henry, the subject of this sketch, who died March 8, 1885, at his residence in Port Oram, Morris county, New Jersey, of epithelioma of the larynx. He was born in the vicinity of Stewartsville, Warren county, March 28, 1827, and was the second of five brothers. His father's family consisted of five sons and five daughters. His early life was occupied in assisting his father on the farm. He acquired the elements of a substantial common school education in his native district.

In the office of Dr. P. F. Hulshizer, a cousin of Henry, he prosecuted his medical studies and graduated at the Philadelphia Medical College in March, 1856. The same season he opened an office in the village of Stanhope, Sussex county, New Jersey, and remained there until 1858, when he located in Marksboro, Warren county, and in 1861 he removed to the neighboring village of Hope, in the same county, where he remained practicing his profession until 1871, when he removed to Port Oram, Morris county. Here he soon built up an extensive practice among the mining population, in whose midst he resided. Being intelligent and of a social disposition he formed a large circle of acquaintances and attached many farm friends to himself.

Always alive to public interests, he was an earnest politician. In early life he was a Whig, next a Republican, and finally he became a member of the Greenback division of politicians. Being thoroughly honest and without guile, he could always be found acting in the line of his convictions, with but little regard to what is known as policy.

In his professional life he was a close observer of his cases, conservative in his treatment; being gifted with a retentive memory he relied more on his own experience and observation than on the teachings of medical writers. In severe and critical cases he often sought the counsel of his professional brethren, not so much from a want of confidence in himself as

from a desire to share the responsibility with another. While practicing in Sussex and Warren counties he sustained membership with each county medical society, and at the reorganizing of the Morris District Medical Society in 1873, shortly after he became a resident of the county, he became a member and attended all its stated meetings. He was strictly honorable in all his dealings with his medical brethren.

In 1861 he married Miss Adelaide Wildrick, daughter of William Wildrick. Miss Adelaide was also a niece of Hon. Isaac Wildrick, of Warren county. By this union the doctor had two sons—Alfred, of Newark, and Wildrick, at Franklyn, with whom the widow lives; and two daughters—Mrs. Wm. H. Tonking and Mrs. J. L. Kice, both of Dover, New Jersey.

Much of his professional work was among the laboring classes, particularly the workers in the iron mines, whose wages since the beginning of the "panic times" have been low, and consequently his percentage of loss on the work done has been very heavy. So strong was his sympathy for the suffering and afflicted that no worthy person ever applied for his help in vain. The doctor was an active member of the Morris District Medical Society. He was one of the number who reorganized the society in 1873, and was made president in 1880.

Dr. Stephen Pierson was born in Morristown, November 8, 1844, and died there August 10, 1911.* Whether direct descent from sturdy and stalwart colonial settlers in New England accounts in any way for the distinction achieved by him, we will not attempt to say. It is, however, of interest to note that in Branford, Connecticut, are still found its early colonial archives, that these show that on November 27, 1662, Rev. Abraham Pierson joined in marriage Thomas Pierson and Maria Harrison, and that from these two descended in the seventh generation our Dr. Pierson, son of Edward, son of Stephen, son of Samuel, son of Timothy, son of Thomas Pierson Jr., son of Thomas and Maria (Harrison) Pierson aforesaid. This senior Thomas Pierson removed in 1666 with Rev. Abraham Pierson and others to New Jersey, and there went to work to erect a church and some dwellings which were the embryotic Newark, with its now 400,000 inhabitants. The grandson of the first Thomas, Timothy Pierson, born in 1710, removed from Newark or its vicinity, and purchased on "Whatnong Plains," above the State Hospital, property later known as Piersontown. The prospect from his dwelling was and is grandiose. He subjugated the rock-indented virgin soil with the family vigor and established the original sawmill.

The earlier Piersons, unlike their neighbors and friends the Pitneys, did not until the seventh generation turn aside from agriculture to either the bar, the bench, the field or the forum. But their descendant, the subject of this sketch, filled many and worthy positions. And who will doubt that, had he so desired, he could have represented his State or his country in legislative assemblies as ably as he fearlessly and brilliantly represented them on the field of battle? Or that, had he lived until '86 instead of being called home at '66, he might have successively aspired to diplomatic or other civic honors.

His playmate, Hon. Francis Woodruff, tells us that Dr. Pierson at the ages of six to ten was gentle, modest, docile, and well liked by his little playfellows at the "Dame School" in Morristown, taught by a Mrs. Morrow.

*The compiler acknowledges his indebtedness to Dr. Frederick Wooster Owen, M.D., Morristown.

Later these two men, who each cut a "swath" for himself, one in America, the other in faraway China, attended together for several years the old "Morris Academy," which was under the tutelage of Messrs. Paul, J. Henry Johnson and others. Here discipline was rigid, and Stephen Pierson, who (emulous of self-support) afterwards taught in the same academy, sustained an enviable reputation as a close student and a brainy, energetic comrade. Mr. Francis Woodruff relates that, a fire breaking out in the old academy building, all turned to Stephen Pierson for initiative, and that he organized a "bucket brigade" which controlled the fire before the arrival of the firemen. Thus early did the boy prove the father of the undaunted and resourceful man.

Having gotten something ahead (which the father would have willingly provided), and being cut out for college, to college the young man went, and had shown his mettle, through his freshman year at Yale, when war for and against "The Union" made the gales of the north and the breezes of the south martially resonant with "John Brown's Body" and "'Way Down South in Dixie." What time the streets and highways on both sides of "Mason and Dixon's Line" trembled with the tread of hundreds of regiments of enthusiastic volunteers. One of these was the 27th New Jersey Volunteers (nine months' regiment), commanded by Col. George W. Mindil, late assistant adjutant general on the brigade staff of Gen. David Birney. This regiment marched to the front in September, 1862, and with it, abandoning college for the time, went the young private soldier of whom we treat. When it is considered that a colonel's mouthpiece and representative, such as is the regimental adjutant, is selected from officers both intelligent and forceful, it is a fair inference that Mindil chose Stephen Pierson to be adjutant of the 27th because he was such a man. It is not strange that when Col. Mindil had received the command of the new 33d New Jersey Volunteers, Pierson should have re-enlisted with him and have been promoted first to sergeant-major and then to adjutant as soon as the gallant Lambert was made captain. Dr. Pierson's record of honor in the two commands cannot be more than noticed in a brief study of his whole life, its motives and its accomplishments. A commissioned officer in the field and a medal of honor man, he fought in Virginia under Burnside and Meade, in Georgia (where he was wounded at Pine Knob) under Thomas and Sherman. He was found "marching through Georgia," and he was of that column of Western Giants in the "Grand Review" by President Johnson, and all that was distinguished at the Capitol, which closed the successful but bloody struggle for the Union.

Foster's "History of the New Jersey Regiments in the Civil War" states that the 27th Regiment was under fire on various occasions, that it manifested sterling bravery, and that when its term of service expired it offered to serve the government in the Gettysburg campaign, actually doing so for an extra month, when, it not being longer required, it was mustered out with this additional act of patriotism to its credit. As to the 33d New Jersey, Foster writes: "The 33d N. J. Volunteers fired the last shots of the war (fighting with the rebel cavalry). This regiment in a little less than two years traversed a distance of 2500 miles, over 1700 of which were accomplished by marching. It fought in eight battles and engaged in over a dozen skirmishes. Although but two years in service, the losses of battle and campaign were such that the regiment was twice filled."

(In parenthesis) the colonel of the 33d reporting to his general, after "Pine Knob," that officer's wound, added, "Lieut. Pierson still remains on

duty." Foster continues, "that the government highly appreciated the service of the 33d Regiment the number of brevets conferred upon its officers clearly shows." It has only to be added that Stephen Pierson, first lieutenant and adjutant, was brevetted up to major, "for gallant and meritorious services in the war."

Coming home, he vowed himself for two more years to "Old Eli," and with such zeal that *alma mater* about twenty years later gave him "*honoris causa*," the degree of Master of Arts. From university life Dr. Pierson passed to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating with such honors as to ensure his internship at Bellevue Hospital. On the threshold of practice, Hon. John Hill, one of the proprietors of the Boonton Iron Works, offered him, as an inducement to settle in Bonnton, a guaranteed income of \$1500 for the first year. This offer he accepted, spending his first two or three years as a medical practitioner in that hill country. While there he married, characteristically enough, his childhood playmate, Amelia Cory, of Morristown, than whom a more devoted wife and mother never lived.

In 1872, Dr. Quimby, of Morristown, perhaps with a more important clientele than had any other competitor, made him partner of his practice. This relationship called for a tact in which Pierson was not wanting, and exacted talents in which he was certainly not lacking. After three years the senior partner sickened and died, and the mantle of Elijah falling on Elisha remained there, gathering a very broad hem when Dr. Barker, physician to so many prominent families, was, in turn, called home.

To the seniors and older guests of the Morris County Medical Society, as far as patients and hospitals and consultations are concerned, the career of their colleague is well known. A Roman Catholic bishop in New Jersey would hardly have approved the nomination to the medical directorship of All Souls' Hospital by Monsignor Flynn, of any talent but the best, nor would Memorial Hospital have admitted to its staff any physician not of high standing. Dr. Pierson's medical control in the one, and influential position in the other, and most valuable services in both, are of record. As to his patrons, these were in every walk of life, without exception, and bravely, devotedly, and efficiently did he labor in all their interests. When he fell many hearts fell with him. His apt wit at the annual "Washington Association" public exercises will long be remembered. His wit was not prepared, but easily bubbled up, at various times, and was keenly appreciated.

As to the responsibilities with which our friend was entrusted. At some time in his comparatively brief life he successively held all the offices of the County Medical Society and one of the State Medical Society, was director of the County Freeholders, commander of the Morristown Grand Army Post, medical director of the 125 G. A. R. divisions of the State, elder in a Presbyterian church, president of the Board of Education, director in the Young Men's Christian Association, first vice-president of the Washington Association, *et alia*. Thus was his executive ability recognized.

Broadly generous with his earnings, unaffected in his intercourse with all, though aristocratic as to lineage, as to mental culture, as to command of men, as to personal surroundings, and thus frank sometimes to the verge of brusqueness, he served Morristown and he stamped himself upon Morristown and its institutions, with an impress likely, as the perspective adjusts itself, to increase rather than to diminish. The crowning achievement of Dr. Pierson was the founding and fathering of the Morristown

Medical Club. Years before its organization he had, in conjunction with Dr. Barker, planned the same thing, but at that time insuperable obstacles crossed the path. But he was no man to abandon a statesmanlike and needed dowry to a divided profession. With the help, this time, of wise heads and warm hearts, he laid the firm foundation of a structure that commends itself to all of us.

Dr. Stephen Pierson has laid under obligations the community, religion, in its broadest sense, more than one struggling practitioner, the State, the nation, the school system, the less fortunate of his war comrades, even the wretched tramp to whom he directed his faithful doorkeeper "Belle" to give, in each case, a few pennies lest he "make a mistake and refuse them to some one who ought to have them. In closing, of him as of "rare Ben Jonson" may be said, "*nullum tetigit quod non ornavit*"—he touched nothing he did not adorn.

"Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days.
None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise."

"Old Doctor Riches"—There are a great many people now living at Succasunna and in the neighborhood for miles around who still remember "Old Doctor Riches." It would seem that these pages of Medical History would not be doing justice to the profession if it did not include such a character and physician as Dr. John Riches. Not that he was typical; not that he was faultless; not that he might have sat for the hero for Ian MacLareth in "Doctor of Drumtochty." Neither was he so self-forgetful and so utterly Christian as Wm. MacLure in the "Doctor of the Old School," and even Dr. MacLure was not without his faults. And why "Old Dr. Riches" seemed to have more than his share we know not. "We can not always tell the hidden chain of circumstances that may have wrought these sad results." Great men have faults, and they stand out more prominently because they are great. It would undoubtedly prove most interesting reading had we data at hand or could obtain it concerning this man. Peculiar and eccentric, although an able physician and surgeon in his day. But we have not the facts. What we gather is tradition largely.

Dr. John Riches was born in England, and came to America when a young man. He traveled in different parts of both North and South America, which meant considerable in those early days. He was termed a man well educated, and showed evidence of culture. We also learn he was a surgeon in the Civil War. Dr. Riches was often sought as consultant in his day, often going many miles on horseback. He was sometimes absent-minded. One day he started off on horseback to make a call, and when on his road a mile or more, suddenly it dawned upon him that he had forgotten his medicine case. He dismounted, tied his horse to the fence, and returned to his office on foot. The writer remembers hearing told that Dr. Riches was called in consultation; the case was one of tuberculosis of the femur, then called "bone scrofula." The patient, a boy of sixteen years, had been a sufferer two or three years. The doctor advised amputation. It was done out of doors, with no knowledge of asepsis. The patient's life was saved. Just before the operation was begun, the old doctor, with his hands behind him and head bowed, took a walk across the field, reviewing in his mind the steps of the operation, then returning to his operating room, "in the shade of the old apple tree."

When Dr. John Riches first came to Succasunna there was a Dr. James

Riley practicing at Ledgewood, then known as Drakesville. Shortly after, Dr. Riley came to Succasunna, and took up quarters with Dr. Riches, both occupying the same office. Whether they were in partnership or not we are not able to say. The doctor, at about the age of sixty, was married to a Miss Cornelia Cary, of the same age, whose home was between Succasunna and Flanders. Mrs. Riches died a few years after marriage, leaving the doctor to end his days alone. As he had no friends or relatives he was quite alone. But little competency had the doctor for his many years of toil. A property on Main street was his, which was later rented by Dr. John L. Taylor. But retiring from his labors, and paying board for a few years, soon ate up the little home. We regret to record that this man, Dr. John Riches, became a dependent.

At the annual meeting of the Morris County Medical Society held at Morristown, March 8, 1904, the attention of the society was called to the fact that Dr. John Riches, an ex-member of the Morris District Medical Society, was, owing to force of circumstances, living in the County Poor House. It was ordered that a committee of three be appointed to investigate. Dr. Fred. Wooster Owen, Dr. Clifford Mills and Dr. B. D. Evans were constituted a committee. Dr. Evans suggested that if Dr. Riches' mental condition was enfeebled (which was the case) that he might be received at the Morris Plains Hospital, which would be more comfortable. The next meeting of the society received the report that the doctor had been removed to Morris Plains, where the quarters were more pleasing. On September 13, 1904, at a meeting held in Dover, Dr. Owen reported the death of Dr. John Riches.

John Darby Jackson, M. D., youngest son of Stephen Jackson, was born in Rockaway, New Jersey, and there practiced medicine throughout his business career. He prepared for the profession under the direction of Dr. Pierson, and graduated from the old medical university on Ninth street, Philadelphia, in 1815. He then began practice in Rockaway, and was the only physician in the village until his son, Dr. John W. Jackson, began practice there. On October 24, 1816, Dr. Jackson married a daughter of General Solomon F. Doughty, of Long Hill, and a sister of Senator Doughty, who represented Somerset county, New Jersey, in the State legislature. The doctor was a Democrat in politics, and was a member of the General Assembly in 1835-36-55-56. In connection with Judge Freeman Wood, of Dover, he served as a member of the first board of freeholders after the organization of the township, and held many other town offices both before and after the division. He died November 17, 1859, at the age of sixty-five years.

William B. Lefevre—Hippolyte Lefevre is the first name of which we have any record. He came to this country in the ship "Griffath" in 1675, landing at Salem. The Lefevre family lived on the island of Tinicum, in the Delaware river, eleven miles below Philadelphia. Minard Lefevre, who was third in descent from Hippolyte, came from this island to Succasunna about 1750. Minard had a son who married Elizabeth Day, a granddaughter of J. Jeff, who about 1750 came with his family from England, and settled at Elizabeth, New Jersey. Wm. B. Lefevre, M. D., who was a descendant of this family, was an influential person in Jefferson, and deserves prominent mention, but we have no data of his immediate ancestors.

Dr. W. Hammet Martin, son of Joseph, was born in Virginia, in 1840. His mother was a daughter of John Hammet, who was born in Ireland, of English descent. Dr. Martin's ancestors, who were English, settled on the eastern shore of Maryland in 1732.

In 1853 he matriculated in Columbia College and was graduated 1857. In 1861 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and the degree of M. D. was conferred upon him by that institution in 1863. He was on the staff of Bellevue Hospital for one and one-half years; was also for eighteen months acting assisting surgeon in the United States army. In 1865 he entered private practice in Chester county, Pennsylvania, later removing to Brooklyn, continuing in that city until 1855, when he came to Madison and practiced there until he died, in the year 1904. His death was reported to the Morris County Medical Society at its meeting in September.

One of the most honored of men in the profession in Morris county was Dr. Amasa A. MacWithey. He was born in Saratoga county, New York, December 15, 1819. He was the son of John and Mary (Jeremiah), both of whom were natives of this county.

The Doctor studied medicine under Dr. Isaac S. Smith, of New York City, and graduated from the New York University in 1843. He entered practice in New York City, remaining there until 1850, when he removed to Pompton, Morris county. He was twice married, in 1844 to Miss Helen Quinn, daughter of Robert Quinn, of New York. Four children were the result of this union; all are dead; the son, Edward L. C. MacWithey, was a practicing physician of New York City. The Doctor was again married, June 21, 1882, to Isabel Nostrand, of New York City, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Pierce) Nostrand; they have one son, Herbert Alonzo.

Dr. A. A. MacWithey was made president of the Morris County Medical Society in 1877. A year or two before his death, he was made honorary member. His death was reported to the Society. He was a grand old man and lived to a ripe old age.

John VanSickle Menagh, M. D., was born in Warren county, New Jersey, in 1830, but his boyhood was mainly passed in Denville, New Jersey, where his father removed a few years later.

Dr. Menagh was educated at the Flushing, Long Island, Preparatory School, and in 1852 graduated from the University of New York City. After a preliminary association with Dr. Fell, a leading physician of New York, he returned to Denville and practiced in the neighboring districts until his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Parsippany, when he located at Mendham, New Jersey. Subsequently he removed with his family to Rockaway, where he remained until his death in March, 1891. Dr. Menagh was a member of the State Medical Society, and conceded by the profession and general public a fine practitioner. In diagnosis he was deliberate and accurate, being in advance of his time in administering as few drugs as possible, declaring that it frequently is best to "give Nature a chance" to effect a cure. His jovial smile and ready witticism brought cheer and diversion into a sick room, undoubtedly aiding the recovery of many a patient. When, however, Nature proved inadequate to cope with disease, and drugs also seemed futile, the doctor refused to abandon hope and effort until life was practically extinct.

In person Dr. Menagh was tall and robust, possessing an attractive physiognomy and well modulated voice. He was always a welcome addition to social gatherings, genially ready to join in the dancing or, upon solicitation, would play the violin so spiritedly as to incite others to added enthusiasm in keeping rhythm with their feet. It was fortunate that Dr. Menagh's practice was long mainly among the best families of the section,

as he was one of the "poor collectors," which seems to be a synonym for "able physician." He is survived by one daughter, the wife of Dr. George H. Foster, of Rockaway.

Daniel Stewart Ayers, M. D., descendant of English ancestry by whom was founded Hackettstown, New Jersey, was born near that place, June 7, 1845, educated in preparatory schools of Hackettstown and Kingston, Pennsylvania, and graduated from Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in March, 1870.

Following some hospital experience in New York, he settled at Rockaway, New Jersey, in view of the extensive field for surgery in the surrounding mining districts, all of the mines being then in active operation. Although a most successful general practitioner and unerring diagnostician, Dr. Ayers' favorite specialty was surgery, in which he easily led throughout the surrounding country. Keeping well equipped with the most advanced instruments to facilitate surgical operations of a delicate and complicated character, his feats in that line were remarkable and renowned; yet he could never be persuaded to report a case himself lest it savor of quackery. With a phenomenal practice extending over a wide area, it became necessary to accomplish distances as quickly as possible, and a stable of fleet, enduring horses was maintained, among which was usually one that could "pass anything on the road."

In appearance, Dr. Ayers was above medium height, of athletic physique, regular featured, and possessed a genial, courteous nature rendering him widely beloved. His universal popularity was effectively illustrated in political issues, when, a staunch Democrat, his influence reversed districts which hitherto had been conceded Republican. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, a member of the State and County Medical Societies, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

A noteworthy feature of Dr. Ayers' professional career was his utter disregard of commercialism. With mind and heart centered in alleviation of suffering, in diplomatic, untiring contest with Death, all considerations of self were excluded. The humblest were given cheerful service as readily as were the highest, frequently through extreme difficulties of storm and travel over unused, rough byways. And when, at last, he was carried forth between the ranks overflowing the thronged house of mourning, a sad murmur arose, "The friend of the poor is gone." Dr. Ayers died suddenly of heart disease, December 2, 1887. He was twice married, and left a widow and young son.

Flanders—Flanders had three physicians, but we have no data of importance: Dr. Dickerson, Dr. George W. Wentworth, and Dr. Joseph Farrow. They have all three passed on. Dr. Dickerson was the first in the field for a number of years preceding the other two, and was still living retired when both Drs. Wentworth and Farrow died. Dr. Wentworth was a native of northern New York State, a graduate of Albany Medical College; practiced fifteen or twenty years in Flanders. He was at one time gifted as a public speaker; enlisted in the cause of Prohibition; and published a paper in the interest of the movement. He died a sudden and mysterious death. The doctor was a very careful manager, and had accumulated some means. The whereabouts of his wife is unknown. The homestead is unoccupied, and gone to ruin for want of care. Things remain as they did some twenty years ago when the doctor died.

Dr. Joseph Farrow was of good birth. He was born in Hunterdon county, son of Moses Farrow, who was a prominent citizen and a druggist

in Bethlehem, Hunterdon county. His grandfather was Captain Farrow, of Pennsylvania. Dr. Farrow was married to Elizabeth Nauright, daughter of Jacob and Ann Nauright, who were among the early families of this old settlement. They lived at the village of Nauright, which place was named for the family. The doctor had one son, Dr. Jacob Willard Farrow, who has a very extensive practice in Dover, New Jersey.

Dr. Joseph D. King practiced his profession over twenty years in Dover, his native town. After receiving a common school education, in his home school, he went to Retirement Seminary at Deckertown, New Jersey, in 1860. Finishing his course here, he was engaged as a teacher in the institution. He had decided to take up the study of medicine, and entered the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, but finished at Bellevue, New York. When he received his degree of M. D. he accepted a position as surgeon on a Cunard line steamer. A number of voyages were made. Not caring for the sea, he came to Dover, and began practice, where he remained until his death, December 27, 1889. For a number of years, the doctor had been a sufferer of disease of the liver and spine, being obliged at different times to relinquish his work, and seek southern climate for his health. Few men in the profession deserve more praise for self-sacrifice than Dr. Joseph D. King. He could not resist the appeals of suffering humanity. Often he would go night or day to answer sick calls, when he himself needed the doctor more than the patient. There was a severe epidemic of la grippe prevailing in the year 1889. The doctor contracted the disease, and died of acute congestion of the brain which followed, only forty-eight years old.

Jesse King was his grandfather, who lived in a log house, occupying the site of the residence where the Rev. Dr. Magie afterward lived and died. The house now occupied by James Riker, Prospect street, Dover. Dr. King was the son of William King, who for many years carried on blacksmithing at the old shop at the foot of Clinton street, Dover. The doctor was married to the daughter of Jonathan Dayton Marsh, of Newark. There was one child born to them, a son, Frank.

John Byram, M. D., was associated in practice with Dr. Joseph D. King, of whom an account is given elsewhere. Dr. Byram died January 17, 1890, only three weeks after Dr. King, whose death occurred December 27, 1889.

After the demise of his friend and colleague, the doctor remained at the King residence. Shortly after the death of his associate he was seized with la grippe, which took the form of pneumonia. He was seriously ill. During an attack of delirium, when no one was in his room, he arose from his bed and with a pistol he ended his life by his own hands. Dr. Byram was a son of Henry, of Dover, a lifelong resident of this vicinity. The doctor was born at Mine Hill, February 13, 1854, being nearly thirty-six years of age at his death.

For two years prior to college work, he had studied with Dr. King. He entered Ann Arbor, Michigan. After a year at the University, he went to Baltimore Medical College, from which institution he was graduated, receiving his diploma on the day his father died. While a student at Ann Arbor, a fellow student where he was boarding contracted smallpox. When all the other fellow students left in fear, Dr. Byram remained and nursed the sick man, through his sickness to recovery, for which he was highly complimented by the faculty.

The doctor was an ardent and successful sportsman. He was an unerring shot, a skillful master of the rod, and an adroit trapper. Several win-

ters were spent by the doctor in hunting and trapping on North Carolina and Virginia, and his summer fishing camps at Green Lake and Lake Hopatcong were appreciated by many, who enjoyed the doctor's rare hospitality. He was also a man of indomitable courage; and once weathered one of the most terrific storms on the Jersey coast, clinging for eight hours to the bottom of his upturned fishing boat in freezing weather, amid the waves of an angry sea.

Dr. Robert C. Lumsden practised medicine in Rockaway for fifteen years. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, receiving his diploma in 1880. He was naturally a surgeon, and was engaged in a large practice among the miners at Hibernia and Mt. Hope. For a number of years he was a student of Dr. Daniel S. Ayres, with whom he did considerable work in surgery. Dr. Lumsden was engaged for about two years in charge of the Keely Institute at Orange, New Jersey. He joined the Morris County Medical Society on December 10, 1889.

Dr. Robert C. Lumsden died at the early age of 45. He was born at Hibernia and died there, having contracted pneumonia and was unable to reach his home. He was cared for by a friend. The doctor married Miss Annie Post. Two sons were theirs; one died since the death of the father; the other is living now with his mother in New York.

Levi Farrow, M. D., a distinguished physician of Middle Valley, New Jersey, whose ability and perseverance have gained him pre-eminence and success in his profession, was born April 25, 1844. His grandfather, Captain Farrow, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his father, Moses Farrow, was born in 1809, and died August 1, 1891. He was for years a prominent citizen and druggist of Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, where he was living at the time of the birth of the doctor. In politics he took quite a prominent part, and as a recognized leader in the ranks of Democracy exerted a strong influence. He was a "War Democrat," and during the rebellion was appointed an official to minister to the wants of the families of volunteers at the front. He was honored with the offices of freeholder, collector and other official positions in his township and county, and discharged his duties with marked fidelity and to the entire satisfaction of the public.

The doctor acquired a very liberal literary education, and having determined to engage in the practice of medicine, began his elementary reading in the office of Dr. John Blaine, of Perryville, Hunterdon county, New Jersey. Later he entered the medical department of Columbia College, New York, known as the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was graduated in that institution in March, 1865. After practicing for nearly one year with his old preceptor, Dr. Blaine, he came to Middle Valley, on the 5th of February, 1866, and entered upon a successful business and social career that has brought cheer and respect to his home and warm friends to his support. He was not yet twenty-two years of age when he cast in his lot with the citizens of Middle Valley, but in spite of his youth he soon gained the confidence of the community and was early regarded as an earnest, conscientious and able man. He was always a student, and kept abreast of his profession, constantly striving to perfect himself in his chosen calling. His medical lore was comprehensive and accurate, and he ranked high not only in the estimation of the public, but also in the opinion of the profession. He was honored with the office of secretary of the Morris County Medical Society from 1886 to 1902. In 1881 he served as its president. He frequently represented the Society at the annual sessions of the Medical Society of New

Jersey, and on May 14, 1895, was honored by an election as permanent delegate to the state society. He was a delegate to and was made a member of the American Medical Association at its semi-centennial meeting in Philadelphia, July 1-4, 1897.

On October 20, 1869, Dr. Farrow was united in marriage to Miss Alice Trimmer, a daughter of Anthony and Mary (Wise) Trimmer. Mrs. Farrow was born in 1850, and died in 1892, mourned by many friends. To Dr. and Mrs. Farrow were born five children. Joseph Rusling Smith, the eldest, born October 2, 1870, attended Hackettstown Institute and the Brewster private preparatory school of Chester, New Jersey, and soon afterward began the study of medicine in his father's office. Later he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York City, and subsequently became a student in Long Island College Hospital, wherein he was graduated in 1892. He was married, October 23, 1895, to Anna T., daughter of William N. and Emma (Trimmer) Swackhamer, and September 8, 1896, a son was born to them, to whom they gave the name of Levi. Dr. J. R. Farrow located in German Valley, September 4, 1893. His dignified yet quiet unassuming ways soon won him the confidence and esteem of the community, while his professional skill and courteous deportment brought a liberal, growing patronage. His health was never good after a serious illness from which he suffered in the fall of 1896, and though he was somewhat better for a time, he gradually declined, passing away June 23, 1898, after completing about five years in the practice of his chosen profession. On the 8th of May, 1894, he joined the Morris County Medical Society, was connected with several fraternal associations, including the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and was an active member of the German Valley Presbyterian Church. His brief life was well rounded out. He was ready; Death had no terrors for him; he died as he had lived—a Christian gentleman, with a Christian's inspiring hope of a blissful immortality. Frank Pierce Farrow, the younger son of our subject, was born April 1, 1872, and was graduated in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1893. He was married, June 20, 1895, to Miss Edna Crevling, a daughter of Jacob and Hattie Crevling, of Washington, New Jersey, at which place Dr. Frank Farrow practiced dentistry until his death, February, 1906. He had three children: Alice Carolyn, Max and Franklyn. Two other sons of this family, John W. and Charles Alden, died in childhood, while Luella B., the only daughter, married George R. Osmun, and lives in Hackettstown.

The following lines were written by Dr. Levi Farrow, who was secretary of the Morris County Medical Society for sixteen years. They were found on page 132 of the old minute book, with the headline. "A Grateful Testimonial." While we heartily endorse every word the doctor has so beautifully said about his son "Joe," while we are pleased to make use of this in our history of medical men, we would emphasize that this spirit was characteristic of Dr. Levi Farrow, and is a testimonial to *his* worth, as well as his son.

A Grateful Testimonial—Much of the minutes since 1886 (and especially including the typewritten) were transcribed by my son, the late J. R. S. Farrow, M.D., of German Valley, N. J., to whom I was greatly indebted for the kind offices. He was a member of this society, proposed for membership by Dr. I. W. Condict, at Madison, N. J., May 9th, 1893, and unanimously elected to full membership at Dover, N. J., Dec. 12th, 1893, and signed constitution and by-laws May 8th, 1894. He was a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and Long Island College Hospital of Brooklyn, N. Y., and was graduated March 23rd, 1892, and passed New Jersey and New York State Medical Examining Boards; located at German Valley, N. J., Sept. 4th, 1893. Was taken ill about Jan. 1st, 1898, and died June 23rd, 1898,

his obituary appearing in the Transactions of the New Jersey Medical Society for that year. Aged about 28 years. A widow and one child, a son, survive him. A short life, but a busy and successful one, he keeping in touch with his patients and business, up to the last day of his life, and meeting death without fear, and with triumphant Christian hope and resignation.

(L. F.) May 21st, 1902.

Leonard Bright, M. D., was the son of Thomas Bright and Ellen Roebuck. The doctor died suddenly at the early age of 35, from cerebral hemorrhage, occasioned from over-exertion while running to catch a train at the Sparta Junction in October, 1888.

The doctor had made splendid preparation for the work he had chosen. After pursuing the usual studies in public school, he went to the Academy in Mendham, preparatory to entering Ann Arbor in Michigan, where he received his first diploma. He afterward took a special course at Montpelier, Vermont, and later, a one-year course in surgery and medicine in the Columbia College in New York. He also worked with Dr. Pellet at Hamburg for one year. His first and only location was Woodport and Berkshire Valley, where he worked till his death. The doctor was proprietor of the Berkshire Hotel, and had his office there.

He was married to Jennie Merritt, and had two children, Elvea E. and Lexie, both of whom are living with the widow in Newark. The doctor was placed at rest in the Hurdtown family plot, where a large monument has been erected to his memory.

Henry Clay Wiggins, of Succasunna, now living in retirement, was one of the early members of the Morris County Medical Society soon after its reorganization in 1873. Dr. Wiggins was born at Luxemburg (Wharton) which was then known as Port Oram, June 13, 1844. He is the son of William Fordham Wiggins and Susan Harrison Doughty. The doctor was one of a family of seven, three boys and four girls.

Dr. Wiggins received his early education in Dover, New Jersey, afterwards pursuing his studies at Fort Edward Institute, Washington county, New York. Later he took up the study of medicine, reading four years with Dr. Joseph Hedges, of Stanhope, completing his course at Albany Medical College, graduating in 1874. He located at Succasunna, practicing his profession for about fifteen years, but owing to his health failing under the strain of a large practice, he was obliged to relinquish. Dr. N. H. Adsit took the field made vacant by Dr. Henry Clay Wiggins.

George Sumner Dearborn, M. D., was a native of the state of Maine. The father of the doctor was George H.; his mother was also of New England blood, from the same state, Lucy Thalia Pullen.

Dr. Dearborn was born in Winthrop, Maine, July 2, 1834, and died in Rockaway, New Jersey, March 25, 1906. His career is one of interest, and would require a great deal of space to do him justice. He was unassuming, modest, and reserved, and all that his heart and mind cherished, could not be realized by his many friends and acquaintances who never tire of speaking kindly of the doctor.

Dr. Dearborn, after his early years in public school, entered Monmouth Academy near his home, where he was prepared for teaching, which he followed for a few years; a while in his own state and later in Hunterdon and Warren counties, New Jersey. In the study of medicine, which the doctor had chosen as a profession, he began in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, completing his course in Albany Medical College, graduating on the ninth of June, 1857. After receiving his degree he engaged as drug clerk in a pharmacy at Washington, New Jersey, which position was held for a short time.

The doctor enlisted in the army in the Civil War as assistant surgeon, going out with the 15th Regiment of New Jersey. Owing to ill health, he was unable to follow his regiment, and was obliged to resign. He was, however, placed on the staff in a hospital near Washington, D. C., holding the same rank as when engaged with his regiment. Dr. Dearborn remained on duty at the hospital until near the close of the war. It was while the doctor was still engaged on hospital duty that he was married to Miss Lucy A. Herrick, April 5, 1862. Mrs. Dearborn, like the doctor, came from good New England stock, hailing from the same state as her husband, but was engaged in teaching in the public school at Washington, New Jersey.

At the close of the war, Dr. Dearborn "hung out his shingle" in Oxford, New Jersey. There for twenty-five years he practiced his profession. Owing to a depression in the iron industry, Oxford suffered, and many of her valued citizens were obliged to seek homes elsewhere. The doctor came to Rockaway, New Jersey, in 1891, where he finished his course, working up to within nine days of his death. His widow is still living in Rockaway. The surviving children are George Herrick Dearborn and Thalia Amanda Dearborn. The doctor's remains were buried in the Rockaway Cemetery.

George O. Cummins, M. D., was born in 1843, at Vienna, Warren county, New Jersey, January 2. His ancestry can be traced back to Flanders in Europe, who came early to this country, and settled in New Jersey. His great-grandparents were born in New Jersey, as were also his grandparents—George and Susan (Johnson) Cummins.

The doctor was the son of Johnson J. and Matilda W. (Emery) Cummins, both natives of Warren county, where the father followed occupation of farming. The mother was a daughter of William Emery. After an elementary education in the public school he entered the Pennington Seminary, Pennington, New Jersey. In the fall of 1863 he matriculated in Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut, pursuing his studies here for two years. The doctor received his degree from the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated March 13, 1868. His professional career was begun in Hackettstown, where he remained for one year. In November, 1869, the doctor was wedded to Miss Hattie R. Wade, of Hackettstown, a daughter of Morris Wade. The doctor and Mrs. Cummins removed to Dover, New Jersey, January 1, 1870, where he was engaged in an extensive practice until his death, which came February 14, 1905. His wife lived but five or six years after marriage, dying in August, 1876.

The doctor was united in a second marriage to Addie Lanterman, who was engaged in the public school at Dover at the time of marriage. His widow still survives. No children are credited to either union. The doctor had long been a member of the Morris County Medical Society.

Calvin Anderson, M. D., was liberally educated, and thus fitted for life's practical duties. He was born in New York City, June 10, 1841. His father, Rev. William Anderson, a native of Jersey City, New Jersey, was a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church. The Anderson family is of English origin, and was founded in America in colonial days.

The doctor was the second in birth of a family of ten children. He was a student in Norwich Academy for some time, being numbered among the graduates of 1859. He afterwards attended Columbia Medical College of New York, graduating in the class of 1865. Dr. E. J. Rapelye was his preceptor prior to his college course. The first practice by Dr. Anderson was at Hanover, Morris county, New Jersey. In 1869 he came to Madison, and here he worked until he died. Few men stood higher in the respect of

the medical family than Dr. Calvin Anderson. In 1873 he married Miss Mary Bouker, of Jersey City, a daughter of John A. and Sarah E. (Simmons) Bouker, both representatives of old New Jersey families. Four children were theirs as the result of this marriage. The doctor was an active member of the County Society, and was connected with the staff of All Souls' Hospital.

Edward Sutton, M. D., was the son of O. S. Sutton, of Parker, New Jersey, a small village between Chester and Fairmount, Hunterdon county. He was born January 7, 1866. He remained on the farm until he was sixteen, and then went to Newark, and pursued a course of study in the Newark Business College. He began reading medicine under the direction of Dr. Joseph C. Young, of Newark, with whom he remained three years. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1885, from which institution he was graduated in 1888.

After graduation, he was accepted on the staff of St. Michael's Hospital, Newark. The doctor "hung out his shingle" in German Valley, New Jersey, in 1891. Being endowed by nature with intellectual strength and also properly qualified for the profession, he was destined to succeed. He commanded a large practice. He was a member of the Morris County Medical Society. February 26, 1895, Dr. Sutton was married to Miss Mary Hyde, a daughter of Nelson Hyde, of German Valley. The doctor died an untimely death in the year 1907.

Charles Nelson Miller, M. D., was by birth a native of Brooklyn, New York. His birthday was August 3, 1862. He died January 14, 1906, having only lived forty-three years and five months. He was the son of William H. and Margaret E. Miller of Brooklyn, and later of Woodbridge, New Jersey.

After a common school education, he entered Bellevue Medical College of New York City, receiving his diploma from this institution in 1883. Soon after graduation he began his professional career in Ogdensburg, New York. Here he met with a great loss by fire, which destroyed everything he possessed. He returned to his home having been but one year at work. Not until 1889 did the doctor engage in active practice again, when in the autumn of '89 he purchased the practice offered him by Dr. Darwin M. Crawford, of Flanders. Here Dr. Miller was domiciled for nine years. Dr. Joseph Farrow, of German Valley, died, creating a vacancy in that field. Dr. Miller then moved to German Valley, December 1, 1898. Being only a few miles from Flanders, he was enabled to hold a part of the old territory, while he built up a new practice in the Valley. And there he died. The doctor was a bright student, had a retentive memory, very heroic in his undertaking, having the qualities which go to make a surgeon, which he was to no mean degree. He was credited with a number of major operations. Like others in the profession, could he have had better opportunity, he could have left his mark. Nevertheless, he did well and while fortune did not come his way in dollars and cents, he was a man of many sterling qualities.

January 2, 1891, Dr. Miller married Margaret C. Drake, a daughter of Hon. Nelson H. and Mary C. Drake, of Flanders. The widow survives and is now living at German Valley.

The doctor, having a marked social quality, made many friends. He was a member and a trustee of the Presbyterian church of German Valley; also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Roxbury Lodge, of Succasunna; and of Monitor Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and other social circles of minor importance. Dr. Charles W. Miller was a valuable member of the Morris County Medical Society. He was made president in 1897, and was very generous in his contributions to the Society.

CHAPTER XI.

THE TOWNSHIPS.

MORRIS—HANOVER—PEQUANNOCK—CHATHAM—RANDOLPH—PASSAIC—
ROCKAWAY—ROXBURY—WASHINGTON—CHESTER—BOONTON—JEF-
FERSON—MENDHAM—MONTVILLE—MOUNT OLIVE—DENVILLE.

MORRIS TOWNSHIP

The Morris township of today, encircling as it does the county seat Morristown, bears little likeness to the great tract originally allotted by the "General Sessions of the Peace," which met at Morristown for the first time March 25, 1740, at the hotel of Jacob Ford, one of the judges. The first business of that court was to divide the newly created county of Morris into townships. This was done by the separation of the territory into three townships, Morris, Pequannock and Hanover. The bounds of each were rather vaguely fixed, but as known by the landmarks of today were about as follows: Pequannock included all the territory from the river of the same name, south to the Rockaway river and west to Lake Hopatcong; Hanover township was bounded north by the Rockaway river, east by the Passaic river and south by a road passing through the later township of Chatham, near the village of Madison, and so to and along the road which forms the present boundary between Morris and Hanover, to the present Randolph line, and by a line thence across the mountains to Succasunna Plains, and from there to the lower end of Lake Hopatcong, where all the townships met; Morris township included all that part of the county not lying within the limits of the other two townships. But piece by piece it has been dismembered, Roxbury township being first taken, then Mendham was erected in 1749, these five townships remaining intact for forty-five years.

But decrease in size has been met by increase in population and in wealth. In 1912 the real estate of the township was assessed at \$3,729,900; personal property at \$605,000. The population, which in 1890 was 1899, had in 1900 increased to 2571, and in 1910 numbered 3141.

The township as now constituted is bounded north and east by Hanover, on the east by Florham Park and Madison boroughs, south by Passaic and west by Mendham townships. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad enters the township at Convent Station, passing through Morristown, leaving the township at Morris Plains. Convent is the only station in the township proper and is located at the very border, the township line passing through the buildings of the College of Saint Elizabeth, from which the station derives its name. There are also located the handsome grounds of the Morris County Golf Club and the famous "Punch Bowl," a reminder of the glacial period. The Whippany river rises in Mendham township, courses through Morris in a general easterly direction, passing through Morristown, thence into Hanover township to Whippany and on to its junction with the Rockaway. Good roads cross the township, radiating from Morristown in every direction. Since the closing down of the Rockaway Valley railroad, the villages along that line are dependent upon auto stages for communication with the railroad towns; this and the demands of automobilists and urban necessities have compelled roads of the most modern construction. There is considerable land in the township not available for

cultivation, a great deal of it being wooded or low, but all suitable sites are occupied with fertile farms, or as summer homes of wealthy owners. The farms of the township are to a very large degree cultivated by their owners, either in person or through managers, there being few tenant farmers.

The Morris County Almshouse is located in the extreme northwestern part of the township, near the State Hospital for the Insane.

Four public schools are located in the township outside of Morristown: Collinsville, Morris Plains, Hillside and South Street, employing ten regular teachers with special teachers in drawing, manual training, domestic science, and a supervising principal. The teachers are: Supervising principal, Roy L. Shaffer; manual training, John W. Robertson; domestic science, Helen Strassberger; drawing, Lela L. Quimby; Collinsville—grammar, Almina J. Youngs; primary, Eugenia B. Archer; Morris Plains—grammar, Mabel S. Herr; primary, Minnie T. Gillespie; Hillside—grammar, F. Willard Furth; intermediate, Jessie B. MacFarlane; primary, Helen S. Muir; South Street—grammar, George H. Kiser; intermediate, Margaret C. Murphy; primary, Abbie E. Johnson. The total enrollment of scholars in the four schools was 402, and the average daily attendance for the school year of 1912-13, was 291. The operating expenses of the schools amounted to \$20,252.23. The township officers for the year 1913 were: Chosen freeholder, Harry L. Pruden; clerk, J. Paul Jamieson; assessor, Thomas T. Sands; collector, William H. Thompson; treasurer, Watson A. Bartow; township committee—Watson A. Bartow, Lewis E. Clark, Willis H. Dutton; constable, James H. Brant; overseer of the poor, James H. Brant; justice of the peace, Robert F. Sands; commissioners of deeds—W. H. Thompson, Harry L. Pruden, Mary Agnes Sharkey, Alice D. Smith.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP

Hanover township extends from Boonton and Montville townships on the north to Chatham on the south, and from the Passaic river and the Rockaway river on the east to Rockaway and Morris townships on the west. Its northern point is crossed by the Boonton branch of the D., L. & W. railroad; its western by the Morris & Essex division. The Whippany river flows across the southern part from west to east, emptying into the Rockaway just above its junction with the Passaic. It is one of three original townships of Morris county, and at first comprised much more territory than at present. Portions were taken, and made or added to other townships, the final subtraction from this area being in 1844, when Rockaway township was erected.

The Whippany river afforded numerous mill sites which have been occupied since the earliest settlement. The Parsippany river, a beautiful stream, flowing into the Whippany, fed mostly by springs, also affords several mill sites, as does Stony Brook, which rising in Wheeler Swamp pursues a short but rapid course to its junction with the Whippany, near the Caledonia paper mill. The Morristown & Erie railroad crosses the township from Morristown to a junction with the Greenwood Lake division of the Erie railroad. On this branch is located Whippany, the principal village of the township, a thriving manufacturing community of about 1000 inhabitants, mostly engaged in the paper and cotton mills. Parsippany, next in importance, is about three miles north of Whippany, on the Parsippany river. Other villages of the township are Morris Plains, Troy Hills, Littleton, and Hanover. The rural beauties of these villages, in fact, of nearly all parts of the township are most pleasing to the eye. Beautiful homes,

with flower and shrub and fruit laden grounds, stand everywhere, by smooth roads and tumbling streams. Mountain Lakes is a rural community of two hundred homes, built entirely around the beautiful lakes that give it name, the homes built in every style the architect's fancy could devise. The township is a wonderful summer playground, and as its charms are becoming better known, each summer sees a greater number of visitors. This is true of all southern townships of the county, that are easily reached by steam, trolley or other conveyance.

The early settlers were mainly from the New England settlements of Newark and Elizabeth, inheriting the religious and moral nature of their ancestors, and in turn, transmitting these traits to their descendants. Thus, Hanover has always been one of the most moral and orderly communities in the county. Strong local attachment is also a characteristic, long tenure of farms under one name being the rule. The first military company in the county was formed at Whippany, in 1775, under command of Captain Morris. Rev. Samuel M. Phelps, pastor of the Parsippany Presbyterian Church, at the head of 180 men, volunteered for service in the war of 1812. Captain Yard's company of infantry that fought in the Mexican war, was largely composed of volunteers from Hanover township, and in the War between the States, 1861-65, the township was well represented in the Union army.

The soil is fertile, the township ranking as a dairy section, stock raising and dairy farming having grown to be extensive and profitable. The first can of milk shipped to New York was from the farm of William F. Smith, of Parsipanny, about 1840, he shipping it direct to a retailer. This was the beginning of what later became perhaps the leading agricultural pursuit of the township.

The people of Hanover engaged in iron manufacture at an early date. With iron ore to be had by picking it up on the surface; with streams offering power sites at small cost; with forests from which to make charcoal, and needy markets near by—it is little wonder that such inducements were heeded. Notwithstanding the difficulty of transportation, the business was remunerative, and induced the erection of at least three forges on the Whippany, and two upon its tributaries at Troy and Malapardis, while a sixth was located on the Hanover side of the Rockaway, at old Boonton. Bar iron was undoubtedly the exclusive output of these forges, except the one at old Boonton, but no reliable statistics are available. As wood for charcoal became scarcer, and transportation charges increased, iron making was abandoned in Hanover, except in the mountainous part, and other manufacturing took its place. About 1810 Abraham Fairchild set up the first carding and spinning machines in the township. These were brought from the New York State Prison, and set up in a building that stood where later the woolen mill of G. R. Fairchild was built, at Malapardis.

At Whippany, about the year 1800, Jacob Gray and Cornelius Voorhees bought of William Maher the paper mill standing on the site of the Caledonia mill, the original site having been occupied by a grist mill. Soon afterward Joseph Bleything bought the mill and introduced the best papermaking machine then known, putting in operation in 1830 the first Foudinier machine in New Jersey. In 1843, Gaunt & Derrickson purchased the site and that of the Phoenix mill, next above, rebuilt them, and continued their operation until their sale to Daniel Coghlan in 1847. Mr. Coghlan also purchased the Jefferson mill, near Monroe, which he operated until its destruction by fire in 1861. From 1860 to 1870 the Caledonia mill produced an-

nually about 200 tons of paper, chiefly dark buff envelope. The Phoenix mill, which after rebuilding was called the Eden mill, produced about 10 tons weekly of white paper used by Frank Leslie's Pictorial, the New York Ledger, and other journals. Later these mills passed to A. J. and R. Coghlan. The old forge site on the Rockaway at Boonton also was changed to a paper mill, making principally straw board, having a daily output of from three to five tons.

Cotton manufacturing began at Whippany as early as 1830, being introduced by Noadiah P. Thomas. He had three mills placed at intervals along the Whippany, from a point above Eden mill to the present cotton mill dam. One of these cotton spinning establishments burned in 1835, and was rebuilt on a more extended scale.

Flouring and saw mills were numerous; the distilling of cider spirits was formerly a considerable industry; shoes were manufactured as early as 1800 in Hanover, Josiah Quinby introducing what became a profitable business. In Whippany, Troy and other places, a large business was once done in tanning leather, but that has entirely passed away. Well kept and well stocked stores do a thriving business in the villages, those of Whippany and Parsippany especially doing a large volume, being further from competitive centers.

Churches—The first religious society in the county was formed and the first church edifice erected at Whippany. In 1718, John Richards, a school teacher, donated a tract in the village for a meeting house, on which a building must have been erected soon after. Mr. Richards died the following December, the stone that marks his grave being the oldest in the burying ground. The first pastor was Rev. Nathaniel Hubbell, a graduate of Yale, who was succeeded by Rev. John Nutman, also a Yale graduate. The congregation they served resided in what is now Morristown, Chatham, Madison, Parsippany, Hanover and Whippany, and even beyond these limits. After Rev. Mr. Nutman came the question of a new church edifice arose, as the old building was in a dilapidated condition. All wanted a new church, but each village wanted it. In 1735 Morristown was granted a separate organization by the Presbytery. In 1735 Whippany Presbyterian Church abandoned the old meeting house, and two churches were built—one at Hanover, near the present church, and one at Parsippany, in the old burying ground. Rev. Jacob Green served both churches until 1760, when Parsippany was made a separate church. Rev. Mr. Green continued over the Whippany church until his death, May 24, 1790.

The Parsippany Presbyterian Church was granted a separate organization in 1760, the first church, tradition says, being very small, and built of logs. About 1773 a new church was built. After the final separation from the Presbyterian church at Hanover in 1769, Rev. James Tuttle was called and installed as pastor of the church at Parsippany and Rockaway. After other pastors, Rev. John Ford was installed as pastor in 1815, continuing until 1857. A division arose in the church, and a portion of the congregation withdrew organizing a new body under the name of the First Presbyterian Church of Parsippany, the older organization bearing the name Second Presbyterian Church of Hanover. The seceding body built a church in Parsippany that they were unable to support, finally selling it to the Reformed Church of Boonton, who removed it to that town. The Presbyterian Church at Whippany was organized May 1, 1833, and immediately erected a meeting house similar to the one at Hanover. At Morris Plains a Presbyterian chapel was erected in 1881.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Whippany was organized just prior to the year 1825, a chapel being built that year, the pulpit being filled in later years by students from Drew Theological Seminary at Madison until a church was built and a regular minister appointed. The congregation now numbers 46, with a Sunday school of 29. The church property is valued at \$2500, the parsonage \$1000. Pastor, Rev. E. M. Greenfield. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Parsippany was built in 1830. The church now numbers 36 members, the Sunday school 46. The church property is valued at \$2500, the parsonage at \$2000.

There is a Roman Catholic Church at Whippany, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in which services were formerly conducted by priests from Madison. The present pastor is Rev. Cornelius Clifford.

New Jersey State Hospital, Morris Plains—The beautiful grounds, containing about 900 acres, known as Greystone Park, are reached by trolley from Morris Plains Junction. There is a steam railway service by branch from the Morris Plains station of the Lackawanna railway. The location was chosen by a committee appointed by the state authorities, for its healthful surroundings, pure air, pure water and fine view. One hundred and ninety-five acres are cultivated as a farm, sixty acres as a garden, three acres are devoted to greenhouses and grounds, six acres are used by the patients as gardens, one hundred and seventeen acres are occupied by buildings, lawns, playgrounds, driveways and walks; the reservoir occupies nine acres, the sewage disposal plant, twelve, while about five hundred acres is woodland. The buildings are massive, and in all that goes to make a modern hospital nothing is lacking. Occupation is furnished patients of both sexes, in the kitchen, bakery, shops, in the arts and crafts, on the farm and grounds and in the gardens. As over forty-six per cent. of the patients are afflicted with chronic mental diseases and are permanent residents, this giving them the fullest opportunity of employment is in accord with the highest humanitarianism, and is a method accepted and adopted by over sixty per cent. of the hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane.

This institution is under the care of a board of managers; the medical department consists of a director and nine assistant physicians, and a board of consultants consisting of fifteen physicians, surgeons and specialists; the business department consists of a warden, assistant warden, secretary and treasurer. The board of managers for the year ending October 31, 1913, consisted of: President, James M. Buckley, D. D., Morristown; vice-president, Patrick J. Ryan, Elizabeth; other members were—John C. Eisele, Newark; John T. Gillson, M. D., Paterson; George W. Jagle, Newark; John Nevin, M. D., Jersey City; Albert Richards, Dover; W. L. R. Lynd, Dover; Britton D. Evans, medical director; O. M. Bowen, warden; Edward I. Coursen, assistant warden; Harrison P. Lindabury, treasurer; Henry W. Buxton, secretary.

For the year ending October 31, 1913, 2847 patients were under treatment, 1450 men, and 1397 women; the cost of maintaining the institution was \$590,752. The value of the real estate pertaining to the hospital is \$3,333,785; the value of the personal property, \$364,033.

The County Almshouse is also located at Morris Plains. Lewis Dufford is steward; Mrs. Lewis Dufford, matron; and Dr. Clifford Mills, physician.

Schools—The schools of the township vie with the churches in point of

antiquity. Select and private schools antedated the public school system. The brick building at Parsippany was the home of an academy for many years and was destroyed by fire about 1859. There are now high, grammar, intermediate and primary schools in Morris Plains, Parsippany, Troy Hills, and Mountain Lake, and one-room schools at Littleton, Tabor, Monroe, Hanover, Hanover Neck and Rockaway Neck. The total number of scholars enrolled in these schools for the school year ending June, 1913, was 657, average daily attendance, 449; cost of operation, \$27,443.44. The location and teachers are as follows: Supervising principal, Frank E. Tilton; Whippany—high school, Charles F. Champion, principal; John H. Gross; grammar, Sarah A. Hawkins; intermediate, Lizzie Keller; primary, Emily Carpenter, Mabel Layer; Morris Plains—grammar, Thomas J. Spargo, Jane R. Bossert; primary, Edith H. Stevens, Margaretta Cunningham; Parsippany—grammar, V. Bertha Schermerhorn; primary, Elizabeth A. Philhower; Troy Hills—grammar, Louisa A. Higgins; primary, Edna M. Keller; Mountain Lakes—grammar, Elizabeth A. Scheidy; primary, Katharine A. Rutan; Littleton—Lulu J. Whitesell; Tabor—Kathleen Shaffer; Monroe—Mary C. Call; Hanover—Marion Dawley; Hanover Neck—Mrs. A. S. Bowlby; Rockaway Neck—Eva E. Mendenhall.

Township officials for 1913 were: Freeholder, William H. Grimes; clerk, William A. Polhemus; assessor, S. H. Lyon; collector, E. Halsey Ball; treasurer, Edward J. Connely; township committee—John P. Gegenheimer, Edward J. Connely, Harrison D. Mead, Dr. R. V. D. Totten, Judd Condit; constables—John P. Walsh, Thomas Beddow; overseer of the poor, John P. Walsh; justices of the peace—Leo F. Kitchel, William John Littell, Owen T. Steele; commissioners of deeds—Isaac W. Carpenter, Robert J. Rourke, H. C. Reynolds, William C. Webb; president of board of education, Joseph C. Layer; district clerk, Frank E. Tilton; custodian, E. Halsey Hall; medical inspector, Dr. William G. McCormack; attendance officer, F. E. Tilton.

1890 Hanover township had a population of 4481; in 1900 this had risen to 5366, and in 1910 to 6228. In 1881 real estate was assessed at \$1,742,641; personal property at \$373,050. In 1913 the figures were: Real estate, \$2,965,410; personal property, \$195,866.

Mount Tabor—The origin of the Camp Meeting Association of the Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church dates back to the Centenary of American Methodism in 1866. At the session of the conference held that year in Washington, New Jersey, in the midst of the discussions concerning the centenary fund, and the founding of the Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown, the Rev. John Atkinson, D. D., called attention to the need of some form of celebrating the centenary which would give more emphasis to the spiritual life of the church. For this purpose he moved the appointment of a committee to consider the advisability of a conference camp meeting. The committee reported favorably, and the place selected by the board of managers was near Morristown. The first camp meeting was held in the closing days of August, 1866. The closing night of that encampment was a memorable time. The meeting continued until morning "and it is reported that forty souls found peace during the night, and about seventy-five during the last twenty-four hours of the meeting."

The meetings of 1867 were much interfered with by severe rains, but Sunday was clear, and Bishop Janes preached to nearly ten thousand people. More than two thousand carriages were counted on the grounds. So great were the crowds in 1868 that on Sunday it was necessary to have three

ministers preaching at the same time in different parts of the ground. The lowest estimate of the number present was fifteen thousand people.

But the grounds had now passed to a new owner and could no longer be used for the camp meeting. Therefore on Monday, August 31, 1868, a meeting was held "to consider the subject of a permanent ground for Camp Meeting purposes." Several sites had already been examined by Rev. J. T. Crane, D. D., Geo. T. Cobb and I. Searing who made a report of their findings. Drs. Crane and Coit, and Hon. Peter Smith were made a committee to consider the whole subject of plan and place. This committee reported "That we deem it important to the interest of Methodism in this Conference, to purchase a permanent Camp ground; that the payment of \$20 or upward shall entitle the subscriber to a lot." Eighty-nine shares were subscribed by those present, and it was decided that the further details of a more perfect organization shall be left to a board of managers—George T. Cobb, James M. Tuttle, James V. Bentley, Jonathan T. Crane, Joseph Gatchell, Ichabod Searing, Amos Hoagland, Milton T. King, Jedediah B. Bassenger, Charles S. Coit, Peter Smith and Henry A. Buttz.

On October 21, 1868, the present site was selected. The charter was secured from the legislature on March 17, 1869. On April 2nd, "the work of laying out the ground * * * was provided for." During the first year about three hundred lots were disposed of, at an aggregate of \$13,597. The first tract comprised twenty-eight acres purchased of W. H. Dickerson, and two and one half acres of Nathaniel Dickerson. In May, 1872, a farm of one hundred acres was added to the original purchase. Under the terms of the charter, the board of managers mentioned above became the first board of trustees. They completed their organization on March 26, 1869, by apportioning the trustees to terms of one, two and three years, and selecting officers. Geo. T. Cobb was elected the first president; James V. Bentley, secretary; and Rev. James M. Tuttle, treasurer.

The first camp meeting at Tabor was held from August 23d to September 1st, 1869, under the superintendency of Rev. John S. Porter, D. D. The limits of this sketch will not permit the story of the annual camp meetings, and of all the various influences which have modified their character. The present Tabernacle was erected in 1885 by the liberal subscriptions of Tabor residents and friends. The first section of what is now "The Arlington" was erected in 1877 by David Campbell for the trustees, with the understanding that when he had reimbursed himself from the income the building would become the property of the Association. It has been twice enlarged since it came into the hands of the trustees, and was refurnished in 1909.

In addition to the regular camp meeting, the Holiness meetings under the direction of Mrs. Fitzgerald have been a marked feature in the history of Mount Tabor. There are many to whom her meetings both at Tabor and in Newark were a means of unmeasured blessing. Endowed both by nature and by grace with unusual spiritual perception and power, this remarkable woman left an impress on her generation not even eclipsed by her illustrious son, whom the Church called to her highest office. The preaching services "before and after camp meeting" became a settled part of the life of Tabor in 1880, upon the motion of Dr. Stickle, one of the most active and useful trustees the Association has ever had. The beautiful scenery, bracing air and excellent water, together with the improvements necessary to provide for the camp meeting, made Tabor a most desirable place for the summer residence. More and more the "Summer Resort" idea modified the original character of the community, not by marring the good

of earlier days, but by adding attractions and forces which have made Tabor a unique summer colony with a moral and religious atmosphere all its own. The need of proper and wholesome recreation received early attention by the founders. On August 30, 1881, Richard Grant presented a request from "The Young People's Association of Mount Tabor" asking the board of trustees "to donate grounds for a park and athletic use." A plot 300 x 200 feet was set apart under very strict conditions for a park, * * * "said grounds may be used for archery, lawn tennis and croquet." This was the beginning of the now beautiful athletic field with its golf course, base ball diamond, tennis, roque, and croquet courts, provided and maintained by "The Tabor Field Club." A Free Public Library was founded in 1889, by Dr. Henry L. Coit. The fact that its circulation now exceeds 5,000 volumes for each summer, shows the appreciation in which it is held.

Most of the generation which founded Mount Tabor have passed away. A few still live to tell of its early glory and rejoice in its present progress. Those who, year after year, come to enjoy its advantages and share its charming social and religious attractions, will not cease to hold in grateful memory those whose piety, devotion and sacrifice have made Tabor what it is; and will hold as a sacred trust the high purposes of its founders.

PEQUANNOCK TOWNSHIP

From the extreme northern point of Jefferson township to the extreme southern point of Passaic township, the Pequannock and Passaic rivers form the northern and eastern boundary line of Morris county, separating Morris from Passaic, Essex and Union and Somerset counties. Pequannock from its northern eastern position in the county, and its peculiar shape, is bounded by the Pequannock north, east and south, although but partly on the south, Montville and Boonton townships completing the southern boundary, Rockaway township forming the western boundary. The D., L. & W. railroad crosses its southeastern corner, Lincoln Park and Whitehall being stations in the township on that line. The N. Y., S. & Western railroad follows the general course of the Passaic river entering and leaving the township twice, but within the township the greater part of the distance along the eastern and northern border. The important stations on the line are the borough of Butler, the principal town of the township; Pompton Plains and Riverdale.

Pequannock was one of the three original townships into which Morris county was divided, and in general terms included all that part from the Pequannock river on the north to Lake Hopatcong on the west, and the Rockaway river on the south. The first township officers were appointed by a court that sat at Morristown in March, 1740, the first officeholders being Robert Gold, "town clerk and town bookkeeper; Garrett Debough, assessor; Isaac Vandine, Esq., collector; Robert Gold and Frederick Temont, free holders; Matthew Vandine and Nicholas Hiler, overseers of the poor; Hendrick Morrison and Giles Manderfield, overseers of highways; John Davenport, constable. These names are still familiar ones in the territory first known as Pequannock township.

From 1740 to 1844 the township included more territory than any other in the county, its area being about equal to that of Essex county. Jefferson township was first taken, and in 1844 Rockaway township was erected from the parent township, and in 1867 Boonton and Montville townships were formed. Settlement was first made in the territory as early as 1700, by a few families of Hollanders who came from Bergen and New York, purchasing a tract from the proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey,

lying in the vicinity of the later Pompton iron works, and extending down toward the Passaic river. This land had been purchased from the Indians by Arent Schuyler on June 6, 1695, the deed being mentioned in the Morris county record of deeds. In 1695 Arent Schuyler, Anthony Brockholst, Samuel Bayard, George Ryerson, John Mead, Samuel Berrie and David Mandeville obtained a warrant from the East Jersey proprietors for 5500 acres bordering on the Pequannock river, a tract covered also by the Indian purchase made in June, 1695, same year. Further purchases were made by Schuyler and his associates that covered all of Pompton Plains down to the Passaic, near Two Bridges, also the "Bog and Fly" valley, as well as a strip extending up the slope of the hills on the west. This was the first purchase of land for a settlement in the township, and the first settlement was made about 1700 at Pompton and Pompton Plains. In 1699 George Willocks took up a tract of 2000 acres adjoining the Schuyler purchase on the south, and about 1712 William Penn took up a larger tract covering the Pine Brook neighborhood and nearly all of the southern part of what is now Montville township, and extending over into Hanover.

Prominent among the early settlers on Pompton Plains were families bearing names yet well known in the township—Schuyler, Brockholst, Vanderbeck, Vanness, Ryerson, Bayard, Berry, Mandeville, Rycker, Mead, Roome, Vengelder, Slingerland, DeBow, De Mott and Jones. These families were mostly related by marriage and through them is traced descent from Huguenot and Dutch families of the highest standing in the early settlement of New Amsterdam and the Hudson and Mohawk valleys of New York.

Prominent among those who settled in the lower part of the valley at Beavertown and thence to the Passaic river, were the families De Hart, Dod, Post, Morrison, Cook, Vanness, Young, Mead, Mandeville, Terhune and Van Riper. The valley along the Passaic was taken up by families named Mandeville, Mead, Vreeland, Van Duyne, Young, Vanness, Kerris, Van Riper and Low. With the exception of Kerris and Low, these are yet familiar names in that neighborhood. The Pine Brook settlers bore the names of Van Duyne, Vreeland, Sisco, Vanness, Miller, Young; and later there came Baldwin, Sandford, Stagg, Crane, Gaines and Dod. Also came in early families bearing the names Courter, Jacobus, Stiles, Crane, Gaines, Davenport, Hyler, Parlamen, Gould, Kool, Estler and Millegan, these latter settling in lower Montville, the deed of Humphrey Davenport for 750 acres bearing date October 2, 1714. The Kanouse family (originally Knauss), were a prominent family of Rockaway valley, in Pequannock township, although first settled at Newfoundland, now in Jefferson township.

Farming was the chief occupation of the early settlers in the eastern, middle and southern parts of Pequannock, but later manufacturing was established. The industries of Rockaway, Boonton and Montville townships are recorded in the histories of those townships, and need not be given here. Those of the present borough of Butler will appear in a review of that municipality. The water power offered such excellent sites for mills that there soon appeared saw mills and grist mills; later factories for the manufacture of paper, rubber cloth and prints were erected and yet flourish. The first grist mill was built at Pompton, where Slater's woolen factory afterward stood; this mill is mentioned as early as 1757, in the description of a road that "goes by Nathaniel Foard's mill." While the date of erection is not known, it is thought it was about the year 1712. There was also at this point a saw mill and a carding and fulling mill. Stones for the grist mill were taken from a quarry about a mile west, the stones being of good

quality, and serving in the place of the French burr stones. This mill property was bought later than 1800 by Peter Jackson, who kept a store there and bought hoopoles. He continued in business several years, then sold to his son James, who held it until 1844, when mills, store and dwelling were destroyed by fire. The mill site was then purchased by James Pewtner and Apollos Terris, who erected another grist mill which after a few years they sold to Joseph Slater, who converted it into a woolen factory.

About a mile below the site, on the same stream, once stood a grist mill, a carding mill and a distillery, erected by Simon Vanness about 1780 or 1790. In 1807 they were sold by the sheriff and later passed through the hands of different owners until 1843, when they were bought by John T. Speer, who erected a bark mill on the site of the old grist mill, finding a steady market with the tanners of Newark. The mill later was operated by John F. Post. About a mile up the river from the Slater woolen factory there was an early grist mill, also a saw mill. The grist mill survived all others, and in 1880 was the only grist mill within the bounds of the present township. The first paper mill in Pequannock township was built about 1810 the paper being made by hand. The mill was enlarged and machinery added in 1845, by John Logan. This mill passed through several hands until 1862, when it came into possession of James White, who operated it until 1880, then he took his son Fred S. White as partner. These and other mills formed the beginning of the present borough of Butler. There stood a saw mill built many years ago; that with three others formed the last four to survive; another being at Beavertown, another near the west side of Pompton Plains. At the lower end of Pompton Plains, James Comley later erected a small factory for turning and engraving rolls used in printing calicoes and cloth.

In the northern part of the township, a little south of Charlotteburg, is quite a large pond, known as Stickle's Pond, once owned by Hubbard Stickle, who there had a bloomary forge. His brother Adam about 1842 built a forge on the outlet of the pond, a short distance below, but both were abandoned long years ago. The principal iron works of the old township, however, were in what is now Boonton township, and are recorded elsewhere.

Churches—The first churches were of the Dutch Reformed faith, the service being conducted in Dutch, by licentiates from Holland schools. The first church at Pompton was organized in 1736, the church edifice standing on the east bank of the Pequannock river, in what was Bergen (now Passaic) county. It was called the Reformed Dutch Church of Pompton. Paulus Vanderbeck and Peter Post were elders; Johannes Henyon and Martin Berry, deacons. The first church that stood in the township was built by a congregation organized at Pompton Plain in 1760, under the ministry of Rev. David Marinus, and resulted from a division of the church organized at Pompton in 1736. A church was built in 1760 that stood for about twelve years. About 1769 the factions united, purchased an acre of ground, and under the name of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Pompton Plains, built a church edifice in 1771. In 1812 those members of the congregation living at the upper end of the Plains, at Pompton, in the Wynockie valley and Boardville, feeling the need of better accommodations for holding religious services, organized as the Pompton and Wynockie Church, and erected a suitable edifice. On June 26, 1815, this congregation was duly organized and separated from the Plains church by the Classis of Bergen. This church later was allowed to perish, the Plains church being now the

only one of that faith in the township. These were the only early churches organized in what is now Pequannock township, although there were others in the territory set off from it.

Schools—The first schools in the present township were established at Pompton Plains, Beavertown and Pine Brook. The first school house on Pompton Plains of which there is authentic record, was built several years prior to 1800, and stood on the opposite side of the street from the present school house, and near the present church. About 1808 a portion of the people of the district became dissatisfied with the school, and built a house about half a mile north of the church, employing David Provost as teacher. About 1824 a new school building was built opposite the church, which for many years accommodated a large school employing superior teachers, ranking from 1840 to 1855 among the best in the township. In 1872 this building was removed and a more modern structure erected in its stead.

The first school house at Beavertown was built about 1776, and continued in use as such until 1806. A second was built on the road leading to Pompton Plains in 1809, but after being in use a few years was moved into Passaic Valley, about a mile south of Beavertown Corner. In 1838 it was sold and another erected in a more central location, which in 1872 again gave way to a modern edifice.

At Pine Brook, the first school house was built of logs, about 1760, on the road leading to Boonton. The next was a frame building erected in 1785; a third in 1816, and a fourth in 1852. Other school houses have been erected from time to time, the present system including schools at Brook Valley, Jacksonville, Lincoln Park, Pompton Plains, Riverdale and Meadtown.

For the school year ending June, 1913, the township expended for its public schools, \$14,826.96. The total enrollment of scholars was 437, the average daily attendance 300. For the years 1913-14 eleven teachers were employed, including a supervising principal. The school and teachers are: Supervising Principal, James F. Dodd, Riverdale; Brook Valley—Irma Hopper, Boonton; Jacksonville—Martha D. Blanchard; Lincoln Park—Grammar, Ben M. Brown, Mound; Primary, Emma Black; Pompton Plains Grammar, Ernest M. Kahl, Pompton; Primary, Ethel M. Van Ness, Pompton; Riverdale—Grammar, Maurice E. Moncrief, Riverdale; Primary, Rena B. Casse; Meadtown—Herbert Keller.

Population, etc.—In 1830 Pequannock contained a population of 4355, and in 1840, 5227. Losing Rockaway township in 1844 reduced the population in 1850 to 4118, which in 1860 had increased to 5440. In 1867, Boonton and Montville were set off, which reduced the population in 1870 to 1539, which in 1880 had increased to 2239, the increase in manufacturing and improved railroad service inducing settlement. In 1890 the census showed 2862; in 1900 the population had risen to 3250 but the incorporation of Butler as a borough in 1901 so reduced it that in 1910 the census showed but 1921 inhabitants in the township. Butler reporting 2265, the combined figures (4186) showed a gain of 936 for the decade.

In 1881 the assessed valuation of real estate in the township was \$632,604; personal property, \$108,220. For the year 1912 the real estate valuation outside of Butler was \$894,720; personal property, \$93,985. In Butler the real estate was rated at \$993,975; personal, \$159,550. This shows an advance of nearly \$1,000,000 in realty values in the same territory covered by the assessment of 1881, and an increase of \$145,315 in personal property values.

For 1913 the township officers were: Simon E. Estler, freeholder; Joseph J. Pellett, clerk; Alfred Gilland, assessor; Thomas W. Benjamin, collector; F. M. Prescott, treasurer; Fred W. Ricker, F. M. Prescott, Harry Comly, township committee; Alfred DeBow, constable; A. R. DeBow, overseer of the poor; Louis J. Ryerson, Giles M. Roome, Justices of the peace; Robert J. Still, Giles M. Roome, commissioners of deeds; George T. Newbury, president board of education; Lewis F. Stillwell, district clerk; Thomas W. Benjamin, custodian; Dr. William S. Colfax, medical inspector; James F. Dodd, attendance officer.

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP

In the heyday of its prosperity, Randolph was considered one of the best townships in Morris county. But with the decline of iron ore mining, the closing down of its furnaces and forges, and the setting off of the town of Dover and borough of Wharton, much of its glory departed. It is located in the central part of the county; was erected from Mendham township in 1805, and named in honor of Hartshorn Fitz Randolph, an eminent citizen of the township. The Morris canal passes through the township, as does the D., L. & W. railroad, and the High Bridge branch of the Central railroad of New Jersey. The country is uneven and hilly, the soil not especially fertile, but the mineral wealth of the township more than compensates for its lack of agricultural advantages. Iron ore of the richest quality was found in great abundance, and for a century and a half, mining was extensively carried on; forges and furnaces abounded and prosperous villages grew up around the mines and iron works. But the consolidation of interests and the opening up of mines in other localities finally wrought disaster to the iron mining industry of Morris county, and in all of Randolph township there is scarcely an iron ore mine being worked. Conditions may yet change and the rich minerals of the township become again a source of wealth to mine owners. The township is exceedingly healthful and the landscape varied and picturesque. The soil with proper cultivation and encouragement produces profitable crops and can be made to replace the loss of the mining industry.

In 1713, John Reading, a surveyor and prominent citizen of New Jersey, at one time president of the council and acting governor of New Jersey, made a survey of the land in the township and portions were offered for sale. The first purchaser was John Latham, who bought of the Proprietors 527 acres. This was twenty-five years prior to the erection of Morris county. It does not appear that Latham ever settled on this land, but in 1722 he sold his purchase to John Jackson who was the first actual settler, and he was attracted by the rich magnetic iron ore of the section. He erected a dwelling, and on the stream in front of his home built a forge and began the iron business. The ore which was made into iron at this forge was from the famous Succasunna or Dickerson mine at Ferromonte, about two miles northwest of the forge. Moses Hurd soon afterward came from Dover, New Hampshire, and worked in the Jackson forge; other persons found employment there and little by little the first settlement grew. Joseph Kirkbride was the second purchaser of land, buying first in 1713, and in 1716 enough more to make his holdings 6,337 acres, about one-half of the township. This tract included the rich Dickerson mine, then called the Succasunna mine. Joseph Kirkbride left his land to his sons, between whom it was equally divided, except the Succasunna mine, which they held jointly.

It does not appear that the Kirkbrides ever lived in Randolph, but they induced others to come and purchase land of them. In 1732, Daniel Carrell bought 150 acres south of Centre Grove that is still owned in the family. The winter of 1740, when Daniel Carrell came, was called the "hard winter." There was a heavy snow fall and for weeks, in order to save his cattle from starving, he brought hay on his back a distance of two and one half miles, traveling on snowshoes. Some cattle perished and a man and his wife were found dead at their home when the snow melted in the spring. In the summer of 1740, William, son of the pioneer, William Schooley, moved from Schooley's mountain and purchased 600 acres of the Kirkbride tract at what is now Mill Brook. His son, Robert Schooley, built a grist mill at Mill Brook, which was the first mill in the township, and the first mill west of Morristown.

Henry Brotherton purchased 400 acres of the Kirkbride tract in 1744, his purchase lying a little west of Mill Brook. He married the eldest daughter of William Schooley; his brother, James Brotherton, married a second daughter of William Schooley, and settled near his brother. The Schooleys were descendants of Robert, a brother of Thomas Schooley, who came from England in the ship "Martha" in 1677. Robert Schooley came in 1678, landing in Burlington, New Jersey; William, son of Robert, came to Morris county and purchased a large tract of what has since been known as Schooley's mountain.

In 1750, Minard Lefevre owned a farm in the township and in 1779, was with Jonathan Dickerson, joint owner of the famous Succasunna mine. Minard was a grandson of Hippolyte Lefevre, who came to New Jersey in 1675 in the ship "Griffith," the first ship to bring settlers to New Jersey.

Moses Hurd was a foreman at the John Jackson forge in 1722. Joseph and Daniel, sons of Moses Hurd, in 1790, bought a large tract of land at what was then called "The Two Partners," but later became Hurdtown. They built a saw mill, started a forge and opened the Hurdtown mine which later was perhaps the most valuable iron mine in the State. In 1745, Joseph Shotwell purchased of the proprietors ninety acres on the south side of the Rockaway river, including the water privileges and power. This tract is now a populous part of the town of Dover. In 1756, General William Winds bought of the heirs of William Penn, 275 acres about one mile east of Dover. He was a distinguished officer of the Revolution, and died on his farm. In 1757, Josiah Beman bought about 100 acres on the north side of Dover. He erected a forge and made iron until the War of 1812. Most of these early settlers were members of the Society of Friends. John Reading, the man who first surveyed the land of the township, was a member by birthright, but later became a Presbyterian, although he was always a strong friend of the Society and induced several of that faith to settle in Morris county. Richard Dell, a leading Quaker, was among the earlier settlers owning land in Rockaway purchased in 1764. William Mott, of "Mott Hollow" (Mill Brook), was of Huguenot descent. Then came King, Berry, Lampson, Munson, Doty, Baker, Clark, Roff, Trowbridge, Abers, Till, Wolf, Combs, Anson, Seward, Dell, Tuttle, Fitz-Randolph, Bonnell, Lewis, and many other families, the attraction being the iron ore and not the soil. The Succasunna mine was known and worked before plow ever turned the sod of the township. Ore was taken from it and carried on the backs of horses to the old forges. This utilized the Indian paths for roads. These paths were gradually widened and near them the settlers usually built their homes. The turnpike from Whippany to Rockaway and the old road from Morris-

town to Franklin, and thence to Dover, were Indian paths widened and improved. Road building in a proper sense did not begin until 1801, when the Morris turnpike was chartered to run from Elizabethtown through Morristown and Newton, to the Delaware, opposite Milford. In 1804 the Union turnpike from Morristown through Dover to Sparta was opened and later continued through Culver's Gap to the Delaware. In 1807 the Jefferson turnpike was chartered and in 1809 the Parsippany and Rockaway turnpike. In 1813 the Dover Turnpike Company was organized to build a road to Succasunna. Fifty-four charters were granted between 1801 and 1828. Some of these companies yet existing and collecting tolls to the shame of the communities who thus advertise their inability to own their own highways.

Spinning and weaving were common in even the most prosperous households of the early community, neighbors vying with each other in the excellence of their products. Weaving was discontinued after factories began supplying cloths at reasonable figures, but spinning long continued. A fulling mill was built at Mill Brook that antedates all others in the county, except Morris township mills. To this mill most of the wool of the township later came and was there woven into various kinds of cloth.

As the population increased and iron mining became general, thriving towns grew up around some of the mines. Ferromonte grew to a village of several hundred inhabitants around the Succasunna mine, and was later the home of Mahlon Dickerson, legislator, governor of New Jersey, United States Senator 1817 to 1829, Secretary of the Navy under both Presidents Jackson and Van Buren. Mine Hill, a mile north, at one time had a population of 800, a church, school house, stores and postoffice; Mill Brook, with its mill; Mount Freedom and Walnut Grove had churches, stores, post-offices and blacksmith shops; Fort Oram, on the Morris canal and D., L. & W., was a central shipping point for iron and ore, but although a large business was done at the John Hance & Co. store, Port Oram did not grow much until after the Civil War. This village, now the borough of Wharton, will have further mention; as will Dover, which was incorporated in 1869.

Churches—For three-quarters of a century the only place of worship in the township was the "Quaker Meeting House," built in 1748, or earlier. Built when timber was to be had for the cutting, its substantial frame has existed for a century and a half. Here, without a pastor, ordained preacher or teacher, the Friends worshipped in their peculiar way, often in silence and again in speech, as the Spirit moved. But the old meeting house is now silent, though the good influence of the Friends of Randolph still lives and has found its way to other places of worship in the township.

Mount Freedom Presbyterian Church was organized July 9, 1820, by Rev. Samuel H. Cox, of Mendham, and Rev. Jacob Green of Succasunna, who were appointed by the Presbytery for that purpose. Jacob Drake, Elijah D. Wells and John Corwin were duly ordained and installed elders. Rev. Jacob Bryant, who had been instrumental in gathering the congregation, was installed the first pastor, November 17, 1824, by the Presbytery of Elizabeth. He was a native of Mount Freedom and under his ministrations the church increased in numbers and influence. He resigned his pastorate in 1829 but continued to supply the pulpit until his death in 1846. Through a succession of pastorates the church has prospered and has a large membership, with a neat place of worship, graveyard, parsonage and five acres of land, all located at New Freedom.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Mount Freedom (or Walnut

Grove) is the successor of an old Baptist church whose history has not been preserved, but which with its graveyard dates back to an early period in the settlement of the township. The Baptist church was for a time used as a union meeting house, but the Baptist society became extinct and the old house of worship long since disappeared. The Methodists erected on the old site a new and commodious edifice at a cost of \$5,000, the first pastor being Rev. John Stilman.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Mill Brook is nearly as old as the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Dover, and was united with it for many years. In 1881 it was united with Mount Freedom and is still coupled with that church as a charge of the Newark conference. The society owns a church and maintains a Sunday school. The combined value of the church property of this congregation is \$6,000; parsonage \$1,800; church membership, 111; Sunday school, 127. Rev. Frederick S. Benson is the settled pastor.

Prior to the organization of the Mine Hill Presbyterian Church several years, a Sunday school was organized at Mine Hill, David Jenkins being superintendent, librarian and sexton. The Ford sisters, Emeline, Ellen and Mary, were efficient teachers, and through the medium of this school a religious sentiment was created and maintained. Speakers from a distance often addressed the school and the pastor of the Presbyterian church at Dover often preached in the school house. Prayer meetings were held on Sunday evenings, conducted by David Jenkins, an elder, and Pearce Rogers, a deacon, of the Dover Presbyterian church. On May 27, 1874, a church was organized by a committee of the Presbytery of Morris and Orange counties, the membership of twenty-five being drawn from the Dover church. David Jenkins, William H. Bray and Joseph A. Thomas were elected and ordained ruling elders; Pearce Rogers, a resident of Mine Hill and a licentiate of the Presbytery of Morris and Orange, acting as the first minister. A house of worship was erected at a cost of \$6,000, and on September 22, 1874, Pearce Rogers was ordained and duly installed pastor. The church building was completed and dedicated free of debt in the summer of 1878, the basement having been used, however, in 1874.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church is located about one mile west of Dover on the road to Wharton. It was built in 1847 through the efforts of Rev. Father Senez, then stationed at Madison. Noting the numbers who came to him from Dover he visited that town and every third or fourth Sunday administered mass in a private house. He determined that a church should be erected and began at once to accumulate a fund that in about a year was deemed sufficient to begin with. A lot was donated by Mrs. William Phillips, the men of the parish helped in the construction of the foundation and a building was soon erected. It was not completed, however, when services were first held therein. Father Senez was removed from the parish, being succeeded at Madison by Father McQuade (later Bishop) who performed priestly service for St. Mary's parish for eighteen months. He was succeeded by Father Ward, the first priest to reside in the parish. He was succeeded by Father John Callan, who finished the church and added a choir gallery and a basement in which was held a parochial school. He remained eighteen years, being succeeded by Father B. Quinn, who established churches at Rockaway and Mount Hope, and built a fine parochial residence. Father McCarthy a year later became pastor and at once began raising funds for the erection of a much needed new church. Work was begun in November, 1871, the cornerstone laid in June, 1872, and the church

built of stone found in the vicinity, dedicated November 1, 1873. The building cost \$50,000, and in addition to carrying the great work to completion, Father McCarthy also purchased ground for a cemetery that was dedicated in 1875. Father James Hanly succeeded Father McCarthy in 1876, and in 1880 collected \$8,000 and paid off the floating debt of the church. The church is a prosperous one and all its varied interests are well maintained.

Schools—The schools of Dover and Wharton will have especial mention, the schools of the present township being here noted. There were several private schools in Randolph both before and after the establishment of public schools. The first of these was held at the Richard Brotherton homestead, another in a little building erected opposite the Quaker meeting house, another at Richard Brotherton's house a mile southwest, another at what was called Franklin school house, a mile and one-half east of Dover. After the death of Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, of Ferromonte, a school of high order was opened in his former residence, by Rev. Robert Crossett, who continued it three years. With the enactment of the public school law came the free schools, there now being eight in the township, with teachers as follows: Supervising principal, A. W. Kiser; Mine Hill—grammar, T. G. Reid; primary, Winifred Duffy; Milbrook—grammar, A. A. Marriatt; primary, Alice M. W. Eaton; Lincoln—grammar, Roldo A. Fisk; primary, Viva C. Coe; Ferromonte—Anna E. Jenkins; Mount Fern—Mrs. Adaline D. Atno; Mount Freedom—I. N. Cumback; Center Grove—Mrs. Eugenis D. Baird; Ironia—Mildred L. Stroud. The total number of scholars enrolled in these schools during the school year ending June, 1913, was 526, the average daily attendance, 370. The total cost of operation for the same year was \$13,245.22. The officers of the township for 1913 were: Freeholder, Moses N. Tucker; clerk, John M. Toye; assessor, Ellison Coe; collector, Richard Bassett, Jr.; treasurer, George M. Lauterman; township committee—William J. Curnow, John R. Pugsley, George W. Lauterman; constables—Jacob J. Drake, James M. Bay, Theodore B. Scudder; overseer of the poor, E. C. Burnett; commissioners of deeds—Isaac N. Cumback, William A. Kinney; president of board of education, D. H. Dalrymple; district clerk, Charles Coe; custodian, Richard Bassett, Jr.; medical inspector, Dr. F. S. Hann; attendance officer, A. W. Kiser.

CHATHAM.

The history of Chatham—township and borough—appears elsewhere, the contribution of Mr. Charles A. Philhower.

PASSAIC TOWNSHIP

This township, the extreme southern point of the county, is bounded on the north by Morris, on the east by Chatham township, on the west by Mendham township and Somerset county, and on the south by Union county, from which it is separated by the Passaic river, that river also forming for a distance the boundary between Morris and Somerset, the bend of the river partly enclosing Passaic township. One of the marked physical features of this township is a beautiful parklike ridge of land which extends through it from Long Hill to Morristown. The ridge, a watershed between the tributaries of the upper Passaic on the south and the branches of the Whippany on the north, is a prominent feature in the topography of the state, and remarkable for the fine views and continuous succession of beautiful

estates, while one of the finest drives in the state, the road from Madison to Morristown, runs along it. It differs from the Short Hills in its level top and more uniform slopes. The ridge is about 380 feet above tidewater and about 140 feet above the general level of Chatham and Madison. Nearly all the wells on the ridge are about 100 feet deep, which indicates its thickness. The township is well supplied with beautiful brooks and streams, the soil of the township is excellent and the farmers thrifty and independent. Another marked physical feature of the township was long known as the Great Swamp, about seven miles long, with an average width of three miles, originally heavily timbered. This has practically all been cleared off and drained, and is now excellent meadow and farming land. This is the bottom of a large glacial lake which in the glacial period covered the country for thirty miles in length and from six to eight miles in width, and was in most places two hundred feet deep. It covered the country where Madison, Chatham, New Providence, Baskingridge, Hanover, Whippany, Troy, Pompton and Little Falls now stand. Prosperous villages dot the township: New Vernon, Logansville, Pleasantville, Green Village, Myersville, Millington, Stirling and Gillette. The Passaic & Delaware branch of the D., L. & W. runs through the southern part of the township, connecting with the Morris & Essex at Summit. Gillette, Stirling (population 540), and Millington (population 300) are stations on this road. The township was set off from the south part of Morris township in 1866, and at the first census taken after that date in 1870, showed a population of 1625; the census of 1880 showed an increase for the decade, the figures being 1896; in 1890 a slight loss brought the figures down to 1821; in 1900 the population was 2141 and in 1910, 2165. In 1912-13 the total number of scholars enrolled in the five public schools of the township—Stirling, Millington, New Vernon, Logansville, and Long Hill—was 471, with an average daily attendance of 322. The township spent in operating its schools that year \$13,877.05. A list of the schools and the teachers follows: Supervising principal, G. H. Osborn; Stirling—Grammar, Harold L. Spicer, Olive F. Van Ness; Primary, Catherine T. Murphy, Ethel E. Farwell, Ann C. Deverill. Millington—Grammar, William C. O'Neil; Primary, Ella C. Bloom. New Vernon—Grammar, Miriam B. Sayre; Primary, Katherine Regan. Logansville—Edna F. Denniston. Long Hill—Rachel G. Cornish. In 1881 the assessed valuation of real estate in the township was \$764,620; personal property, \$195,960. In 1912 the figures were: Real estate, \$1,403,300; personal property, \$178,800.

The old families of the Passaic Valley have been preserved in a work published in 1851 by John Littell entitled "Family Records or Genealogies of the First Settlers of the Passaic Valley and Vicinity above Chatham, with their Ancestors and Descendants." This work is recognized as a standard authority by genealogists and presents in detail the records of the families who have made much valuable history.

Passaic is rich in historical associations. The grounds occupied by Washington's army as encampment in 1779-80 and 1781 are nearly all in the township, on the first level bench below Mount Washington. The situation of the camp was admirable, the huts comfortable, and firewood abundant. It was the lack of provisions and clothing that caused the great suffering. The house occupied by the officers of the camp, which Washington often visited, known as the old Wick farm house, was located on the road from Mendham to Hoyt's Corners, and may yet be seen. It was in this house that Tempe Wick so long concealed her favorite riding horse. During the win-

ters that the army lived in that camp, their dead were buried on the Wick tract in the northern part of the township. The burial ground was thickly planted with locust trees; nature kindly threw a protecting cover of briars over the hallowed spot and it has ever been undisturbed. Many noted men have resided in Passaic township, Colonel Cornelius Ludlow, whose grandson was governor of New Jersey; Major General Benjamin Ludlow, Major General Solomon Doughty, Major Solomon Boyle, Major William M. Clark, Captains Peter Layton, Samuel Stanbury, Benjamin Conklin, and Henry M. Tuttle; Judges John Carle, Benjamin Ludlow, John G. Cooper; Sheriff and County Clerk George H. Ludlow, and many others of a later day.

Religion and education have gone hand in hand in Passaic, schools and churches having existed from an early day. The West Line railroad rapidly developed the Passaic Valley, and everywhere can be seen prosperous villages, handsome residences and beautiful estates. Stirling, one of these prosperous villages, was named after William Alexander, called Lord Stirling, who owned a 1,000 acre tract lying on both sides of the river. Lord Stirling's residence was on the west side of the river in Somerset county; it has been modernized and can yet be seen. A great deal of valuable timber was taken from the "Swamp," previously referred to. One of the trees, a white oak, cut for ship timber, was over five feet in diameter at the ground, and at a height of 100 feet squared twelve inches. It was floated to Chatham and from there hauled to Elizabeth, twelve yoke of oxen and a pair of horses being required to draw it. The tree sold for \$500.

The township officers for 1913 were: Freeholder—E. Frank Oliver of New Vernon; clerk—Gilbert M. Cornish of Gillette; assessor—Theodore W. Bebout of Stirling; collector—William H. Smith of New Vernon; treasurer—Henry W. Hart of New Vernon; township committee—Charles H. Kutcher of Millington, Henry W. Hart of New Vernon, George J. Gilbert of Millington; constable—Peter Bender of Stirling; overseer of the poor—Nicholas Deitzman of New Vernon; justices of the peace—Leonard W. Hyer of Millington, Raymond A. Alland of Stirling; commissioners of deeds—Anthony Schumacher of Stirling, Daniel W. Tunis of Stirling, William R. Lester of Millington, Forest May of Millington.

ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP

Prior to the loss of its southern triangle, now Denville township, Rockaway extended nearly in diamond shape from its northern apex on the Pequannock river, which separates it from Passaic county, southward about three-fourths of the distance across the county to Morris township. The setting off of Denville leaves Rockaway in triangular form, its base Denville and Randolph townships, its western boundary Jefferson township, its eastern, Hanover, Boonton and Pequannock townships, its short northern boundary formed as before, by the Pequannock river. Its length was from Newfoundland in the north to Shongun in the south, about twenty miles; its width from Powerville to the Jefferson township line, near Luxemburg, about twelve miles. This area contained about 3,000 more acres than any other township in the county, but the erection of Denville in 1913 deprives the township of that distinction. Rockaway was erected in 1844 from parts of Pequannock and Hanover townships, by an act of legislature creating it the eleventh township in the county. The greater part was taken from old Pequannock, which has existed as a separate township since 1740.

The first furnace erected in Rockaway township as now constituted,

and but one disputes with it the title to first in Morris county, was the Hibernia Furnace, styled in the beginning "The Adventure." Hibernia is situated about four miles north of Rockaway. Here in the hills on the northeast side of the valley, John Johnston obtained his ore for his iron works at Beach Glen, without troubling himself as to its ownership. May 17, 1753, Joshua Bell located the level ground on which the village of Hibernia is built, his tract covering both sides of Horse Pond Brook and a strip sixteen chains long up to the face of the northerly hill, containing the outcrop, with a view no doubt including the ore vein for that distance. July 1, 1761, Colonel Jacob Ford located a lot on the vein next northeast the Ball Survey. The land about this tract was afterward located by Samuel Ford, and frequent disputes arose as to boundaries, the vast deposits of magnetic ore rendering the compasses useless. The mine on this lot is yet known as the "Ford mine." April 6, 1765, and on June 25, following, about sixty acres were returned to Samuel Ford that were upon the ore vein and upon the stream above the Ball survey. Work was immediately begun on the furnace for in November, 1765, a tract further up the stream was described "about three-fourths of a mile from the new furnace called 'the Adventure.'" Ford sold a one-third interest to James Anderson, another third to Benjamin Cooper, the latter his partner in counterfeiting in later days. William Alexander, Lord Stirling, became sole owner of the Hibernia furnace about 1771, and iron was there made, but there is no record until 1775, when the letters of Joseph and Charles Hoff to their principal, Lord Stirling, give an account of the quantities made. The furnace made war material for the Revolutionary army and was worked in part by Hessian deserters. Lord Stirling's affairs were so involved at his death that the sheriff was called in and publicly sold his property. The Hibernia tract of 4355 acres finally in 1791 came into possession of John Stotesbury of Irish descent. He introduced Irish labor at the furnace, supplanting the Germans, who either went over to the Mount Hope mine or found work in the mountains beyond. Stotesbury failed in 1798 and soon afterward died. John Murray obtained title to the Hibernia tract in 1792 and title to the lots on which the furnace stood May 9, 1793. After his death his executor agreed to convey the property to Dr. Charles M. Graham of New York, the owner of the "Copperas tract," near Green Pond, where Job Allen made copperas during the Revolution and where Graham manufactured the same product during the war of 1812. He built up the forge and then assigned his agreement to Samuel Thompson, Peter Thompson and William Spencer, who on January 1, 1815, received a deed from Murray's executors. Under these men the furnace went down and never was rebuilt. The property came to Benjamin Rogers in 1819, he selling off considerable of the land in lots, then on May 18, 1821, conveyed the balance to Colonel William Scott, who built a forge upon the old furnace dam. A freshet swept the dam away and the forge went to pieces. Colonel Scott died in 1842, the Hibernia mines being divided among his children. These mines, so divided, the lower mine owned by Benjamin Beach and the old Ford mine later developed immense wealth and became among the chief mines of the county.

The Mount Hope furnace was located on the survey of what was known as the Mount Hope tract of 6,271 acres, made in 1772, there being, however, some twenty-two prior locations within its limits. Jacob Ford became the owner of the part of the Mount Hope mines which in 1772 he rented on a long lease to John Jacob Faesch, who purchased from the proprietors the great Mount Hope tract and began the building of a furnace. He after-

ward bought the Middle and Rockaway forges, leased Mount Pleasant forge and the Boonton mills, becoming one of the great iron masters of the county. The furnace built in 1772, and also the Hibernia furnace and his forges, made cannon, shot, bar iron, shovels, axes and other iron implements for the Revolutionary army. After Faesch moved to Morristown and no longer personally superintended his furnaces and forges, the business became unprofitable and finally brought him to debt. After Faesch's death his sons attempted to carry on the business but on February 21, 1801, his creditors filed a bill in chancery to compel a sale of the lands. A list of the property claimed to belong to him at his death includes the Mount Hope and Middle forge tracts (7,600 acres), the Rockaway forge, the Jackson or Jacobs mine, a mine at Long Pond, a share in Morris Academy (Morristown) and several small lots. His Mount Hope lands included the Richards, Allen and Teabo mines. The result of this suit was the appointment of General John Doughty of Morristown, as special commissioner to sell the lands. After several years spent in dividing them up they were finally all disposed of. The homestead at Mount Hope, with its 831 acres, including the mines, meadow and furnace, was sold September 25, 1809, to Moses Phillips, Jr., of Orange county, New York, for \$7,655. The same buyer became owner of the Hickory Hill tract, Middle forge tract, the Bartow tract and other lands to the extent of about 2,600 acres. He did not reside at Mount Hope but sent his sons, Henry W. and Lewis Phillips, to manage the property. In 1814 the property was leased to a company consisting of Robert McQueen, Abraham Kenny and Eliphalet Sturtevant, trading as McQueen and Co. They repaired the old stack after it had lain idle for fifteen years and did a thriving business, making pig iron and all kinds of hollow iron. Kenney and Sturtevant soon left the furnace, their places being taken by Colonel Thomas Muir, a brother-in-law of McQueen. The first lease was for seven years and was renewed for five years. The last blast was made in the fall of 1827, after which the furnace remained idle and finally was allowed to go down.

The Mount Hope Mining Company was incorporated by act of legislature, November 29, 1831, with capital stock of \$60,000. The incorporators were: Samuel Richards, Moses Phillips, Samuel C. Wright and Thomas S. Richards. The lands and mines of the incorporators were conveyed to the company, these being a two-thirds interest in the homestead of 831 acres and two-thirds of all the minerals in the adjoining lands owned by Moses Phillips, and in the previous April conveyed by him to Samuel Richards and Samuel C. Wright. By supplements to its charter the company was allowed to build a railroad to Rockaway, construct furnaces, mills, etc., and to increase its capital stock to \$300,000. After ceasing iron manufacture the company developed its highly productive iron mines and owned one of the most extensive and productive mineral properties in the state. Edward R. Biddle became the owner of the stock several years after the formation of the company, selling about the year 1855 to Moses Taylor and his associates for the then enormous price of \$80,000.

Rockaway Rolling Mill—Colonel Joseph Jackson and his brother, William, were the lessees in 1820 of a small rolling mill in Paterson. William Jackson is the writer of the following memorandum:

The first bar of round and square iron ever rolled in this county was done by Colonel Joseph Jackson and myself in the old rolling mill at Paterson, then owned by Samuel and Roswell Colt, in the year 1820, under our contract to furnish the United States government with a certain quantity of rolled round and hammered iron, at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, N. Y., in which we succeeded to the entire

satisfaction of the government. Our experiments at rolling round and square iron induced us to build the rolling mill at Rockaway in 1821 and 1822. Messrs. Blackwell and McFarlan, owners of the Dover rolling mill and forge, seeing our success, proceeded to alter and rebuild their rolling mill for rolling all kinds of iron which they completed about the same time. We finished our rolling mill in November, 1822.

In 1826 William Jackson sold out to his brother and began the erection of forge and furnace at Clinton. Colonel Jackson extended his operations and developed a large business. Besides the Rockaway rolling mill he was the owner of the two forges with five fires at Rockaway, and of the Swedes, Teabo and Jackson mines. He built a second mill in 1830 and expended money liberally in new machinery and in experiments with various ores. His works were a market for the various forges in his county, his finished product being mostly carted to tidewater by his teams. He later built a steel furnace near the Morris canal in which blistered steel was made from the iron bar. In 1852 he sold the mill, lower forge and steel furnace properties to Freeman Wood. Mr. Wood enlarged the mill, put in steam engines and on August 14, 1855, turned the properties over to the Rockaway Manufacturing Co., which was incorporated February 12, 1855, by Freeman Wood, George Hand Smith, Lyman A. Chandler, Theodore T. Wood and Nathaniel Mott. This company failed disastrously in a few years, the Morris County Bank becoming the owner of the mills as mortgagee. James Horner rented the plant from the bank and made steel there until just after the war, when he removed his business to Boonton. The works were operated under various owners until August, 1881, then the American Swedes Iron Co. was organized and began the operation of the plant for the manufacture of wrought iron.

In 1845 James Fuller and Mahlon Hoagland erected a foundry on the bank of the canal in Rockaway, which was an extensive and complete plant. On September 18, 1850, the entire plant was destroyed by fire, causing a severe loss to the owners and throwing sixty men out of employment. Freeman Wood then purchased the land, rebuilt the foundry and rented it to Aaron D. Berry. From Mr. Wood the title passed to the Morris County Bank, from whom Nelson Hoagland, one of the original owners rented it for a time and finally purchased in association with Robert F. Oram and William G. Lathrop, trading as the Union Foundry Company. In 1873 Mr. Hoagland became the sole owner but continued as the Union Foundry Company, building up a large volume of both foreign and domestic trade in heavy rolls, ore and stone crushers.

In Rockaway township in what is known as the Passaic belt, many valuable iron mines have been operated, some of them from an early date, including Mount Pleasant, a very old and deep mine; the Mount Hope mines, which perhaps have produced more ore than any other in the county; the Swedes, so called from the quality of its ore; the Hibernia, of previous mention; the Richards, a very old mine; the Baker, whose vein suddenly pinched out in 1877; the Allen, Teabo, White Meadow, Beach Glen, Hickory Hill, and dozens of others. In 1881 the Hibernia mine was the eleventh iron mine in the United States in point of tons of production, the Mount Hope mine the nineteenth in rank. Thus the mineral wealth of the rugged and hilly township has more than compensated for its lack of agricultural lands.

The Hibernia Mine Railroad Company was incorporated March 18, 1863, with a capital of \$25,000, with authority to build a railroad from the Hibernia mines to any point on the Morris canal in Morris county; also to connect with the M. and E. railroad, and to build spurs to any adjacent iron

mine. The road was built to Rockaway and until 1868 was operated by horsepower. In March of that year the charter was amended to allow the use of steam and the transportation of freight and passengers. In 1871 the capital stock was increased to \$200,000.

The Mount Hope Mineral Railroad Company was incorporated in March, 1866, with a capital of \$200,000, and authorized to build a road from the Mount Hope mines to the M. and E. railroad and Morris canal; also to construct spurs to other mines. This road was built to Port Oram (Wharton) on the M. and E., running to the Mount Hope mines, taking in the Richards, Allen and Teabo, with a spur to the Mount Pleasant and Baker mines, all in Rockaway.

The Dover & Rockaway Railroad Company was organized under the general railroad law of the state in 1879, and in 1880 and 1881 built a road from Port Oram to Rockaway village, and opened the same for freight and passenger traffic in May, 1881.

The Piccatiny Powder Depot is the name of a tract of 1900 acres of land, mountain and valley, purchased in 1880 and 1881 by the United States government for a military supply depot and powder manufactory. It is located about three miles from Rockaway in the Middle Forge Valley. Both the army and navy have departments there. The Split Rock Forge and Mining Company was incorporated November 22, 1879, with a capital of \$20,000.

At the first census taken after its erection as a township Rockaway reported 3,139 inhabitants; in 1860 there were 3,551 people living in the township, and in 1870, 6,445, this being the largest population of any township in the county. In that same year the taxable value of the property in the township was \$1,469,350. In 1880 the population was 7,366 but property value had fallen owing to the long depression in business. In 1890 the census showed 6,033 inhabitants, but in 1900 had fallen to 4,528, entirely accounted for by the incorporation of the borough of Rockaway in 1894, and reporting a population of 1,483. In 1910 the thirteenth federal census gives Rockaway township a population of 4,835, Rockaway borough as 1,902. For the year 1913 the taxable value of real estate in the township was \$1,534,570; personal property value, \$96,579. Rockaway borough real estate was valued at \$767,000, personal property at \$94,733.

The villages of the township are Beach Glen, Denmark, Greenville, Lower Greenville, Lower Hibernia, Upper Hibernia, Lyonsville, Meriden, Middletown, Mount Hope, Powerville.

The early history of the township is that of Pequannock and Hanover townships from which it was erected in 1844. The settlers of this part of old Pequannock, however, bear different names and came from different localities. At Denville, David Broadwell settled, as did Job Allen, William and Joseph Henschman. At Franklin and Pigeon Hill were families named Garriguse, Ayer, Hill, Cooper and Smith. Samuel and David Peer settled down the valley below Denville, as did John Husk, John P. Cook, Peter Hiler, Adam Miller, Joseph Scott, David Smith, William Ayer, Gawn Miller, Frederick Hopler, Peter Hopler and Jacob Kanouse.

During the Revolution, John Jacob Faesch, of Mount Hope, the early ironmaster, took 250 Hessian prisoners to board for their work, and erected five log houses for them. General Washington visited Faesch at Mount Hope, partly to arrange with him the terms of taking these men. After the war the British had a certain number of days to gather up

these hired soldiers as they were required to pay for every one they did not return to the old country. Some of them refused to return and force was used to compel them, but not all were taken—one, Leopold Zindle, ending his days at Mount Hope, a very old man, leaving three sons and four daughters.

Moses Tuttle was an old settler at Mount Pleasant. He was a son-in-law of Colonel Jacob Ford, Sr., and came to the township in 1760 to manage Colonel Ford's forge property. Dr. Jonathan Hunting was the first physician to locate within the township bounds, being a pew-holder in the church prior to 1774, the record stating that his son, Matthew, occupied from that year the same pew his father had occupied.

The men of Rockaway were honorable and conscientious, it being stated that notes were seldom given for loans, a man's word being sufficient. Samuel S. Beach once bought some land of an old lady and in part payment gave his note for \$80. This note was not presented for payment for twenty years, the holder then presenting it to Mr. Beach with little hope of payment being made as it had long been outlawed. Mr. Beach assured him that his notes were never outlawed, and paid it, principal and interest.

Churches—The Presbyterian church at Rockaway village (now borough) is one of the very old church organizations of the county, and was for many years the only church in the township, although no church organization or building was in existence until about 1758. On March 2, 1758, two papers were drawn up and signed, the first reciting:

We the subscribers do by these mannerfest it to be our desier to Joyn with Porsipaney to call and settle a minnester, to have the one half of the preachen at porsipaney and the other half at rockaway and each part to be eakwel in payen a minnester. (Then follows the names of the signers): Job Allen, Seth Mehman, David Beman, gibbard nedy, Andrew Morrison, Isak ogden, John pipes, Samuel Shipman, John Minton, Samuel Whithed Jr., Joseph burrel, wilyam wines, nethanel michel, Josiah beman, James losey, abraham Mascara, henery stag, Samuel Burwell, John Goble, Abraham Johnson, John Cogswell, John Huntington, Gershom Gard, John kent, Amos Kilburn, william Danels, Samuel Moore.

The second paper contained the agreement on a site for the church, and the names and amounts subscribed: "We the inhabitants of rockaway pigen hill and upper inhabetence at the colonals forges and places agesant being met togethr In order to consult together about a place to set a meeting hous and being well agreed that the most sutable place for the hol setelments Is upon the Small plain a letel above bemans forge which is below the first small brok upon that rode up to Samuel Johnson, and we the subscribers oblig ourselves to pay toward building a house at that place the sums to our names affixed." Job Allen's name also headed the subscription list with five pounds. He is later known to have put in the galleries and to have furnished the house with walls and seats.

David Beaman, whose name appeared on both papers, was one of the leading men in the church movement. He was an old settler and owned a forge, grist mill and saw mill, personally working in all. He was also chorister, sexton and deacon; represented the church in the presbytery and looked after pulpit supplies when no regular minister was present. Subscription papers show him to have been one of the most liberal supporters of the church for fifty years. William Winds was the General Winds of the Revolution. Obadiah Lum, or "Deacon" Lum, was an original contributor and a liberal supporter for many years. John Huntington, also a signer, was a deacon, lined the psalms, until that method of singing was discontinued, much to the disgust of Deacon Beaman who led the singing.

A frame church was built in 1759 and in 1760 was enclosed and the floors laid. There was no ceiling, plastering, stove or fireplace, the only seats being planks supported on blocks of wood. On August 24, 1762, Benjamin Prudden conveyed to the trustees "for the use and benefit of the Presbyterian Church of Rockaway" * * * "ten acres and thirty perch" of land, which is the old church lot. Lord Stirling also gave the parish 100 acres of land one mile from the church for parsonage purposes.

In April, 1768, Rev. James Tuttle Jr. was installed the first pastor of the Rockaway and Parsippany churches, continuing until his death two years and seven months later, at the age of twenty-nine years. The church remained without a pastor over thirteen years, and preaching was at irregular intervals. Finally, in February, 1784, Rev. David Baldwin accepted a call and was duly installed. The church was regularly incorporated March 6, 1787, and trustees elected to serve the "First Presby Congregation at Rockaway in the County of Morris." During Rev. Baldwin's pastorate the lining the hymns was bitterly fought over, but in the end settled by the older members submitting to the younger, not, however, until William Ross and David Beaman had resigned as elders.

Rev. John J. Carle was the next pastor, and from that time the church has been continuously active and well served. In 1820 the first effort was made to warm the church, a stove being purchased and installed, the pipe running out of the window. In 1830 the farm devised to the church by General Winds was sold and in November, 1830, it was resolved to use this and other moneys in the erection of a new church. A brick church was erected about fifty feet in front of the old one and was dedicated in 1832.

Mount Hope Baptist church was the second church erected in the township, it being built of logs, standing a short distance north of Mount Hope.

The oldest Methodist church organization in the county is the Rockaway Valley Methodist Episcopal church, now the Denville church, which dates its existence from 1799. About a year later the society had erected a building and had a regular minister. This building stood about a mile from Denville, on the left side of the road leading past the Catholic Protectory to Boonton, at a place known as "Cook's Corner." It was a small building and known as Cook's Church. In April, 1841, the trustees moved the building to the Hiler lot near the school house in Denville. In 1880 the church was incorporated as the Methodist Episcopal church at Denville. The church now has a membership of 96; a Sunday school numbering 105; a church valued at \$4,000, and a parsonage valued at \$3,000; Rev. Henry D. Eifert, pastor, 1912-13.

The Methodist Episcopal church in Rockaway was incorporated April 20, 1833; the first church building was erected in the fall of that year, the first minister being Rev. William Shepherd. Among his successors was Rev. Charles S. Downs, whose widow, Sarah J. C. Downs, was from 1881 to 1891, leader of the temperance forces of New Jersey, as president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. This church will have further mention in the history of the borough of Rockaway. Another Methodist church is that at Rockaway Valley, incorporated June 5, 1842, as the Methodist Episcopal church at Rockaway Valley. A church was erected on the Powerville road, services being in charge of the pastor of the Denville church.

A Methodist church was built in February, 1873, for the Allen and Teabo mine families on land donated by the New Jersey Iron Mining Company. This church was coupled with the Port Oram, but now is a separate charge, having a membership of ninety-three, and a Sunday school of 126. The church is valued at \$2,500; pastor Rev. J. M. Versteeg.

In 1870 the Mount Hope Iron Mining Company erected a church at Mount Hope for the benefit of any body of Christians desiring to use it. The Methodists being more numerous than any other sect they have always used the church and later obtained a regular minister. The present membership is twenty-eight; the Sunday school numbers eighty; the valuation of the church property is \$1,200; pastor, Rev. S. N. Thomas.

On October 26, 1869, a Methodist Episcopal church was dedicated at Hibernia, built with funds largely contributed by the mining companies and merchants, the cost being \$8,100. In 1871 a parsonage was erected at a cost of \$2,200, furnished at a cost of \$325, and a parsonage library added. The first pastor was Rev. J. W. Folsom.

In 1852 a Methodist class of forty members was formed at Greenville by Rev. Mr. Cross, of the Newark conference. In 1861 Greenville was made a preaching appointment, services being held in the schoolhouse. The charge was later added to the Hibernia church.

Services were first held in the Welsh tongue in May, 1857, at the Richards mines between Mount Pleasant and Mount Hope. A church was built in 1863, at a cost of \$1,200, near the Richards mines. This church was a branch of the Dover Presbyterian Church, which in 1869 installed Rev. John R. Jenkins pastor of the Welsh Presbyterian Church at Richards Mines. He died in January, 1876, no pastor having succeeded him, occasional services being held by the pastor of the Dover church.

On September 29, 1875, St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church of Mount Hope was incorporated with Rev. Michael J. Connelly, pastor. This church has prospered and has erected schools and parsonage in connection with their church edifice. About 1865 a Roman Catholic church, known as St. Patrick's was erected at Hibernia, and about 1876 a similar church, St. Cecelia's, was built at Rockaway, near the Righter's pond. The first church, St. Patrick's, was a part of Boonton parish, the latter, St. Cecelia's, under the care of the Protectory at Denville.

Schools—Schools have existed in Rockaway from almost the first settlement, the erection of a school and church following closely the gathering of the people into communities, however small they might be. The first school at Rockaway village was built in 1774, Beach Glen school at a little later date. The Denville school at about the same time, and schools were established at the mines as they became necessary. The first system of public instruction under the state law was organized in February, 1829. On June 11, 1830, John Sherman, William Wheeler and Francis Lindsley were incorporated as the "Denville School Association."

In April, 1836, George Rowland, Jacob Powers, John B. Kelsey, Benoni Whitehead and David Cole were incorporated as "The Trustees of the Rockaway District School House No. 2," for the promotion of learning.

Rockaway East School District was incorporated April 7, 1859, by William Boyd and Freeman Wood, trustees, and Joseph Tuttle, town superintendent.

Union district, part in Rockaway, part in Randolph, was incorporated May 16, 1860; Rockaway, July 10, 1851; Beach Glen, May 4, 1852; Mount Pleasant, May 5, 1853; Denville, May 24, 1854; Lyonsville, October 9, 1854; Mount Hope, March 9, 1859; Greenville, April 27, 1875. There have been many changes in the districts, the township superintendent's office abolished, and the system in every way improved. The schools as now named, with the teachers employed, are as follows: Supervising principal, D. B. O'Brien; Hibernia—grammar, Francis P. Smith; primary, Elsie F. Ash, Rosa T.

Hart; Orelan—grammar, Charles F. Mann, Jr.; primary, Sarah J. Shaw, Catherine A. Dwyer, Lena J. Smith; Mount Pleasant—grammar, Frank N. Zeek; primary, Evelyn N. Spargo, Marion A. Sayer; Picatinny Arsenal—Maud C. Lyon; Lyonsville, Gertrude E. Shaw; Marcella, Harvey W. Seesholtz; Mount Hope Avenue, Newton B. Lundy. For the school year ending June, 1913, there was expended in the maintenance of these schools \$26,236.56. The total number of scholars enrolled was 993, the average daily attendance 750.

Mills, Tanneries and Distilleries—There were several grist mills in operation at convenient points in the early days of the township, water power being so abundant that nearly every farm could have a water supply of its own. Among early mills remembered is that of Moses Tuttle and Isaac Fairchild, at Rockaway, prior to 1761; the Hopler mill at Powerville; the Martin Hiler mill, and the Aaron Miller mill at Rockaway Valley. In 1820 Abijah Conger had a cider mill and distillery on the road from Dover to Franklin. Matthias Kitchel in the same year operated a similar establishment at Denville. John Hinchman, who opened the first store in Denville, built a cider distillery west of his store. James L. Davenport put up a distillery on his farm at Green Pond, as did Thomas Green in Denville, and George Ayres erected a distillery on his father's farm at Pigeon Hill.

There were three tanneries in the township—David Hill's at Denville; Henry Berry's at Mount Hope, and the Baker tannery, near Mount Pleasant, the latter founded in 1792 by Jeremiah Baker, who operated it seventy years, then turned it over to his sons. Jeremiah Baker died in 1861 aged ninety-one years.

Early Hotels—One of the first hotels opened in the township was erected in 1790 by Thomas Day, at the upper end of Green Pond; that was kept by different landlords after Mr. Day.

The Denville Hotel was built by John Hinchman in 1811. Moses Tuttle was licensed in 1771 to keep a tavern, the Tuttle House, which was probably at Mount Pleasant. Bernard Shaw was licensed in July, 1773, to keep a tavern at Rockaway. The present hotel at Rockaway was not opened until after the Morris canal was constructed. The first structure was commenced by William Conger, but before it was completed it passed to Joseph C. Righter, who completed it. The first landlord was Joseph Jackson, or a Colonel Reading, authorities disagreeing.

The present officials of the township are: Freeholder, Christopher Kelly, Jr.; clerk, William J. Daddow; assessor, James Lash; collector, Charles M. Myers; treasurer, Daniel J. Howard; county committee—John Cox, Daniel J. Howard, Sidney F. Cook, Charles Parlman; constables—George W. Fichter, George Hull, Sr.; overseer of the poor, John S. Carr; justice of the peace, Daniel Moran; commissioner of deeds, Peter E. Cooper; president of the board of education, Samuel A. Crook; district clerk, Edwin J. Matthews; custodian, Daniel Brooks; medical inspector, George H. Foster; attendance officer, William Shepard.

ROXBURY TOWNSHIP

Separated from Sussex county by Lake Hopatcong, and bounded north, east, south and west by Jefferson, Randolph, Chester and Mount Olive townships, Roxbury has a great variety of lake, mountain and stream. About one-third the area of Lake Hopatcong lies within its borders. The north branch of the Raritan river has its rise in a large spring near Ken-

vil; the south branch of the Raritan rises about one mile south of the source of the north branch, yet these streams diverge widely and at one point are twenty miles apart. Schooley's mountain range passes entirely across Roxbury, and from it large quantities of iron ore have been taken, although not in as large quantities as in Randolph township, where at one time forty mines were in operation. From its broken and elevated surface Roxbury is not very productive agriculturally, although corn and apples are grown in abundance. In past years charcoal was made in large quantities, and bloom furnaces for the manufacture of soft iron were located near Bakers Mills in the northeastern part of the township; another was situated near Port Morris at Shippenport, where a very fine quality of charcoal iron was made.

Lake Hopatcong, which has become so well and favorably known as a summer resort, lies along the northwestern border of the township, nine miles long and one mile wide, at an elevation of about nine hundred feet above tide water. This lake, an unfailing storehouse of water, made possible the Morris canal, that wondrous waterway which for many years was one of the chief outlets of the Lehigh Valley coal traffic, and was one of the busy transportation routes of the State. The lake, often called the "Lake George of New Jersey," is six hundred feet higher than that famous lake. Lake Hopatcong (Honey Cove of Many Waters) has an indented shore of eighty miles, and its borders are exceedingly rugged, broken and irregular. Green and wooded hills rise from its edge; bold and bare rocks narrow its bounds and separate coves and small bays; and stately groves of pines and chestnuts give the landscape a wonderfully rich and picturesque appearance. Its shore line of wooded hills forms a natural background for its blue and dimpling waters, across which sail and motor send hundreds of speeding craft. There are two gateways to the lake; one at Lake Hopatcong station from which the visitor takes a steamer that makes the circuit of the hotels and camps; the other is at Mt. Arlington station from which a drive of about a mile brings the traveler to the edge of the cliffs overlooking the lake. Thirty hotels and boarding houses cater to the wants of tourists from the New Breslin with accommodation for four hundred and fifty guests to the medium and small hotels and cottages, the variety of price equalling the difference in size, location and accommodation.

Records and tradition indicate that the earliest settlements in Roxbury were in the vicinity of the headwaters of the Raritan at Succasunna and Drakeville. The first location of record was made May 15, 1713, by Peter Garbut and Francis Breck, who took up 2100 acres. On October 27, 1714, John Budd located 1054 acres south and west of Succasunna. In 1752 Ebenezer Large located 1725 acres north of Budd Lake. In 1754 William Throckmorton located lands where Succasunna and Kenvil are built, and sold the same to Cornelius Slight. Northeast of Kenvil is the Mary Wills tract, occupied since 1869 by the Atlantic Giant Powder Company. Other locations followed, but these are the earliest of record. In 1757 Martin Ryerson located 218 acres lying north of Budd Lake, south of and adjoining the Large tract. In 1789 Jacob Drake located 502 acres northwest of Drakeville. Soon afterward George Eyre located a large tract including the remaining portion of Budd Lake. Other early land owners were James Parker, Mary Tompkins, Israel Pemberton, Joshua Newbold, Michael Newbold, Israel Canfield and others.

Previous to 1832 the New York market was reached only by teams. Roxbury being on the line of travel, hundreds of loaded wagons passed over her roads laden with products of Warren and Sussex counties, returning

with merchandise for the dealers of these counties. In 1832 the Morris canal was finished, and in 1853 the Morris and Essex railroad was completed to Hackettstown. The Chester railroad, a branch of the M. & E. railroad, leaves the main line near Wharton, and passes through the eastern part of the township, Kenil and Succasunna being stations on that line, which was opened for traffic in January, 1870. The High Bridge Branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey was completed to McCainville in July, 1876, and extended to Wharton (formerly Port Oram) in 1878, a further extension to Rockaway being finished in July, 1881. Until 1872 mail was brought to the township villages by post rider, and the four-horse mail coach, but when the railroad came near, the interior villages were served by the one-horse mail wagon. With the completion of the Chester branch mails were received twice daily at most villages of the township.

Succasunna, now a village of over six hundred inhabitants, has been a postoffice since July 1, 1808, the first postmaster, James Hinchman, establishing the postoffice east of Black river at the foot of the hill near the famous Dickerson mine. Succasunna was the name originally given the mine, that name also appearing in the corporate title. The valley, which at this point is more than a mile wide, has for many years been known as Succasunna Plains. As early as 1818 the village of Succasunna became known as a racing center. A mile track was built on a tract of two hundred acres, where noted horsemen came from neighboring states to test the speed of their favorites. The sport only survived a few years, however, before it was broken up by legislative enactment. The property was also used as a training ground by the county militia. It is a favorite locality for summer residences, being beautifully located in the valley of the Black river. A Presbyterian church was built there in 1760 and a Methodist Episcopal Church in 1851. A pottery was started there in 1800 that became very prosperous, but the early activities of the village were connected with the iron interest of the vicinity.

Drakeville was named after Colonel Jacob Drake who located land in the vicinity and made it his home for many years, the earlier name being New Market. Its first postoffice was established about 1844, Albert R. Riggs being the first postmaster. Drakeville lies in the valley at the head of the south branch of the Raritan on the old turnpike which passed through Succasunna. The first school was taught there in 1828 in a cooper shop, but in 1836 a schoolhouse was built. A Baptist church was built in 1874. The Morris Canal passes through this ancient village, having a lock and two planes by which the level of the canal is changed about one hundred feet within half a mile.

Kenil (formerly McCainville) is a station upon both the Chester and High Bridge branches. A school house was built in 1836, and a postoffice established in 1872. George Drake was the first postmaster. Near the village the Atlantic Giant Powder Works were built in 1873, blasting powder being manufactured and shipped to all parts of the country. On May 16, 1876, an explosion occurred that killed two men, and in May, 1880, a serious fire occurred, but the destroyed part of the plant was quickly rebuilt with brick.

Port Morris, now a village of about six hundred inhabitants, is the highest point in New Jersey on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. The plateau on which it stands is sixteen feet below Lake Hopatcong, and here the waters of the lake are drawn out to fill the Morris Canal, and in former days a vast tonnage of iron ore was floated westward, and a vastly

greater tonnage of coal eastward from the Lehigh Valley of Pennsylvania. In 1869 the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Co. made a large outlay for improvements at Port Morris, building the first half of a roundhouse completed in 1873, with room for twenty-three engines. A trestle for storing coal was built half a mile long, capable of storing 170,000 tons of coal. A postoffice was established in 1879 with Ira H. Mowery as postmaster.

A postoffice called Rustic was established in 1878 at Drakeville station, a mile and a half from Drakeville village on the M. & E. railroad, John H. Low being the postmaster. Rustic postoffice is now located at Mount Arlington station. Other stations in Roxbury township on the Chester branch are Kenvil, Ironia and Horton.

Churches—Succasunna Presbyterian Church is one of the oldest in the county. A deed executed in 1756 by James Parker, one of the West Jersey proprietors, conveyed one acre for a church and burial ground to Levi Lewis, Daniel Cary and others. A church building is believed to have been erected, and that Levi Lewis, who owned a saw mill at Combs Hollow sawed the lumber for the first church. Daniel Cary was an elder and trustee of the church from its organization, a date which is placed at 1745. The first pastor known to have been settled over this church was Rev. William Woodhull, a graduate of the College of New Jersey, and a member of the Presbytery of New York. The original call, September 1, 1768, for his services over this church and the Chester church, is still preserved by the Succasunna church. These two churches agreed, to pay Rev. Mr. Woodhull £40 yearly, to give the use of the parsonage and to furnish him with firewood. The first church building and its burial ground have a share in Revolutionary history. The artillery taken from Burgoyne at Saratoga, October 13, 1777, was brought to Roxbury township, and the soldiers having it in charge used the Succasunna church for barracks and hospital. The larger cannon, some of which it required three yoke of oxen to draw, were ranged and sheltered outside the church, the ammunition being stored within. The drums, band instruments and other accoutrements were stored in the garret of a house occupied by James Young. These trophies of English defeat, the powder mill near Morristown and the magazine made the British very anxious to gain possession of Morris county, but they never succeeded in even gaining a foothold.

The old church without plastered walls or ceiling was repaired in 1818, and accommodated the congregation until May, 1853, when after nearly one hundred years of service it was abandoned, and on October 11, 1853, a new church was dedicated. In January, 1873, the first service was held in a greatly enlarged and improved building. In 1856 a parsonage was built, valued with an acre of ground at \$2,000. In 1840 an acre and a half was added to the burial ground, and in 1872 five and a half acres were purchased adjoining, at a cost of \$1,200. The Sunday school dates from about 1841, a private house at first accommodating the school, but later it nearly filled the church.

The Methodist Episcopal church was the next church established, being named after Bishop E. S. Janes, who held his residence at Succasunna. This church grew out of the old Flanders circuit, its first place of worship prior to 1850 being Corwin's Chapel, in the present village of Ironia. Not agreeing with the temperance views of that locality, that part of the congregation living in the vicinity of Succasunna, decided to build a church there. In

1849 Rev. T. T. Campfield, of the Flanders circuit, organized a class and preached in the old academy and in private houses. It is said that Rev. J. W. Gilder preached there in 1832, and that the academy being too small to hold the people assembled, services were held in the Presbyterian church. The organization of a church was effected in 1850, the members remaining connected with the Flanders charge until 1852. The circuit then included Flanders, Draketown, Tottens, Walnut Grove, Succasunna and Cross Roads. In 1852 the New Jersey Conference created Succasunna and Walnut Grove a separate charge and appointed Rev. William Day as the first pastor. Soon after that election the trustees decided to build a church, Bishop Janes donating \$500. At the laying of the cornerstone, that old Methodist war horse, Rev. W. P. Corbit, preached the sermon as he stood in the adjoining graveyard. The church, which was built on a lot of one and a half acres, and donated by the wife of Rev. C. A. Lippincott, presiding elder of the district, was dedicated February 17, 1852. The parsonage, nearly opposite, stands on a one-half acre lot, donated by the heirs of Rev. C. A. Lippincott. In 1872 three acres were added to the burial ground. The Sunday school was organized in 1850, and now numbers 110 scholars. The membership of the church is 155, and the church valuation is \$8,000, the parsonage being valued at \$2,500.

The next is the Port Morris Methodist Episcopal Church. In May, 1874, a Sunday school was organized at Port Morris, chiefly by the efforts of Miss Mary Mills of Stanhope. For two years the place of meeting was the machine shop attached to the roundhouse, where seats of planks were arranged. A preaching service was held after the Sunday school session whenever Miss Mills and her assistants could secure a minister. In October, 1875, she interested several Christian men among the railroad employees, and services were held on Sunday afternoon, the Rev. C. E. Little, of Hackettstown, preaching a most effective sermon to a large congregation of railroad employees and their families, assembled in the machine shop. Meetings were then continued every Sunday, and every evening when convenient, until about 100 had professed conversion. About February, 1876, a Methodist Episcopal church was organized with about sixty members, and connected with the Succasunna charge, Rev. G. H. Winans being the appointed pastor. A chapel was built in April, 1876, by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company for the use of its employees for church and school purposes.

Schools—The first school was at Succasunna prior to 1800. On February 8, 1808, a subscription was started, and 125 shares were taken for the purpose of starting an academy. A building was erected and the school started in 1809. An iron weather vane in the shape of a fish with the date 1809, was raised on the building which sheltered the school for forty years. In 1811 a bell was purchased and hung. In 1825 fifty shares of additional stock were issued. After forty years in the old building the school was removed to a carpenter shop near McCainville, which had been fitted up for its reception.

In 1880 the public school system of the county included nine districts, each having a school house. The system now includes a high, grammar and primary school at Succasunna (Roxbury School) with eight teachers including the principal; grammar, intermediate and primary school with four teachers at Port Morris; an intermediate and primary school at Ledgewood with two teachers; a school at Alpaugh with one teacher; and a school at Spencer with one teacher. A supervising principal is in charge of the

schools, and a special teacher in music and drawing is also employed. The schools and teachers are: Supervising Principal, William Lantz; Music and Drawing, Ruth E. Stevens; Port Morris—Grammar, Stacy B. Emmons; Intermediate, Fannie H. Davis; Primary, Gertrude L. Ort and Clari De Shazo; Roxbury (Succasunna)—High School, Robert V. Spencer, principal, Alma I. Misch, Bertha L. Hewitt, Harold M. Terrill; Grammar, Ellen H. Wainwright and Iva D. Lindabury; Primary, Madeline F. Smith and Elsa M. Jaede; Ledgewood—Intermediate, Edith M. Scripture; Primary, Margaret H. Kumpmann; Alpaugh—Edward Fitzherbert and Maude E. Rumsey. The total number of scholars enrolled for the year ending June, 1913, was 520; daily average attendance, 356; total cost of operation, \$15,699.27.

Population—The population of Roxbury in 1890 was 2739, a figure it has never since reached. In 1900 it dropped to 2135, and in 1910 rose to 2414. The assessed valuation of real estate in the township in 1913 was \$828,370; of personal property, \$296,308.

The town officials for 1913 are: Freeholder, John W. Fancher; clerk, Ferdinand Alpaugh; assessor, Edward W. Kilpatrick; collector, John F. Scheer; treasurer, Theodore F. King; township committee—Theodore F. King, Frank I. Davis and Charles I. King; constables—Silas Dell, A. Frank Atno and Henry F. Reaves; overseer of the poor, Jacob W. Baker; justices of the peace—John W. Fancher and Charles G. Appell; commissioners of deeds—Theodore F. King, John W. Fancher, William D. Jardine and William H. Youngs; president of Board of Education, William E. King; district clerk, William Lantz; custodian, John F. Scheer; medical inspector, Dr. C. A. Plume; attendance officer, William Lantz.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

Situated in the southern corner of the county, joining Hunterdon county on the south and Warren county on the west, Washington township joins Chester township on the east and Mount Olive township on the north. It was one of the six townships into which the county was divided in 1798, prior to that time it having been a part of Roxbury. Schooley's mountain occupies a large portion of the town, which although 1000 feet above sea level and 600 feet above the surrounding country, forms a table land with a rich deep soil, unlike other mountainous regions. The township is well watered, the south branch of the Raritan river flowing through the middle, with sufficient fall to supply water power for several mills. The Black river also flows along the southern boundary for a few miles, but the fall is very gradual. The Musconetcong on the west has considerable water power which has been utilized, as has the power of several other small streams flowing through the township. The slope to the south from Schooley's mountain is abrupt, varying from 400 to 600 feet in a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and faces a range of hills which rise more gradually to about the same elevation. This latter range in the south is called Fox Hills and between the two ranges lies German Valley, about eight miles in length. The part lying in Washington township is very beautiful, the view from Schooley's mountain, as descent is made into German or Middle Valley, being especially fine. The land throughout the township is very rich and large crops are the rule, on both the valley and mountain farms.

For over a century Schooley's Mountain flourished as a health and summer resort, the medicinal springs first attracting visitors. The turnpike connecting Morristown and Easton was chartered in 1806 and finished about

1810. With the opening of the turnpike the mineral springs situated on the mountain began to draw visitors; Conover Bowne, about 1810, kept the first hotel, his house being a small one near the mineral spring. The fame of Schooley's mountain later spread and the section became famous as a summer and health resort. Germans figured largely in the early settlement of parts of the township, there being several stones in the old graveyard at German Valley on which the inscriptions are cut in German, dating back to 1726. A stone in the old graveyard at Pleasant Grove is inscribed "To the memory of William and Elsie Hann, emigrants from Germany who died in 1794 aged 90 years each." They were a sturdy hardy race, those first settlers, and laid broad and deep the foundations of prosperity. In 1810 there were 1793 people living in the township, in 1880 the number had grown to 2681, distributed as follows: German Valley, 130; Middle Valley, 60; Unionville, 57; Naughtrightville, 81; the balance in townships outside of the villages. In 1890 the population was 2367; in 1900, 2220, and in 1910, 1900, the villages contributing: German Valley, 580; Middle Valley, 200; Pleasant Grove, (no figures); Stephensburg, 180; Schooley's Mountain, 180; Flocktown, (no figures); Naughtright, 220; Parker, (no figures); Philhower, (no figures). In 1880 the assessed valuation of real estate was \$1,101,432; personal property, \$481,138. This loss in population and value may be attributed to the working out of the iron mines that for so many years were a large contributing factor to the township's wealth. Judge Ephraim Marsh was the first mine operator in the township. The vein of the Mine Hill farm was worked from about 1800 and was the principal mine in the township until 1857. The operations were then not extensive, the ore being carted to neighboring forges to be worked up into blooms. At a later day the Fisher mine became prominent. In 1880 the mines producing magnetic iron ore were the Hann Hunt Farm, Stoutenburg, Fisher, Marsh, Dickerson, Hunt, Lake, Naughtright, Sharp, Rarick, Hoppler and Poole; the Neighbor and Dufford mines near German Valley were worked on hematite veins. The mines of the township were valuable and are yet producing but not in the same quantities as heretofore.

The rise and decline of Schooley's Mountain as a summer resort is an interesting chapter in Washington's history. The mountain owes its fame and success largely to Judge Ephraim Marsh, born at Mendham in 1796, who came to Schooley's Mountain in 1816 and for nearly half a century was one of the leading men of Morris county. He was active in politics, served many terms in the legislature, and for some time was president of the senate. He was judge of the court of common pleas, many years; a member of the constitutional convention of 1844; was a prominent candidate for governor, and in 1856 presided over the national convention in Philadelphia that nominated Millard Fillmore for president of the United States. He was long connected with the management of the Morris Canal Company, taking the presidency of that company at a time when it had become worthless as a public work, and for sixteen years devoted himself to its upbuilding. He lived to see it become, under his management, not only a great business success but one of the best investments. He died in 1864 while on a visit to his then only surviving son, William Wallace Marsh, on Schooley's Mountain. As a summer resort Schooley's Mountain dates from about 1820, the old registers of the hotels showing long lists of distinguished guests from near and far. David Sargent of Philadelphia was an annual visitor for forty years, and Professor Ruggles of Washington, D. C., for thirty-nine years. But the fame of this resort has now departed, although for many a

day Schooley's Mountain attracted a high class of patrons in large numbers. The mineral spring, with its wonderful curative powers, the wonderfully beautiful views, walks and drives, with the pure mountain air, formed a combination of attractions that brought fame to the section and wealth to the proprietors.

The earliest hotel in the township was located in German Valley, it existing during the Revolution and perhaps earlier. Another old inn was at Pleasant Grove, bearing the suggestive name "The Jug Tavern." Other old hotels were at Springtown, Middle Valley, and "Mud Street." Prior to the Revolution there was at Middle Valley a grist mill said to have been the first one erected in the township. Nicholas Neighbour was also an old miller and mill owner of Middle Valley. Caspar Wick had a fulling mill and an oil mill at German Valley, and was also pastor of the church there. The only two stores in the Valley prior to 1880 was one at German Valley kept by Jacob Neitson and one at Middle Valley kept by David Miller. The store at Pleasant Grove was established about 1820 and was first kept by Thomas Smith. The store at Springtown, about half way between German Valley and Belmont Hall was opened about 1812 by Welsh and Dellicker, later passing to the ownership of Neighbour and Dellicker.

There were several blacksmith shops in the township at the beginning of the nineteenth century; one at German Valley, owned by William Willet, one at Middle Valley, owned by Isaac Willet, and one at Pleasant Grove owned by Asher Jones, who in 1809 moved his shop to Springtown.

An apple distillery was in operation near Middle Valley between 1800 and 1810, owned by one Roelofson. Leonard Neighbour operated a similar plant near German Valley at a somewhat earlier date. Just previous to 1832 he divided his property among his children, the distillery falling to his son, Jacob. Soon after the division Leonard and his wife listened to a temperance sermon that so impressed him that he destroyed the distillery, giving Jacob its value in other property.

The first postoffices were established in the township between 1810 and 1820, the first mail route being by way of Chester and over the mountain at Pleasant Grove. At this time there were offices at Springtown, Pleasant Grove, German Valley and Middle Valley, the latter probably the oldest, the postmaster being David Miller. The office at Springtown was the one used by the hotels at the "Springs," William Dellicker being the first postmaster. Charles Watson was the first postmaster at Pleasant Grove and was succeeded by Jonathan Wilson. There was no resident physician in the township prior to 1800. Dr. Eliphalet Kopp was the first remembered, who came from New England. Dr. Ebenezer K. Sherwood settled at Middle Valley about 1813 or 1814. Dr. Samuel Willet located in German Valley prior to 1820. And for many years the only lawyer who made his home in the township was Holloway W. Hunt.

In 1798 there were six schools in Washington township, situated in what are yet known as the school districts of Pleasant Grove, Flocktown, Middle Valley, German Valley, Schooley's Mountain, and Naughtrightville. The buildings were of logs except the last named, which was a framed building. These six buildings were replaced by stone structures during the first thirty years of the century, the one at Naughtrightville being built in 1830. These were small and cheaply built, all having been replaced by modern frame buildings. Other districts have been added; one at Stephensburg in 1835; another in the Fairmount district, now known as Philhower school, a Mr. Philhower donating the original lot for the school grounds. A school in the

Unionville district was erected in 1830, this school now being known as the Parker School. In 1840 there were fifteen schools with an attendance of seven hundred and fifty-three pupils. In 1880 there were nine public schools with an enrollment of five hundred and eighty-seven pupils. Many private schools have also existed in the township, including those of Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. Hunt and Rev. Luke I. Stoutenburgh's at Schooley's Mountain.

German Valley now has high, grammar, intermediate and primary schools. Middle Valley has grammar and primary; with other schools, as follows, all under the direction of a supervising principal: Supervising Principal, John A. Parker; German Valley—High School, H. A. Coursen, E. S. Mills; Grammar, Huldah Gethman; Intermediate, Olive Neighbour; Primary, Carrie A. Wiley; Middle Valley—Grammar, Grace Cregar; Primary, Anna E. Johnson; Pleasant Grove, Minnie H. Sargent; Stephensburg, Rachel Kinneyman; Schooley's Mountain, M. Edna Winn; Flocktown, George H. Sliker; Naughtright, Loretta Grimm; Parker, Geraldine Hetler; Phillower, Laura Dufford. The total number of pupils enrolled during the year ending June, 1913, was 420, and the operating expenses of the schools \$11,881.79.

Churches—The Evangelical Lutheran Church of German Valley is believed to be the oldest church organization in the township. The Lutheran church in the valley for many years formed a part of the Zion Church at Germantown in Hunterdon county, eight miles distant, the pastors living there and preaching in the valley every third or fourth Sunday. There is a tradition that the first church building was of logs and that it stood on or near the site of the old stone church whose walls may yet be seen. The log church was built by the Lutherans and German Reformed congregation as early as 1747. The stone church was built by the same congregation as a union church in 1774. This old church was peculiarly built, it had no gable end nor steeple, the roof sloping down to the walls on four sides. Inside there were galleries on three sides, the little pulpit box standing on one leg under an immense sounding board. First among the Lutheran preachers in the valley was Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, D.D., known as the "Father of American Lutheranism" (remembered by Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania), a man of great learning and deep piety. He spoke eight languages and was able to conduct his work among the different nationalities most successfully. He organized the scattered Lutherans throughout the country and afterward saw that they were provided with pastors. Two sons of Dr. Muhlenberg were later pastors of the German Valley church, it being under the pastorate of Rev. Henry Ernst Muhlenberg that the stone church was built. The church has been a power for good in the valley and has been presided over by ministers of high reputation.

Rev. Michael Schlatter was sent to America by the synods of North and South Holland, arriving in Boston, in August, 1746. His mission was "to visit the various German settlements, organize churches, preach the gospel, administer the sacraments, prepare the way for the settlement of ministers who might be sent from the old country and take the general oversight of the churches." From his journal we learn: "When I arrived safely at home on the 3rd (July, 1747), I found a very earnest and moving letter, written by several congregations in the province of New Jersey, namely at Rockaway (now Lebanon), German Valley, Fox Hill and Amwell in the region of the Raritan district, about seventy miles from Philadelphia. They urge me with the strongest motives, yea, they pray me for God's sake to pay them a visit,

that I may administer to them the Lord's Supper and by baptism incorporate their children into the church who have already during three or more years remained without baptism." The good man took the journey during the summer of 1747, arriving at Rockaway, July 14. "Here I received 20 young persons into the church, preached a preparatory sermon on the 15th and on the following day administered the Holy Supper in a small church to an attentive and reverend assembly. In the afternoon I went to Fox Hill where I preached a preparatory sermon, and on the following day administered the Holy Supper to 40 persons * * * I cannot refrain from referring briefly to the fact that those three congregations from gratitude for the services I had rendered them handed me a pecuniary reward, the first money which since my arrival in America, up to this time I have received for my labor and my pains."

Three years later the two churches at German Valley and Rockaway obtained their first pastor, John Conrad Wirts, of Zurich, Switzerland, who although not ordained had preached for several years at Easton, Pennsylvania. Frederick Dalliker in 1768 became the next regular pastor, his district embracing the churches of Rockaway, German Valley and Fox Hill, at which latter place a separate church was started at about this time. In 1776 the union church was built, the congregations uniting being the Lutherans and the Reformed sects. The original paper containing the articles of agreement was written in German and signed by representatives of the two churches. This paper was translated by Rev. Caspar Wack, in 1817, a true copy following:

Whereas we the members of the Evangelical Reformed Congregation and we the members of the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, who by reason of the preachen, which we have with Germantown, by reason of the money expended for the church and parsonage house are members of Zion's church, living in the Dutch Valley, Roxbury township, Morris county, are willing to build a meeting house jointly:

Be it hereby known to all men that the following conditions were agreed to by the subscribers, representing both congregations, viz:

I. Both parties have agreed to build the meeting house at their united expenses, so that none of the parties may throw up anything to the other.

II. As the church is built jointly so it shall be kept by our posterity jointly, the friendship of both congregations giving us hope that in case of the necessary repairs of the meeting house the weaker party will be supported by the stronger.

III. Both parties with respect to public worship, shall have an equal right; in case both preachers should meet together, then alternately the one must wait till twelve o'clock on the service of the other.

IV. For the good of both congregations none shall be permitted to preach but such as are under a regular church government.

V. Whereas we do not only concern ourselves for ourselves but for our posterity also it is our will and opinion that none of the parties shall or can sell their rights in any way or manner.

Acted the 4th day of February, 1784, which is testified to by Frederick Dalliker, V. D. M., Henry Muhlenberg, Jr., deputy rector of Zion's Corporation; Wilhelm Welsch, Diedric Strubel, Conrad Rorick, Caspar Eick, Anthon Waldorf, Adam Lorenz, Philip Weise, Christopher Karn, Leonard Neighbor, Roulof Roulofson, John Schwackhammer, Andrew Flucky.

The church was built, all turning in and helping on the old-fashioned "bee" plan. In 1782, Rev. Caspar Wack was called to the church, he being the first young man born in this county to enter the ministry of the German Reformed church. He also conducted a farm, taught a singing school, attended the operation of an oil mill, conducted a fulling mill, taught day school, baptized infants, married the young, buried the aged, and on Sundays

preached alternately to the congregations of German Valley, Fox Hill, Rockaway, Stillwater, Knowlton and Sussex Court House. Rev. Mr. Wack remained in charge twenty-seven years, during which time ninety-eight persons were confirmed and added to the church. He left the valley in 1809. The church has prospered under many ministers, has ever been noted for its Christian unity, its large handed support of its ministry, and has been a power for good in the Valley.

The Stone Presbyterian Church at Pleasant Grove was built between 1803 and 1807, tradition says on the site of the first log church. The congregation was organized under the care of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, the first pastor being Rev. Dr. Joseph Campbell, who surrendered the principalship of the preparatory school at Princeton to become pastor of the Pleasant Grove church in 1809, continuing his ministry there until 1830. In 1833 Rev. H. Whitefield Hunt Jr. was installed as pastor. He was a graduate of Princeton in 1820, was ordained in 1826, and besides his ministerial work maintained a classical school at Schooley's Mountain, five years, 1826-31. A handsome and commodious church edifice was erected in 1857 and the congregation has ever been prosperous and contented. In the graveyard, although there are no stones of great antiquity, there are many graves of people who attained great age, perhaps a third of those buried therein being over seventy years at death, several over ninety, and one over one hundred. One monument in the graveyard was remarkable for a daguerreotype fixed upon it. This is the monument of Mrs. Hannah Louisa Dorland, wife of Rev. Jacob S. Harden, who was poisoned by him in a most cruel and deliberate manner. The crime which was committed in another county in 1850 created intense excitement throughout this portion of the state. Harden was hanged at Belvidere, New Jersey, in 1860.

The Methodist Episcopal church is located at Drakestown, near the Mount Olive line, although for many years meetings were held in the stone school house on the main road leading from Flanders to Hackettstown. The first pastor was Rev. David Bartine Sr.

The Presbyterian church at Schooley's Mountain: Meetings had been held at this point by visitors at the hotels for many years and a stone church erected in 1825, but there was no distinct church organization until May 17, 1875, when the Presbytery of Morris and Orange counties constituted this the "Presbyterian Church of Schooley's Mountain." This action was the result of a wonderful revival under Rev. Samuel Sawyer, then pastor of the Presbyterian church of Pleasant Grove, who began extra services there late in 1874. Seventy persons were converted and with twenty-four members from other churches formed the first congregation.

There are no civil records previous to 1841, they having been in some way lost. The present officers of the township are: Freeholder, William Coleman; clerk, Charles Anthony; assessor, George H. Sliker; collector, Lyman Kice; treasurer, C. A. S. Gulick; township committee—C. A. S. Gulick, John D. Bunn, James Anthony; constables—Philip S. Dufford, William A. Searles, George A. Apgar; overseer of the poor, Philip S. Dufford; justice of the peace, John H. Moore; commissioners of deeds—Jacob W. Welsh, Amos S. Cronce, Philip S. Dufford, J. E. D. Naughtright; president of the board of education, S. N. Dilts.

The High Bridge branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey crosses the township from northeast to southwest, Naughtright, Schooley's Mountain, German Valley, Middle Valley and Crestmoor being stations thereon.

CHESTER TOWNSHIP

One of the southern tier of townships, Chester is bounded on the north by Mount Olive and Roxbury, east by Randolph and Mendham, south by Somerset county, and west by Washington township. The Chester branch of the M. & E. railroad runs from Dover to Chester. The High Bridge branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey crosses the northern part of the township. The Black river, flowing near the northern and western border, forms a part of the boundary line between Washington and Chester. Chester township was formed from Roxbury township in 1799. Chester, formerly Black River, is the principal village. The land is rolling, rising at some points 1,000 feet, and the soil is under good cultivation. Until about 1876 the township was an entirely agricultural one, but the discovery of extensive and valuable deposits of magnetic iron ore soon converted it into one of the busiest mining districts of New Jersey, and in 1880 the township reached a highwater mark in population of 2337, with an assessed valuation of real estate and personal property amounting to \$1,411,475.

In early times the abundant fruit orchards of the township employed several distilleries, while the water power and plentiful timber land led to the erection of many saw mills. Prior to 1827 a woolen mill was built and operated by Stephen Haines on the Haines estate on Black river. In 1827 the mill was bought by William Nichols who came to the township from Vermont. From 1844 to 1861 John and Abraham Van Doren conducted a factory for the manufacture of threshing machines, and in 1857 brought the first steam engine to the township. Chester, however, was noted for its mineral wealth, its hills being filled with deposits of magnetic iron ore. A forge was carried on at Hacklebarney, prior to 1800; later Daniel Budd, in partnership with William Bartley, operated this forge for many years, their iron being classed with the best in the state. In 1867 mines were opened in various places and after the building of the Chester railroad, in 1869, many veins of ore were opened. The Chester furnace, located west of Chester village, was built in 1878 by the Jersey Spiegel Iron Company, for the purpose of making spiegeleisen, a by-product. The project was abandoned even before it was begun and the furnace leased for a term of years to W. J. Taylor & Company, who operated it until 1880, when they enlarged the works and increased their production to 240 tons weekly of red short mill iron, made from the Chester sulphur ores after roasting in the Taylor kilns. In 1872 five miles of railroad was built by W. J. Taylor & Company to connect the tracks of the D., L. and W. railroad with the Hedges and the Hacklebarney mines. A part of this road was on a grade of 176 feet to the mile. These tracks later became the property of the New Jersey Central R. R. Co., which completed the road to High Bridge in 1876. In 1881 this track was extended through the village one and a half mile northeast to the Swayze, Leek and Cooper mines.

The tract upon which the village of Chester is built was surveyed in 1714, laid off in plats and settled on by emigrants from Easthampton and Southold, Long Island. Among the earliest names are those of Cooper, Seward, Horton, Luse, Terry, Skellenger, Sweazy, Howell and Brown. The tract belonging to the Cooper family was purchased in 1713 from a Mr. Davenport, who had taken up the land from the province. The Seward family of Chester were the ancestors of William H. Seward, the statesman whose life was sought by the same group of assassins who compassed the murder of President Lincoln, under whom Mr. Seward served as Secretary

of State. General Nathan A. Cooper, born April 29, 1802, died July 25, 1879. He inherited the large Cooper estate, originally purchased by his ancestor, Nathan Cooper, the original purchase being 1600 acres. General Cooper was one of Morris county's prominent men, an unalterable Democrat; brigadier general of militia, commissioned in 1854; a man of unbending integrity, and a good citizen.

The village of Chester, originally known as Black River, was laid out in lots by General Horn, who purchased the land from Zephaniah Drake. When the first settlers came there were no roads, travel being by bridle paths, and as late as 1768, Rev. William Woodhull made his way into the parish, of which he became pastor, on horseback with his wife and child riding behind him. The first spring wagon was brought in by James Topping, who died in 1874, aged ninety-four years. The proprietor of the first line of stages was Zephaniah Drake, who also erected the first brick building in the village, in 1812, and therein kept a public house. Four-horse coaches made the journey from Easton to Paulus Hook and return weekly. Later the stages ran daily, Chester being a regular station for refreshment and change of horses.

Churches—The emigrants from Long Island were men of strong character and deep religious conviction. Those from Southold were devoted to the Congregational denomination, those from Easthampton to the Presbyterian. From Congregational church records it is proven that as early as 1747 a house of worship was erected with pews and galleries accommodating 400 people. The first pastor was Rev. Samuel Sweazy, who after ministering to the church for twenty years, removed to the state of Mississippi. During the years 1777 and 1778 both the Congregational and Presbyterian churches were used as hospitals for disabled soldiers, although Black River was off the line of conflict. About 1779 an attempt was made to effect the union of the two churches, under the name of "The Church of Christ," but the attempt failed. The Congregational church was then reorganized and in June, 1785, Rev. James Youngs was installed pastor, continuing until his death in 1790, aged thirty-two years. From 1790 until 1801 the church was without a pastor. On June 16, 1801, Stephen Overton was ordained and installed and in 1803 the old church building was demolished and replaced by a more modern structure. The pastor traveled a great deal and it is said that he preached daily for weeks at a time. This church like those of Connecticut and Long Island, became concerned in the rupture that sundered the Congregational church, and from its formation until 1810 church and pastor were enrolled as members of "The Separate Congregational Convention of Connecticut and Long Island." In 1810 with other churches, it formed a new and similar convention which in 1828 was dissolved. Many ministers have served this church, which from colonial days has stood as a rallying point for God's people.

Like their Congregational brethren, the settlers from Easthampton erected a Presbyterian house of worship prior to 1740, between Black River and Mendham, one and a half mile west of the latter village. In 1745 the church building was erected in Mendham village, the Presbyterians of Black River organizing as the First Presbyterian Church of Roxbury, and erecting a house of worship one mile north of the present village of Chester. The first pastor was Rev. Samuel Harker, a graduate of Princeton, licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Brunswick. He was installed October 31, 1752, and served the Roxbury church eleven years. He became involved with the church authorities on points of doctrine, left the church, and was

chaplain in the Revolutionary army, perishing at sea with his son, who was on his way to England to receive ordination as an Episcopal minister. The church was without a pastor until 1768, when Rev. William Woodhull was settled as pastor. He was from Brookhaven, Long Island, a graduate of Princeton, class of 1764. A few years after his settlement, Mr. Woodhull was obliged to give up his pastorate on account of bronchial trouble. Later he opened a Latin school in which General Mahlon Dickerson, Secretary of the Navy under President Jackson, was a scholar. Mr. Woodhull represented Morris county in the lower house of the first legislature of independent New Jersey, held at Princeton, in August, 1776; again in 1777, 1789 and 1790. He was appointed a judge of the common pleas in 1808, and was prominent until his death in Chester, in October, 1824. In 1785, Rev. Lemuel Fordham, of Long Island, was settled as stated supply and in 1786 received a unanimous call as regular pastor. He served the church for thirty years, dividing his time with the church at Succasunna. He was succeeded in 1815 by Rev. Jacob Cassner, a graduate of Princeton College and of Princeton Theological Seminary. He divided his time with the churches at Black River, German Valley and Fox Hill. In the fall of 1815, the first Sunday school was established in Chester Academy, by James H. Woodhull, a grandson of the former pastor. From 1818 to 1823 the church was under the pastoral care of Rev. John Ernst Miller, who was followed in 1823 by Rev. Abraham Williamson, a graduate of Princeton College and Seminary. He was pastor for thirty years, two churches being formed from the Black River church during that period, the Presbyterian Church of Mount Olive in 1838, taking forty-eight members, and in 1852 twenty-six members were dismissed to form the Presbyterian church at Flanders. In 1851 the old church on the hill top was abandoned and a new one erected in the village. The parsonage was built under the pastorate of Rev. James F. Brewster, a graduate of Rutgers College and Princeton Seminary, the church improved and a handsome chapel erected, the gift of James E. Hedges, of Elizabeth, New Jersey.

A congregation of the Methodist Episcopal church was organized in Chester, in the early part of 1881, by Rev. E. S. Ferry, of Orange, New Jersey, who became its first pastor. Services, however, had been held for about six years previous to 1881, but at irregular periods by the pastors of the Peapack church. During the winter of 1880-81 the Methodist Episcopal church at Bedminster was removed and erected in Chester. This building, originally a Baptist church, was bought by Bishop Janes under foreclosure and donated by him to the Newark conference in 1854. It was presented to the Methodists of Chester by the conference and rededicated in July, 1881. It is now (1914) coupled as a charge with the church at German Valley. The church membership is 80, and the Sunday school 73; the church property being valued at \$9,500.

Schools—The first school of record was that taught by Rev. William Woodhull, in a log house near his residence, he also receiving a few boarders into his family at a weekly price equal to one bushel of wheat. This school was broken up by the war of the Revolution. Private schools were also held in the residences of others. One of the first of these was taught by Phebe Jagger, of Long Island, who afterward married Rev. Mr. Burt, of Lamington, New Jersey. The building in which she taught was on the Cooper estate, the families of Cooper and Haines united in its support. Under the public school law enacted in New Jersey in 1829 the township was divided into eight districts, under regulations which were modified in 1847. At the

Chester Cross Roads a good stone building was erected in 1830, the upper part of which was used as a chapel by the Congregational society. In 1854 William Rankin, who had been teaching at Deckertown, New Jersey, bought and enlarged the brick hotel in Chester and established a classical school that was liberally patronized until his removal to Mendham in October, 1862. While in Chester he had under his instructions nearly 500 scholars. He prepared during his professional career, seventy-six students for college, and 150 for teachers; fifty of his students became ministers, thirty entered the law, and twelve became physicians.

Chester Institute has had as principals, Rev. L. I. Stoutenburgh, Miss Susan Magie, Mrs. M. F. Hoagland, Rev. P. S. Smith, Mrs. C. Y. Baker, and Rev. J. H. McCandless. In 1869, Hon. Daniel Budd erected a spacious three-story stone building for the use of the school in a good location in the village and of this Miss Magie took possession in 1870. A private school was also taught in the chapel of the Presbyterian church, under control of the then pastor, Rev. James F. Brewster.

The public schools of the township as now organized are located and taught as here shown: Chester—grammar, Elmer E. Beams, principal, Mary C. Moore; primary, Frances B. Howell; intermediate, Mildred S. Hoyt; Milldale—Lucy C. Hulbert; Hacklebarney—Myrtle E. Fisher; Masonic—Anna D. Odsted; Forest Hill—Laura M. Fisher; Pleasant Hill—Robert P. Marsh. The total number of scholars enrolled in these schools for the school year ending June, 1913, was 274; the average daily attendance, 194; the total cost of their operation was \$8,020.85.

The officials of the township (1913) were: Freeholder, William Dee; clerk, Lloyd B. Tredway; assessor, Charles Rinehart; collector, Joseph W. Croot; treasurer, William S. Howell; township committee—William S. Howell, Charles B. Pitney, John W. Rourk; surveyor of highways, James Larison; constables—John Chapman, John P. Stout, Sr.; overseer of the poor, Reuben C. Carlile; justice of the peace, Philip C. Yawger; commissioners of deeds—Alonzo P. Green, Lloyd B. Tredway, William S. Howell; president of the board of education, Charles Rinehart; district clerk, Romeo Robinson; custodian, Joseph W. Croot; medical inspector, Dr. Harris Day; attendance officer, F. H. Hughson. The real estate valuation for 1913 was \$648,025; personal property, \$99,739. The population according to the federal census of 1910 was 1251, Chester village being 1100.

Hon. Daniel Budd, of frequent mention in Morris county history, was one of the most influential men of Chester village and township, both in public and business life. He was a descendent of John Budd who came from England to New Haven about 1632, subsequently moving to Southold, Long Island, thence to Rye, New York. John and Daniel Budd, great-grandfather and grandfather of Hon. Daniel Budd, came to Black River early in the eighteenth century. This Daniel Budd was for a long time assessor and captain of reserves during the Revolution. His son, Joseph Budd, was a captain in the War of 1812. He married Joanna Swayzee and they were the parents of Hon. Daniel Budd, of Chester, who was born June 8, 1809, died in June, 1873. He was at various times, a farmer, manufacturer, surveyor, drover, a general business man, colonel of cavalry and public official. He was for many years continuously returned as freeholder; was a member of the New Jersey house of assembly in 1856-57, and state senator in 1860-61-62. While senator he was chairman of the committee on corporations; a member of other important committees, and state director of the Camden and Amboy railroad. He carried on the manufacture of malleable

iron for many years and devoted a great deal of time and energy to the upbuilding of Chester. To him was largely due the construction of the Chester railroad. His remains were followed to his grave in Pleasant Hill cemetery by a large number of friends and acquaintances from all parts of the state, men whom he had met and attracted to him during his years in business and public life. He married, February 25, 1847, Mary K. Hunt, daughter of John Hunt, of Newton, New Jersey.

BOONTON TOWNSHIP

This township was set off from Pequannock in 1867, and in area is the smallest in the county. It is long and narrow in shape, and is sandwiched in between Montville on the east and Rockaway on the west. Except the region around the town of Boonton and that part of the valley of the Rockaway lying within its borders, Boonton possesses little arable land. In the eastern part of the township is a ridge of rough land called Mine Ridge, where iron ore has been known to exist for 150 years, and from which considerable ore of a superior quality has been taken out. On the southern edge of the township, near the mouth of a small brook running into the Rockaway river is a ledge of soft gray sandstone containing in its crevices or seams fossil fish. Many fine specimens have been found by scientific exploring parties, the fossils being perfect and very valuable in many instances. The part representing the fish is a black, hard substance resembling coal, showing the whole form, with fins, tail and scales quite perfectly. Northeast from and near the town of Boonton is a large elevation called Sheep Hill, the highest point, said to be 940 feet above sea level, from which a magnificent view may be had of the Passaic and Rockaway valleys, and of many beautiful towns and the country eastward as far as New York Bay. The population of the township in 1870 was 3,458; in 1875, 3,576; and in 1880 it had fallen to 2,682, the loss being due to the closing of the extensive iron works in 1876. In 1890 the population had increased to 3,307; in 1900 to 4,710; and in 1910 the federal census showed 5,358 souls, 4,930 of whom were reported from the town of Boonton, and 428 from the remainder of the township.

Schools—In addition to the public schools in Boonton town, there are schools at Powerville and Rockaway Valley, the former having a primary and grammar department, each with a teacher, the latter an ungraded school with one teacher, Charlotte Stark. At Powerville, Nellie E. Sullivan teaches the grammar school, and Phoebe Albertson the primary school. The enrollment of the two schools is 78, with an average daily attendance of 60 pupils. The operating expenses for the school year, 1912-13, were \$2,455.55. The township officials (1913) are: Chosen Freeholder, George Estler; Clerk, Frank Estler; Assessor, Edmund H. Stickle; Collector, John W. Allen; Township Committee—Andrew Kincaid, Emmons D. Decker and Frank Bott; Treasurer, Frank Estler; Overseer of the Poor, Frank Price.

The assessed valuation of real estate in the township in 1912 outside of Boonton was \$189,550; personal property, \$22,000.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP

Following the line of Sussex county from Lake Hopatcong to its junction with Passaic county—twelve miles, with average width of four miles to Rockaway township—lies Jefferson township, the northwestern and extreme northern part of Morris county, its southern boundary being Roxbury township. Within this parallelogram lies part of Lake Hopatcong, and about

25,000 acres of mainly broken and rugged land, the scenery in many places grand, and in all, beautiful and picturesque. The Rockaway river flows between two ranges of hills almost the entire length of the township, the hills in places rising to a height of six hundred feet above the level of the river. The valley thus formed rarely exceeds a mile in width, and contains most of the arable land in the township. From a geological point of view, the township is most interesting, and tells a wonderful story of the glacial period when rivers, valleys and lakes were formed.

The earliest settler of whom there is record was Humphrey Davenport, who came from Devonshire, England, and purchased land at Newfoundland, probably about 1720. His son, Humphrey, and grandson, Captain Cornelius Davenport, lived on the old homestead that is yet in possession of the family. The next settlement was made in the township about 1776, tradition says by a party of seven or eight trappers or hunters, one of whom was of the name of Slack, his farm lying near Little or Bleachley's Pond, now a part of Lake Hopatcong. William Headley came from the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania, just previous to the massacre. The Hurd family came from near Dover to Hurdtown, about 1800, two brothers, Joseph and Daniel, being the first comers. William Wood, the first of that name in the township, came about 1804, and Colonel John H. Stanburrough in 1806. James L. Hurd kept an excellent public house at Hurdtown, or, as it was sometimes called, New Partners, in 1820. At that time a forge, manufacturing bar iron by the bloom process, was in operation.

William H. Seward, the famous statesman and Secretary of State under President Lincoln, was born at Newfoundland, although not on the Jefferson township side of the line, and lived there until a young man. Several Revolutionary soldiers lived in the township, including Captain Cornelius Davenport, whose son Enos was a captain in the War of 1812.

There were at one time eight forges in the township, all built during the period 1790-1810. The only positive date known is that of the Swedeland forge at Milton, in 1797, erected by Captain Cornelius Davenport and John Dow. The Russia forge was owned by Thomas Keepers. The Hard Bargain forge was built by Captain Cornelius Davenport, beyond Petersburg, and below that forge was the Upper Longwood, built by John De Camp. The Woodstock forge was conducted and probably built by James L. Dickerson and Stephen Adams; the forge at Weldon by Major Moses Hopping. The forge at Hurdtown was built in 1804 or 1805, by Joseph and Daniel Hurd. In addition to the men already named, who were prominent in the early development of the iron industry, there were John O. Ford, Joseph and Stephen Dickerson, William and Samuel Headley, and Colonel John H. Stanburrough.

Charcoal burning was also an important early industry, the forests which covered nearly all sections of the township affording an easy and abundant supply of the needed wood. Two roads were built—the Union turnpike, and the Longwood road, traversing the township longitudinally, which in their day were works of public utility and of great importance. The Union turnpike, running through Dover, Mount Pleasant, Berkshire, Hurdtown and Woodport, on to Sussex county, was built in 1805, a charter having been obtained in the previous year.

In 1810 there were 1,281 persons living in the township. The years 1804 to 1816 were years of great prosperity; iron brought a very high price (\$150 per ton, it is said), and the owners of the eight forges rapidly amassed wealth, built fine residences, kept good horses, and bought carriages. It is

said that at that time this valley (not merely in Jefferson township) was the center of the iron industry of the country. Moses Hopping, at the Russia forge, was famous as the maker of the best iron in the country. He drew it out himself, being a skilled worker. He made plowshares, mouldboards, and harrow teeth, sending them to tidewater towns for sale. John De Camp, owner of the Upper Longwood forge, was perhaps the wealthiest of the early ironmasters of the period that terminated in 1816, when foreign iron came in such quantities that the price fell to a point that forced the Jefferson township forges to close down. John De Camp failed, but later he became an official of the New York custom house.

The iron business later revived, and business again became active between 1820 and 1830. Churches were built at Milton, Hurdtown, and Berkshire. Enos Davenport established a postoffice at Milton, and Joseph Dickerson, one at Berkshire. The population, which had decreased, again leaped forward, the figures in 1830 reaching 1,551, a number not again reached until 1880. In 1837 the hot blast furnace was introduced, and a period of even greater prosperity prevailed. But with the introduction of anthracite coal into iron manufacture, the forges gradually ceased operations. During the Civil War there was a fitful revival, but in a few years operations again ceased, later again revived, and declined. During the period of activity, Hurdtown, Milton and Berkshire were thriving business centers, it being said that in 1830 Berkshire did a larger business than Dover.

There were also valuable iron ore mines in the township, the earliest and most valuable being the Hurd mine at Hurdtown, the ore of which was similar to that of the famous General Dickerson mine. This mine was active for a great many years. Other mines were the Ford, Dodge, Upper and Lower Weldon, Hurd, Hurdtown, Appetite, Nolan, Davenport, Scofield, Frazer, Duffee, Shongun, Goble and Boss—most of them producers of a high grade of ore.

The Ogden mine railroad was built in 1865. It was ten miles long, built entirely to carry ore from Jefferson township mines to Nolan's Point, on Lake Hopatcong, whence it was shipped by boats to Morris canal points. This road was leased in 1881 to the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and became an extension of the High Bridge branch of that road.

The Davenports, of frequent mention, were active in all early enterprises. Captain Cornelius Davenport kept the first store at Milton being succeeded by his son Enos. Joseph Hurd opened the first store at Hurdtown, about 1806, and Joseph Dickerson as early as 1810 was in business at Berkshire. Charles F. Davenport had a store for several years in another part of Berkshire valley, and William A. Wood opened the first store at Woodport in 1831. One of the earliest hotels was kept by Colonel John Seward, at Hurdtown, and after him by his son John. Peter P. Brown was the first landlord at Newfoundland, being succeeded by his son, John P. Brown. William Wood kept the tollgate on the Union turnpike at Woodport, and there built a hotel. Captain Cornelius Davenport kept a hotel in the old stone house at Milton, and there also built a grist mill as early as 1800. There were several distilleries and saw mills in the township, which fell into disuse.

As stated, churches were built in Milton, Hurdtown and Berkshire, between 1800 and 1830. The Presbyterian church at Berkshire was built in 1820, the first pastor being Rev. Mr. Slater. The first Methodist Episcopal church was built at Hurdtown in 1828, on land donated by David B. Hurd. A second church was erected on the same site in 1870, a Methodist church

also being built that year at Nolan's Point. A Baptist church was built at Milton in 1824, the first settled pastor being Rev. Gabriel Van Duser. A new church was built in 1878, under the pastorate of Rev. Conrad Vreeland. A Methodist church was built at Milton in 1881.

Schools—Prior to 1800 there were no school houses in the township, but schools were kept at Berkshire Valley, Longwood and Milton, in rooms and buildings designed for other purposes. Shortly after 1800, through the exertions of the members of the Presbyterian Church of Berkshire Valley, a school house was built that in 1824 was replaced by another, and by a third in 1859, and a fourth in 1873. The school house at Longwood was built in 1812, on land given by Philip Losey, and a second one, built of stone, replaced it in 1847. The school house at Milton was built in 1830, and has been since rebuilt more than once. The Hopatcong school house was built in 1845. In 1880 there were eight schools in the township, with a total income of \$2,717.12. There were 366 children enrolled; eight teachers were employed, and school property was valued at \$4,400. For the school year 1912-13, 253 scholars were enrolled in seven schools; the average daily attendance 170; the total cost of conducting the schools being \$8,242.06. The schools and teachers for the school year ending June, 1914, are as follows: Supervising Principal, A. H. Gordon; Hopatcong—Grammar, Florence Spencer; Primary, Lulu M. Taylor; Berkshire, Martha D. Cooper; Hurdstown, Hazel C. Tummey; Ford Mine, Harold Cadman; Milton, Agnes Hosking; Holland, Louisa Monks; Newfoundland, D. E. Brainard.

The population in 1890 was 1,611; in 1900, 1,341; and in 1910, had fallen to 1,306, the failure of the iron industry after 1890 marking the beginning of the second decline in population. The taxable value of real estate in the township in 1913 was \$741,975; personal property, \$84,560.

Township officials, 1913—John Tierney, freeholder; John D. Lauerma, clerk; Charles Chamberlain, assessor; William Willis, collector; Horace L. Cook, treasurer; Edgar H. McCormick, Horace L. Cook, Amzy D. Allison, township committee; William Schulz, constable; Charles Ackerson, overseer of the poor; Oakley A. Johnson, justice of the peace; Board of Education—E. R. Headley; Horace L. Cook, district clerk; William Willis, custodian; Dr. Joseph P. Riggs, medical inspector; A. N. Gordon, attendance officer.

The only railroad in the township is the New York, Susquehanna & Western, that crosses at one place one of the northern points formed by the windings of the Pequannock and Passaic rivers, which separate the township from Passaic county, along its northern line. On this point and on the railroad, is Newfoundland, a thriving village of 570 inhabitants, according to the census of 1910.

MENDHAM TOWNSHIP

From Somerset county on the south, Mendham extends to Randolph on the north, and from Chester on the west to Morris and Passaic townships on the east. The north branch of the Raritan river flows across its southwestern corner, and for several miles forms its western boundary line. The Rockaway Valley railroad crosses the township, and in the days of its active operation, Mendham borough and Ralston were important stations. Brookside, the other important village of the township, lying just off the line. Numerous small brooks and springs water the township, which was formerly well wooded and is yet very fertile. There are no authentic records of the township prior to 1713. The early settlers were men of high grade, indus-

trious, intelligent, moral and from circumstances ingenious. They were an agricultural people, the township always having been strictly a farming community, although in very early times there was manufacturing at both Ralston and Brookside, John and Abraham Byram having a mill at the latter point for carding wool and fulling cloth. Ebenezer ("Boss") Fairchild had a tannery and shoeshop at Brookside, Charles Thompson carrying on the same business. In fact shoes were made in about every house in that village and exchanged with the farmers for provisions. There were mills at Ralston and there was in early days a forge on Indian Brook, Mendham Mountain, operated by the father and grandfather of Henry C. Pitney, of Morristown. According to the New Jersey Historical Collections, there were in the township in 1840: Two grist mills, one saw mill, one fulling mill, one woolen mill, one cotton factory, with a total of capital invested in all manufactures, \$29,800. At the same time there were: "3 academies with 95 students, 5 schools with 180 scholars."

The tillable lands of the township have long been under cultivation, the assessment of 1880 showing the acreage as 13,525 acres, valued at \$837,665. The total valuation of township and borough for the year 1912 was: Real estate, \$1,407,045; personal property, \$180,650. The population was 1,266 in 1890; 1,600 in 1900; 1,921 in 1910. In 1906 Mendham borough was incorporated, the census four years later showing 1,129 of the 1,921 inhabitants living in the borough, 792 in the township.

John Marsh made fine carriages in Mendham village, designed for southern trade, the Civil War consequently destroying his business, which at one time reached \$25,000 annually. Prominent early names in the township were Jacob Cook, Joseph Beach, James Pitney, Caleb Baldwin, Joseph Thompson, Ebenezer Condict, Nathan Cooper, Henry Wick, Robert Cummins, Henry Axtel, Stephen Dod, Jacob Drake, Ephraim Sanders, James McVickers, Henry Clark, Elias Howell, Zebulon Riggs, and Benjamin Hurlburt. In the eastern part of the township there were families named Beach, Loree, Tingley, Condict, Turner, Cary and Smith. Job Loree lived on land next west of Major Lewis Loree's, before 1739, and Major Henry Axtell, son of Henry Axtell, who came from Massachusetts in 1739, lived in the same neighborhood as early as 1760. Near Washington Corners lived in early days Riggs, Vance and Bedell. Day is also an early name, a daughter of Henry Axtell marrying a Day. The Connet, who built a grist mill at Brookside, then called Water Street, came from Chatham about 1800, but there was then an old mill there called Smith's Mill. On the mountain lived the Clarks from Long Island, the Pool, Styles, Cazad, McIlrath and Bonnell families. Ebenezer Byram, the ancestor of all the Byrams of Morris county, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1692, and came to Mendham in 1743 with five sons and three daughters. He built the "Black Horse" tavern and changed the site of the church from Roxiticus to its present beautiful site on "Hill Top." The Pitneys came from England by way of New Brunswick and Basking Ridge. A brother of James Pitney is said to have bought land of the original proprietors in Mendham in 1722. The Pitneys were tall, finely built men, full of vigor, industry and thrift. They made iron, were thrifty farmers and large landowners. Henry Cooper Pitney, of Morristown, owns and keeps up the old homestead. Henry Axtell came to Mendham about 1741. He was a blacksmith, having a shop and owning land near the Drakes. He was a descendant of the "Roundhead," Colonel Axtell, who suffered death for his fealty to Cromwell.

In 1740 there was but a bridle path between Roxiticus and Morristown,

which passed through the Drake and Pitney clearings, the only buildings on the path being Henry Axtell's blacksmith shop, James Pitney's house and Smith's mill at the east end of what was later Brookside. Elder Samuel McIrath was a Scotchman, so stern and inflexible that he turned his own daughter out with the command never to darken his door and she never did. Stephen Dod came from Newark to Mendham in 1745. The Dods were rare geniuses. They made all the clocks in Mendham, repaired all the guns and could both invent and execute. Lebbeus, a son of Stephen Dod, was a captain of artillery in the Revolution. He was detached from active service by order of General Washington, and directed to establish an armory for the making and repairing of muskets. One of the early doctors of Mendham, Dr. John (1) Leddle, was an old man in 1780 and was in active practice during the Revolution. His son, Dr. John W. Leddle, practiced in the township all his life. Dr. Absalom Woodruff was also a noted physician, as were the Elmers, father and son. Dr. Upson was both physician and farmer.

Churches—Rev. Eliab Byram was the first pastor of the Mendham church. He was a graduate of Harvard, 1740, and was installed by the Presbytery of New York, pastor of the Mendham church in 1744. In 1745 the people of Mendham built a house of worship on the site of the present one. Its timbers were cut and hewed in the adjoining forest, and it was covered both roof and sides by shingles riven and shaved by the men who were to sit under their shelter, and fastened on with wrought iron nails they themselves had made. In fact there was little about this first meeting house that was not made by some of the congregation, except the glass in the windows. It stood for seventy-one years. In 1791 it was voted by the congregation "to git a bell for the meeting house four hundred pound wait." Elisha Beach enjoyed the honor of ringing the new bell for the first year, "on the Sabbath and lectors and at 9 o'clock at night." The deed for the lot on which the old church stood was not made to any sect or society but to "the congregation or Inhabitance of people that do or shall frequently meet together to worship God in that plaice." The old church was struck by lightning on Sunday, May 16, 1813. Mrs. John Drake was instantly killed and several of the congregation severely injured. It was torn down in 1816 and a fine new building erected, which was destroyed by fire in 1835. A new church erected the same year was burned in 1859, and on February 1, 1860, the present church was dedicated.

Rev. John Pierson, installed in 1753, was the second pastor of the Mendham church. He was a grandson of Abraham Pierson, one of the founders of Newark, New Jersey. The third pastor, installed in 1764, was Rev. Francis Peppard, of Ireland, a graduate of Princeton, 1762. During his ministry Watts' hymns and psalms were introduced, giving great offense to the older members, old Elder Cummins leaving the church during the singing. In 1768 the congregation called Rev. Thomas Lewis, who was followed by Rev. John Joline, 1778-95. Rev. Amzi Armstrong was installed in 1796 and served the church for twenty years. His name is still a household word in Mendham. A succession of ministers has followed down to the present, and the old church has been the spiritual home of many noble men. An influence from this church crossed the Allegheny mountains with a little Mendham colony, and on August 15, 1781, a church was organized at Ten Mile (Amity) in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in the open air, Demas Lindley, Jacob Cook, Joseph Cook and Daniel Axtell, being ordained elders. Rev. Thaddeus Dod, born in Mendham, was settled

pastor over this Amity church, and there died in 1793; he was said to have been the second Presbyterian minister west of the Alleghenies.

Schools—From the days of the first academy established by Henry Axtell about 1795, Mendham has had exceptionally good schools, both private and public. The borough of Mendham maintains high, grammar and primary; Union and Ralston, all grades. The township schools during the school year ending June, 1913, enrolled 156 scholars, with an average daily attendance of 98, the school being operated at an expense of \$6,868.33. The teachers were as follows: Brookside—grammar, Elizabeth G. Stephenson; primary, Matilda J. Lowery; Union—Jessie M. Willet; Ralston—Wilhelmina Peterman. The officials of the township (1913) were: Freeholder, Theodore S. Hill; clerk, Frank Dean; assessor, Fred H. Garabrant; collector, Charles L. Lade; treasurer, M. Fred Babbitt; township committee—William B. Woodhull, M. Fred Babbitt, Mulford S. Burnett; surveyor of highways, Fordham S. Burnett; overseer of the poor, M. J. Murphy; justice of the peace, George J. Brown; commissioner of deeds, Edson J. Rood; president board of education, H. S. Hurlburt; clerk, W. R. Garabrant; custodian, Charles L. Lade; medical inspector, D. W. A. McMurtrie; attendance officer, Arthur C. Whitney. The real estate valuation for 1913 was \$606,900; personal property, \$55,850.

MONTVILLE TOWNSHIP

Separated from Essex county by the Passaic river, Montville is otherwise bounded by Pequannock, Boonton and Hanover townships, separated from the latter by the Rockaway river. The middle of the township is crossed by the D., L. and W. railroad. The Morris canal also crosses the township, passing through the village of Montville, descending in half a mile 150 feet, by two inclined planes. The township was formed in 1867 from territory set off from Pequannock. It is nine miles in length, four miles in width, the land chiefly rolling, although the extreme southern part is known as Pine Brook flats, and is nearly surrounded by the Passaic and Rockaway rivers. Here the soil is level sand loam, free from stone, which when properly cultivated is productive. The soil in the rest of the township consists mainly of loam on clay bottom, productive of grass, grain, vegetables and fruits. Dairy and market produce farming are the principal reliance of the farmers, with poultry and livestock growing as important features. The northern part of the township is rough, mountainous woodland, the highest points in the northeastern part known as the Waughan mountains and the Turkey mountain. In the southeastern part is the Hook mountain range, between this and the Passaic river is a strip of fertile land sloping to the river, called Passaic Valley. A small stream known as Stony Brook passes through the northwestern part, emptying into the Rockaway at Powerville. Another brook rises near Turkey mountain, flows through the village of Montville and empties into the Rockaway about half a mile below the Dutch Reformed church. The stream at Montville affords about all the water power that is available in the township, excepting that furnished by the Rockaway for a short distance on the western boundary. In Passaic Valley, near the Pequannock line, is a quarry of red sandstone, owned by the descendants of Hartman Vreeland, who was one of the first settlers in that region. Some fine geological specimens have been found in this quarry, showing tracks of a bird as large as an ostrich. In the northern part of the township, near Turkey mountain, is a quarry which has supplied large quan-

tities of limestone for the Boonton iron furnaces, and for making lime for different purposes, this being the only limestone quarry in that section. The brook that runs through what is known as upper Montville and down the valley emptying into the Rockaway below the Dutch Reformed church, was known as Owl Kill among the early settlers. The large trees that bordered the stream were a favorite resort for owls, no doubt attracted by the large numbers of mice that burrowed in the soft soil of the adjoining meadow. Owl Kill was pronounced by the Dutch "Uyle Kill," the valley and brook both becoming known by the latter name. Humphrey Davenport, one of the first settlers in that vicinity, came there in 1714. On January 1, 1754, a granddaughter of his married Jacob Bovie, and she is recorded on the church record of Aquackanock, as born in "Uylekill."

The settlement at Upper Montville was made at an early date and it is believed the first grist mill in the vicinity was erected there, and prior to 1745 it was known to belong to Michael Cook, who was then an old resident. This mill and a saw mill were owned in 1787 by John Pierson and Elijah Dod, they settling there when young men. Silas Cook settled in Montville about 1795, his first purchase being a quarter interest in the cider mill and distillery belonging to Zadoc Baldwin of Essex county. He bought that interest June 8, 1798, and the following year secured another quarter and soon afterward became sole owner of the distillery. After the death of Elijah Dod he became also the owner of the grist mill and part owner of the saw mill. Large quantities of bark were purchased and ground at the bark mill and tannery of Elijah Baldwin, the tannery being owned and operated for many years by the Baldwins. At the cider mill of Silas Cook large quantities of apples were ground in the old fashioned way, a large cider making and distilling business being there conducted. Whiskey was prepared in various forms, the addition of a little scorched sugar to the cider giving it a color and the name of cider brandy, selling for 25% more than plain cider. Cherry brandy was also made in quantity by the addition of black and wild cherries to a barrel of whiskey which imparted a deep red color and a cherry flavor to the liquor. Under the act of Congress of 1815, authorizing a direct tax to meet expenses incurred during the War of 1812-14, the old distillery of Silas Cook is noted as No. 90 in the second collection district. Prior to 1825 distilleries were numerous and the use of whiskey quite general among the people. In a neighborhood about one and a half miles east of Montville, called Doremus-town, there were in 1827, three dwellings within a few yards of each other, each one a licensed tavern; about a mile east another was licensed and a mile and a half beyond this two more were licensed. None of these answered the requirements of a tavern, but were mainly used to sell liquor to the Morris canal laborers. There was a legitimate tavern at Pine Brook for eighty years that did a profitable business in accommodating the "Sussex teams" as they were called, which in large numbers passed through to Newark, with loads of flour, grain, butter, pork and other products from the farms of Warren, Sussex and upper Morris counties.

Silas Cook was an educated, influential man and in 1806 was chosen one of the judges of the county court, an office he held continuously for forty years; was also justice of the peace and served as state senator.

About 1785 Nathaniel Gaines, a young man, settled at Pine Brook. He was a veteran cavalry man of the Revolution, a native of Connecticut, and a nailer by trade. This trade called for the manufacture of nails by hammering each one out on the anvil, nail-cutting machines coming many years

later. Gaines married a daughter of Ezekial Baldwin and had several children. His son, Dr. Ezekial Baldwin Gaines, studied medicine with Dr. John S. Darcy, at Hanover, and was licensed in 1814. He first practiced with Dr. Darcy, then went to Parsippany and for a few years was a partner of Dr. Stephen Fairchild. In 1818 he moved to Lower Montville and there practiced his profession thirty-seven years. In 1855 he moved to Boonton, served several years as postmaster there and died March 31, 1881, aged ninety years.

About 1809 Conrad Estler opened a small store at Montville, the first store kept there. On April 1, 1812, Benjamin L. and Stephen Condit bought twenty-three acres of land of Daniel T. Peer, at Montville, and erected a bark mill and tannery. A year later they sold to their brothers, Nathaniel O. and Timothy D. Condit, who came from Orange, New Jersey, and conducted business several years. About 1827, when the canal was being built, N. O. Condit took out a license and for thirty years kept a public house. After the setting off of Rockaway township in 1844 this tavern was the place for holding town meetings and elections in Pequannock township until 1867 when Montville was set off, and became the headquarters for transacting the public business of that township. From 1800 to 1820 Montville village was a hamlet containing sixteen dwellings, two bark mills, a grist mill, a cider mill and distillery, a blacksmith shop, a carpenter and wheelwright shop, and a small store, which made it a business center for a circuit of several miles. In 1880 the village contained forty houses, a saw mill, two grist mills, a bark mill and tannery, a rubber factory, two blacksmith shops, two taverns and two stores. In 1910 the village had grown to a population of 690 with all else in proportion.

"Duryea's Mill" was a landmark for many years, passing finally to the Zabriskie family. The original mill was a small affair but was frequently enlarged and rebuilt, and greatly improved, until it was the best in the vicinity. About a mile down the river there was a woolen factory erected about 1809, used as a carding and fulling mill by Nicholas J. Hyler and Leonard Davenport, who at the same time built a saw mill.

The assessed valuation of real estate in the township in 1913 was \$636,-675; personal property, \$98,535. The population in 1890 was 1,333; in 1900, 1,908, and in 1910, 1,944.

Schools—The early schools will have further mention in the history of Pequannock township from which Montville was erected in 1867. Since that date all schools of the township have been entirely free in all the six school districts. In 1880 there were five school districts, owning property valued at \$9,500. For the school year ending June, 1913, the township expended for the support of its schools \$8,301.86. Montville village, Lynwood and Pine Brook maintain grammar and primary schools; Lower Montville, Towaco and Taylortown one school each. The teachers are as follows: Supervising principal, James F. Dodd; Montville—grammar, Leona E. Hart; primary, Lena S. Down; Lynwood—grammar, Vera E. Wilcox; primary, Margaret Douglas; Pine Brook—grammar, Elizabeth J. Reeder; primary, Mary E. Collins; Lower Montville—Mrs. S. R. Vreeland; Towaco—Lucy H. Daneski; Taylortown—Alfred G. Stanbrough. The total enrollment of scholars in the township for the school year 1912-13 was 436; the average daily attendance, 280.

Churches—The oldest church in the township is the Reformed church at Lower Montville, a congregation first organized at Old Boonton about

1756. Over half a century later the church edifice in Boonton was taken down and as a more central location for the congregation, Montville was selected. Such parts of the old church as were sound and available were used in the new structure and about 1818 a new church was erected on land purchased from Garrett Duryea and opened for services in 1819. The building was on the north side of the road opposite the present church, and was 30 x 50 feet, two stories in height, with steeple, and finished inside with a double row of pews on either side of a central aisle, with galleries at sides and end. It served the congregation as a house of worship for thirty-eight years and when removed in 1856 most of the timber in the frame was found to be sound, although some of it had been in use at Boonton nearly a hundred years earlier. The first minister after the removal to Montville was Rev. James G. Brinkerhoof, who in 1824, when disturbances arose in the congregation, touching points of doctrine, led off one party to the division that resulted, and founded an organization which was called "The True Reformed Dutch Church." This congregation erected a small house of worship two miles south, on the road to Pine Brook.

After the division the Montville church was presided over by various pastors until 1856 when ground was purchased on the opposite side of the road and the present edifice erected. Rev. Nathaniel Conklin was then pastor and served in all for nineteen years, his term expiring in 1871.

The Methodist church at Pine Brook was erected about 1843 and has continued the principal congregation of that faith in the township. It is now connected as a charge of the Newark conference with Clinton. The membership of the church is seventy-five, the Sunday school 115. The church property of both charges is valued at \$5,000; the parsonage at Pine Brook at \$2,500, the latter village having a population of 280. A church at Whitehall was erected about 1851, maintained a pastor, and was the rallying point for Methodists in the northern and central parts of the township. The congregation at Montville have a house of worship valued at \$3,000, a membership of forty-four and a Sunday school of ninety members.

The township officials for 1913 were: Freeholder, Edward Kayhart; clerk, Frank H. Starkey; assessor, Fred Van Duyne; collector, Frank L. Jacobus; treasurer, John Husk; township committee—George Bayliss, John Husk, John H. Capstick; constable, Charles N. Nelson; overseer of the poor, William H. Witty; justices of the peace—Frank L. Jacobus, John H. Milledge; president of the board of education, Vilroy Thorn; district clerk, Fred Van Duyne; custodian, Frank L. Jacobus; medical inspector, Dr. Fred Longstreet; attendance officer, James F. Dodd.

MOUNT OLIVE TOWNSHIP

This township, lying directly north of Washington township, is joined east by Roxbury township, southeast by Chester, west by Warren county, and north by Sussex county. It was erected from Roxbury, March 22, 1871. Its east line begins at Chester township and runs to the Musconetcong river at the gates of the reservoir, near Stanhope, two and one-half miles from Lake Hopatcong. The spur of Schooley's mountain range on which the churches are located was called Mount Olive for thirty years before it became the center of the township to which it gave its name. The original name of the village was Rattletown, but Benjamin Olive who located land near the churches really gave name to the locality. The surface is hilly but a large part is capable of cultivation, other parts affording good pasturage. The ancient line dividing East and West Jersey passed through

the township. In the center of the township is Budd Lake, a beautiful sheet of water about five miles in circumference, situated in a direct line from Lake Hopatcong to Schooley's Mountain. It has an elevation of over one thousand feet and its surroundings resemble the Scotch lakes. Its waters are of unusual purity, making it ideal for boating and bathing. Frequent restocking by the government has resulted in an abundance of fish which attract many to the beautiful lake. This picturesque body of water has been frequented since 1715, its Indian name, Kankankianning, meaning Little Pond. The Musconetcong flows from Lake Hopatcong along the northern border, the south branch entering the township near Flanders, where there is a beautiful valley a mile and a half in width. The scenery of this valley from the hills westward and toward Mount Olive is rarely equaled. At Flanders and Bartleyville feed and flour mills were early established, supplying the iron mining regions. The early locations were made by Peter Garbut and Francis Breck, who took up 2500 acres May 15, 1713, part of which is now in Mount Olive township; next John Reading took up 250 acres which included the northern half of Budd Lake. Ebenezer Large located 1725 acres north of that lake in 1752. In 1714 John Budd located 1000 acres, part of which is the site of Flanders, now a village of over 500 inhabitants. In 1757 Martin Ryerson located 218 acres lying north of Budd Lake and south of and adjoining the Large tract. The Morris and Essex railroad traverses the northern border of the township; the High Bridge branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey crosses the southern part. The borough of Netcong is situated on the Morris and Essex; Flanders, Drakestown and Bartley on the High Bridge branch.

Samuel Heaton and three brothers came to Mount Olive before 1753 from Wrentham, Massachusetts, to establish iron works. The mountain range is rich in iron ore, and the ore has been worked at intervals ever since. In 1846 the Crane Iron Company began work; several thousand tons of ore were taken out entirely free from sulphur. When sulphur was found in the ore the mine was abandoned, the process of burning it out not yet being in use. From 1846 the iron mines have been worked by different parties and companies, The Mount Olive Iron Company the largest operator. There were several bloom forges in the township for making charcoal iron, and at Bartleyville an iron foundry and machine shop for the manufacture of mill castings, machinery and plows for the farmers and miners, founded by William Bartley, and now operated by his descendants.

A postoffice was established in Flanders, July 27, 1822, Henry Halsey the first postmaster. The first schoolhouse was built of logs, prior to 1800, a deed for the second school lot being given August 10, 1805, the house now occupying the site being the third. Flanders now has a population of 510, according to the census of 1910, and is prettily located in a beautiful valley. Mount Olive, in the center of the township, has two churches and a schoolhouse, but has only been a postoffice since 1872, R. H. Stephens being the first appointee. The present population is 100. Budd Lake was made a postoffice in 1857, the first postmaster Jesse M. Sharp. Budd Lake has a permanent population of 120, but a summer population a great deal larger, its principal hotels alone having accommodation for 500 guests. The resort is very popular and well patronized. The leading hotel is the Forest House, directly on the lake front, accommodating 250. The Hatakawanna Inn, with accommodations for 80, is located a short distance from the lake. Netcong, on the Morris and Essex, is the railroad station for Budd Lake. A

postoffice was established at Bartleyville, January 9, 1874, William Bartley, first postmaster. South Stanhope is the railroad station now known as Netcong, which will have further mention. The schools of the township, outside the borough of Netcong (formerly a part of Mount Olive township), are now located as follows, with names of teachers: Mount Arlington, Edith E. Gordon; Flanders—grammar, Jennie D. Odsted; primary, Alma B. Quick; Budd Lake, Jennie J. Lanterman; Cross Roads, Frances Kelley; Mount Olive, Agnes McCann; Bartley, Vira Sharp; Drakestown, Elmo Houtz; Waterloo, Mary A. Grimes. The total enrollment in these schools for the year ending June, 1913, was 233 pupils, with an average daily attendance of 154. The cost of operating the schools was \$6,768.16.

The population of the township in 1890 was 1848; in 1900, 1221; and in 1910 had fallen to 1160. Netcong, however, incorporated a borough October 22, 1894, had in 1900 a population of 941 and in 1910 reported to the census enumerators a population of 1532, which shows a handsome figure again. The assessed real estate valuation for 1913 was for the township, \$599,575; personal property, \$69,691. For Netcong, real estate, \$368,175; personal property, \$70,442, making a total for township and town of \$1,107,883. The schools of Mount Olive, it may be said, are among the oldest in the county and churches were early established. A deed for one acre of land for church and school purposes was given in 1768 by James Heaton, Thomas H. Briggs who taught this school for many years, died in Succasunna, in 1876. Teaching was his profession and his pride. He said he obtained every grammar and mastered what was new in each, and he believed he had a larger number of books on the English language than any other teacher in New Jersey. He had lost a leg, which prevented him entering an active business or professional life, and loved his own profession so well that no other was desired. He was one of the few teachers of his day to hold a life state certificate. Samuel White, of Flanders, taught more than forty years, thirty-six of these years in Roxbury and Mount Olive, his last service was in the Pleasant Hill district, near Flanders, where he was taken ill in school and died in March, 1880. A stone schoolhouse in Bartley was built in 1848.

Churches—In 1752, Rev. James Harcourt of the Roxbury Church at Chester, for years known as the Pleasant Hill Church, began preaching at Mount Olive in the log church. This was an out station of the Roxbury Church and Rev. Mr. Harcourt preached there monthly for eleven years. In 1768 Rev. William Woodhull became pastor at Chester and he continued to preach at Mount Olive for fifteen years. The deed for the lot on which the old log church stood was given in 1768 by James Heaton for church, burial and school purposes, and the church was to be open to all denominations, although chiefly used by the Baptists and Presbyterians. In 1785, Rev. Lemuel Fordham began preaching at Mount Olive, continuing until 1815. In 1809 a new church was begun by the two denominations but not completed until 1818. When Rev. Mr. Fordham preached his farewell sermon in 1815, his pulpit was a workbench in the church, but he was evidently comfortable as the record states his sermon occupied three hours in delivery.

On September 8, 1834, the Mount Olive Presbyterian Church was organized, forty-eight members of the church at Chester joining by letter. The church has a good house of worship and parsonage; it also in 1870 erected a union chapel at Budd Lake, two miles from Mount Olive, to be jointly used by Baptists, Episcopalians and Presbyterians.

The Baptist Church of Mount Olive, the second church in the town-

ship, is designated the "Schooley's Mountain Baptist Church." It was organized in 1753 with twelve members, one of these being Samuel Heaton, the early iron manufacturer. After the log church, another was built in 1810, 32 x 40 feet, owned by four denominations. In 1842 the Baptists and Presbyterians, who alone occupied it, made repairs and newly seated it. They were joint owners but both outgrew the building. In 1854 the Presbyterians built a new church and under a new agreement the old house was sold and the proceeds divided. The Baptists then erected a new stone edifice on the old foundation, and which was dedicated February 27, 1856. Many ministers preached for this congregation during all these years, but there seems to have been only occasional preaching until 1832, when Elder Michael Quinn was appointed missionary for the field by the New Jersey Baptist State Convention. In 1834 Rev. John Teasdale took charge of this church, preaching once in four weeks. He continued one year but in June, 1842, returned and continued nine years. In the meantime, an old and devoted Baptist, Samuel Cazad, died, after having been a member sixty years. He was devoted to Schooley's Mountain Baptist Church and in his will left that church a farm of eighty acres with a good house and other buildings, for a parsonage. Besides this he left another farm, one-third of the proceeds to go to the American and Foreign Bible Society, two-thirds to the support of this church. In 1874 a new parsonage was built one-eighth of a mile from the church, costing \$3,000, and in that year twenty-eight members received letters to form a new church at Drakeville. The church and congregation have ever continued prosperous and helpful to the community.

The first known resident Methodist was Mrs. Mary Bell, born in New York City, October 25, 1753, there joining the church. During the Revolution she was robbed of her property and for safety fled from the city finally locating in Flanders, about 1783, residing there nearly forty years and earnestly laboring for the church of her choice. She died in Easton, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1836. Another devoted, useful Methodist was David Moore, of Morristown, born there November 25, 1749. At the age of nineteen he joined the Presbyterian church, continuing a member fifteen years. He resided in Flanders when the itinerant Methodist preachers began visiting the village; he opened his doors to them, had preaching in his house and when a class was formed became a member and afterwards the leader, filling that position fifteen years. In 1786 Flanders is first named as a circuit and it is supposed the Methodists had a chapel there. Rev. John Tunnell was presiding elder and the first church was in use every two weeks for some years without walls or doors. Mr. Moore moved six miles from the church, yet so interested was he that for seven years he was never absent from service. Miss Jemima Baxter, born in 1756, was also one of the early and most devoted of Methodists. She became the wife of Judge William Monroe and for fifty years the home of Judge Monroe was a stopping place for ministers. The judge, several years after his marriage, also became a member of the Flanders church. He died April 27, 1854, his wife died December 28, 1832.

The first church building remained unimproved till the pastorate of Rev. Elijah Woolley, then in 1857 was removed, after having sheltered the little band of devoted men and women for three-quarters of a century. In 1857 a new church was erected and in 1858 a parsonage was secured, and later Draketown was joined with the Flanders church. In 1805 the name of the circuit was changed to "Asbury," but in 1842 the name Flanders

was restored. Since 1857 Flanders has been in the Newark conference, but has been changed to various districts. The present charge is Flanders and Draketown, the minister in charge, Rev. Andrew Henry. The church property is valued at \$9,000; the membership of the church, 162; Sunday school enrollment, 150.

Flanders Presbyterian Church was organized February 18, 1852, by the Presbytery of Elizabeth. Rev. Dr. Ogden preached in the Methodist church, completing the organization with twenty-seven members. Rev. John Husted was installed the first pastor, June 30, 1853, a new church edifice being completed that year.

The officials of the township for 1913: Freeholder, Mahlon K. Tharp; clerk, Charles N. Drake; assessor, Hezekiah Smith; collector, Richard H. Stephens; treasurer, Hiram E. Dilley; township committee—George H. Dorland, Elmer Lozier, Hiram E. Dilley, Lewis E. Clark, Willis H. Dutton; surveyors of highways—George I. Mitchell, Winfield H. Sharp; constables—John B. Stephens, George M. Pool; overseer of the poor, Richard H. Stephens; justices of the peace—Stewart M. Rorick, Jacob F. Force; commissioners of deeds—Joseph Hamley, Abraham D. Budd, Richard H. Stephens, Fred W. Salmon, Stewart M. Rorick; president of the board of education, J. W. Lindabury.

DENVILLE TOWNSHIP

The latest addition to the political divisions of Morris county is Denville township, created by an Act of Legislature approved April 14, 1913. The township comprises what was formerly known as the southern district of Rockaway township, Denville being set off entirely from that township. The boundaries of the new township as set forth in the act, and the corporate name thereof, are thus set forth in the act creating the township:

1. All that part of the present township of Rockaway, in the county of Morris, lying within the boundaries next hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: Beginning at the most southerly corner of the said township of Rockaway, being also corner of the townships of Morris, Hanover and Randolph on the top of Trowbridge mountain, and running thence northerly along the line dividing said township of Rockaway from the township of Randolph in said county to the point where the said line intersects the center line of the road leading from Dover to Franklin, near the mouth of Dell's brook; thence northerly, in a straight line to the corner in the boundary line of the borough of Rockaway where the center of the Morris and Essex railroad intersects the center of the public road leading from Franklin to Rockaway; thence along the line of said borough of Rockaway (being the center line of said railroad track), northeasterly nineteen hundred and eighty feet to a point in the center of said railroad track being another corner of said borough of Rockaway; thence along another line of the said borough easterly two thousand nine hundred and seventy feet to another corner of the same; thence along another line of the same northerly three hundred and ninety-six feet to another corner of the same in the center of the overhead bridge spanning the Morris and Essex railroad in the road leading from Denville to Rockaway; thence in another line of said borough of Rockaway northwesterly four thousand one hundred and thirty-eight feet to another corner of the same where the center of the Hibernia Mine railroad intersects the center line of the road leading from Rockaway to the former residence of J. Ford Kitchel; thence along the center line of said road northeasterly to the point where the same intersects the middle of Beaver brook; thence northerly along the middle of Beaver brook to the point where the same intersects the center line of the road leading from Beach Glen to Rockaway Valley; thence along the center line of said road in an easterly direction to the point where the same is intersected by the westerly line of now, or formerly, the Rockaway Valley school district number eighteen; thence running in a general southwesterly direction and along the westerly, northwesterly and southerly lines of said school district to the intersection of the southwesterly line of said school district with the line dividing the township

of Hanover from the township of Rockaway; thence southwesterly along said line to the point or place of beginning, is hereby set off from the said township of Rockaway, and shall from and after the passage of this act, constitute and be known as "The Township of Denville, in the County of Morris;" and the inhabitants of the said township of Denville are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate and shall be governed by the same general laws as other townships in said county of Morris.—(Session Laws of 1913, chap. 352, p. 769.)

These boundaries form a triangle, the southern point being the meeting place of four townships—Denville, Randolph, Hanover and Morris, with Mendham's northeast corner not far away.

The early history of the township will be found in connection with Rockaway township, of which it was a part from the erection of that township in 1844, until the passage of the act of 1913, erecting Denville township.

The principal village is Denville, which reported in 1910 a population of 610. This village is a station on the D., L. & W. railroad at the junction of the M. & E. and Boonton divisions, and is also the junction of the Boonton branch of the Morris County Traction Company with the main line. The Wayside Inn is here located, on the site of the old inn where a licensed house has existed since 1773. Denville is a beautiful village, abounding in rural delights, situated thirty-three miles from New York, five miles from Dover, and seven miles from Morristown.

The history of its church, the oldest Methodist church in the township, is fully given in the Rockaway township narrative. There are two public schools in the township: Union—grammar, Everett C. Brainard; primary, Emma B. Parker; Denville—grammar, Charles I. Curtis; primary, Edith E. Duquette.

The township officers are: Elmer Dickerson, freeholder; Samuel R. Van Orden, clerk; Joseph Ellsworth, assessor; George D. Van Orden, collector; Elmer S. Baldwin, treasurer; Fred E. Parks, Elbert S. Baldwin, Walter Shawger, township committee; Edgar W. Beam, constable; Harry Hussa, overseer of the poor; Rodman B. Carr, justice of the peace; Joseph Ellsworth, commissioner of deeds. Board of education—Calvin Lawrence, president; F. A. Sofield, district clerk; George D. Van Orden, custodian.

In 1914 the assessed valuation of real estate was \$562,495; personal property, \$23,600; value of school property, \$3200; value of church property, \$4500.



CHAPTER XI.

THE BOROUGHS

MADISON—CHATHAM—BUTLER—ROCKAWAY—WHARTON—MOUNT
ARLINGTON—MENDHAM—FLORHAM PARK—NETCONG.

BOROUGH OF MADISON

Madison was long known as Bottle Hill to the early settlers, the first old tavern, a rude affair indicating its business by a bottle suspended from a sign post, and suggesting the name, which clung to it until 1809, when the New Academy was built, that institution taking the name Madison Academy. But it was not until several years later that the name Bottle Hill was dropped, and Madison officially substituted. The rude settlement soon became a village, with stores, and in 1747 a Presbyterian church was organized, and when in 1837 the Morris & Essex railroad was built and Madison was made a station on that line, its future was forever assured. Population increased, property rose in value, and in the midst of beautiful country surroundings the village began a wonderful career of prosperity. In 1889 the village took on the dignity of a borough, being incorporated March 9 of that year. The population as reported in 1910 was 4,658, a gain of 904 over the census of 1900, and 2,189 over that of 1890. The assessed value of real estate in the borough in 1912 was \$3,385,850, the largest valuation of any borough in the county, and exceeding that of any other municipality in the county except Morristown and Dover, only falling a little below the latter. Personal property was assessed at \$392,150, an amount also exceeded only by Morristown and Dover.

Madison is a community of homes, there being little manufacturing, and in addition to its rural beauty, affords all the conveniences and comforts of larger communities. Banks of solidity, good modernly conducted stores, electric power for all purposes, a pure water system, churches, advanced educational institutions, an excellent public school system, and an efficient borough government—all combine to render it a favorite residential community. Communication with New York and Newark is constant, and there is no hour of day or night that either train or trolley car is not at the service of travelers.

Churches—The earliest church organization was a body separated from the Whippany Presbyterian Church, that after agitating the matter for a year, withdrew and in 1747 organized as the Presbyterian Church of South Hanover. In 1817 this church changed its name to the First Presbyterian Church of the Township of Chatham, and in 1846 to its present title, the Presbyterian Church of Madison. For nearly two years the little congregation worshipped in private houses, barns, and in the open air, beginning a church edifice in 1749, that they were financially unable to finish. Later, inspired by Luke Carter, a rally was made, the building rudely seated, and for fifteen years was used in an uncompleted state. In 1765 better seating accommodations were furnished, and the old building continued the religious center of the town until 1825, when a new building was dedicated.

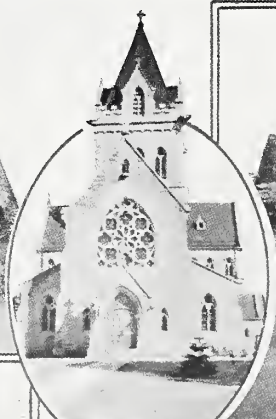
For several years the society had no settled minister, the first regular preacher, Rev. Nathaniel Greenman, a young licentiate, not being in-



THE OLD MADISON HOUSE STILL STANDING,
WHERE WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE STOPPED.



Grace
Episcopal



St. Vincent's Roman Catholic



Webb Memorial Chapel



Christ Methodist

CHURCHES
IN
MADISON



First
Presbyterian

stalled. The first regularly ordained and installed minister, Rev. Azariah Horton, began his pastorate in 1751, and served the church until 1776. He was a man of influence and power, who in the early years of his ministry labored as a missionary among the Indians of Long Island, his birthplace. He was one of the organizers of the Synod of New York, and a strong friend of the newly organized College of New Jersey. He was an earnest patriot, and a friend of "the fighting parson," Caldwell, who often preached from under the old sounding board in the old church. That old meeting house and its pioneer minister did not a little to prepare those who dwelt here, for the honors as well as the trials Divine Providence had in store for them. Rev. Horton's good wife helped her husband in his pastoral work, kept a store, and purchased a farm. One of their sons was killed in the Revolutionary army. This honored couple are buried in the old cemetery that enclosed the church, the brown slab that covers their grave bearing this inscription: "In memory of Rev. Azariah Horton, for twenty-five years pastor of this church. Died March 27, 1777, aged 62 years. Also Eunice, his wife, who died August 14, 1778, aged 56 years." This monument stands on the crown of the hill, just at the rear of the old foundation walls, and but a few feet from where stood the pulpit from which the old pastor preached.

All records of the church were lost or destroyed in 1795, a loss that will ever be regretted, as with them perished not only the history of the church for nearly half a century, but family history and affairs in general with which the church records teemed in the early days, were lost forever.

Rev. Asa Hillyer served as pastor in 1789, continuing for twelve years, the Tuesday evening prayer meeting being established during his pastorate, about the year 1790. Rev. Matthew La Rue Perrine next occupied the pulpit for ten years, Rev. John G. Bergen then serving for sixteen years. In 1817 the first Sunday school was established, Elder William Thompson being the first superintendent, the first teachers all being women—Amelia Bruen, Lucinda Bruen, Lilly S. Cook, Priscilla Sayre and Nancy Cook. After nearly seventy years of patient discomfort, and after "a formal and well considered vote of the parish, the first stove was introduced into the sanctuary." This was in 1819, and four discreet men were appointed a committee to attend to its installation. The old church saw many deep manifestations of religious awakening, the revival of 1822 giving the impulse to the movement that resulted in a new church, Dr. Bergen then being pastor. The cornerstone was laid May 18, 1824, and the completed building was dedicated May 18, 1825.

Rev. Clifford S. Arms became pastor in 1832, closing his fruitful ministry in 1851. Rev. Samuel L. Tuttle succeeded him in 1854, and to him is due the credit of preserving so much of the history of Chatham township. He was deeply interested in the general welfare of the village, and at his suggestion some of the most important improvements of that day were made. Extensive alterations were made in the church and in the old cemetery during his pastorate, while his purchase of property on the hill and the erection of a cottage, led to great changes and improvements in that portion of the town. He resigned in 1862 to become assistant secretary of the American Bible Society, and died April 16, 1866. He is buried in the old cemetery, with Rev. Azariah Horton and Rev. Clifford S. Arms, in the midst of the graves of the generations with whom they labored.

He was succeeded by Rev. Albert Mandell, October 1, 1862; he by Rev. Robert Aikman, who was installed June 2, 1869, and under whose ministry

the church reached a membership of 300. The church has since pursued a most successful career, prospering both spiritually and materially. The present church and chapel are valued at \$45,000, the manse at \$5,000. The present pastor is Rev. Edwin A. McAlpin, Jr. The old manse of the parish dates from 1763, when the congregation in its poverty voted to purchase "a piece of parsonage land for the use of the minister of the parish." The land was purchased with a dwelling of some kind upon it, which "was put into a state of repair for the minister." It must be remembered that in 1804 Madison, still called Bottle Hill, consisted of not more than twenty houses. Rev. Mr. Horton and his successors resided in the old house until 1810, when the pastor, Rev. Matthew L. Perrine, built a house for himself, the old manse was sold, and the parish was without a parsonage of its own for the next forty-four years.

The most ancient feature of the Madison of to-day is the old burial ground on the hill, the property of the Presbyterian church. The old church stood on the crown of the hill, and soon the graves of the old parishioners began to appear, until it was surrounded by evidences that "Mortality's Bill" was being paid. There are many old stones in the yard, with the dates obliterated, but there are many older than 1777. This was the only burial place in the town for many years, and it became too thickly populated, so that in 1881 grounds adjacent were purchased and added to its area, during Dr. Tuttle's pastorate; and in 1861, a new fence was erected, a handsome iron gateway put up, a stone arch bridge over the brook substituted for the wooden one, and a stone wall built to protect the slope.

St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Church—This church, in point of age, is the second in Madison. The first mass said in the village was celebrated in 1810, in the old Duberceau house on the Convent road. The priest officiating was Father Viennet, then stationed at St. Peter's Church, on Barclay street, New York. Father Viennet remained several days in Madison, visiting Mr. Bamon, at that time the owner of the Duberceau house.

The present St. Vincent's Church was begun in 1838, and dedicated in 1839 by Bishop DuBois, of New York, under the invocation of St. Vincent, Martyr. The first pastor was Father Richard Newell, who remained until near the close of the year 1842. Rev. Dr. Monahan succeeded him early in 1842, remaining until about 1844. In August of the latter year, Rev. P. Kenny came to the church, but ill health drove him south the following year. Father Senez succeeded him, remaining until April, 1848, when Rev. B. J. McQuaid (later Bishop), then Father Senez's assistant, succeeded him as pastor. Father McQuaid was in charge of the parish until October, 1853, when he was succeeded by the good Father Madden, who was pastor for fifteen years, and was long remembered by all for his genial, kindly disposition. He died of apoplexy, May 17, 1868, and was succeeded by Rev. J. A. D'Arcy, who died April 24, 1869, and was succeeded by Rev. (later Bishop) W. M. Wigger, until May 29, 1873. Rev. P. E. Smith was in charge of the parish until January 10, 1876, when Father Wigger returned to the charge. In the same year an addition was built to the church, and in 1878 the old parochial house was sold and the present one erected. The land on which this old parochial house stood was bought from John Miller by a French gentleman, LaChapelle, of the then numerous French colony in Madison, and afterward sold by him to six persons who bought it as a residence for the priest and for a chapel. For some time the minister occupied the upper floor, the parlor and sitting room being used as the chapel. This antedated the building of St. Vincent's Church, and when the erection of a church was

decided upon, four of the original purchasers transferred their rights to Amedie Boisaubin and V. S. K. Beaupland, as trustees. These two gentlemen agreed each with the other to build the church, sharing equally in the expense beyond such amounts as were collected from others.

A parochial school was established in the basement of St. Vincent's Church in 1846, under the direction of Father Senez. In 1866 a tract was purchased on the Convent road, and a handsome brick school house erected. The present rector is Rev. John E. Lambert.

The early support given the Catholic church in Madison was mainly from the French colony that began coming to that village in 1793. The first comer was Vincent Boisaubin, who had been an officer in the bodyguard of Louis XVI. Political changes caused him to go to the Isle of Guadalupe, where he married, and came to the United States. He was a man of cultivated tastes, courteous and benevolent, and was long remembered for his many kindnesses. He was the head of a family of nine sons and daughters, descendants yet living in the town. He died in 1834, and is buried with his wife in the old Presbyterian burial ground. Other French families came—Duberceau, Thebaud, Blanchet, Paubel, Leclerc, Dupuy, Roche, Cipriault, and others, most of them returning at different times to France, Martinique or Guadalupe. They were a welcome and important addition to the social life of the village, and according to Rev. Mr. Tuttle, owned seats and worshipped in the Presbyterian church previous to the erection of the Catholic church.

Methodist Episcopal Church—The first Methodist church in Madison was built in 1845. The first regular service, however, was held in a long two-story house on the corner of Railroad avenue and Prospect street, then used by Henry Keep as a straw hat and umbrella factory. Mr. Keep was an Englishman, and an influential member of the Presbyterian church, but freely opened the large room for the Methodist service, cleaning it out every Saturday evening and putting it in order. Many of the itinerant ministers preached in this room, including Rev. John Hancock, whose influence was very great in the early Methodist church of the township.

The first Methodist church building, 36 by 50 feet, was built on the northeast side of Depot Square, (or Waverly Place), and dedicated February 20, 1845. There services were held for twenty-six years, the property then being sold for \$7,600. Among the ministers who were stationed there during this period was Rev. Charles Stewart Downs, who died in 1870, husband of Sarah J. C. Downs ("Mother Downs"), so well known as president of the New Jersey Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the ten years preceding her death in 1891. His eldest son, Samuel Simpson Downs, was born during his pastorate at Madison. In 1870 a lot adjacent to Drew Theological Seminary was given to the church by Daniel Drew, upon which was erected, as a cost of \$25,000, the present Methodist church, which was dedicated May 20, 1871. The parsonage built in 1853 was enlarged in 1879, and has been preserved in keeping with the handsome church, being valued at \$6,000. The present membership of the church is 310; the Sunday school numbers 178 scholars, 23 teachers and officers. The present pastor, Rev. Addison W. Hayes, was assigned to the charge in 1913.

Grace Church (Episcopal)—The parish of Grace Church was organized in September, 1854, in conformity with the usages of the Protestant Episcopal church. Rev. John A. Jerome accepted a call to the parish for one year commencing in October, 1854. The first service was held in Odd Fellows'

Hall, on October 8, but measures were at once taken to erect a church edifice. Through the liberality of several members of the parish, this was accomplished, and the building dedicated April 13, 1856. Rev. Samuel Randall accepted a call to the rectorship on the third Sunday after Easter; December 13, 1855, was installed, and served until his death, April 20, 1862. Many rectors have since served the parish faithfully and well, the congregation constantly increasing in numbers. A rectory was added to the church property in 1874, a chapel in 1879. The present value of church, chapel and rectory is placed by the assessors at \$25,000. The present rector is Rev. Victor More.

Other Churches—The Colored Methodists have an organization and own a church edifice valued at \$2,500; Rev. Edwin E. Tyler is pastor. The Colored Baptist congregation owns a church building valued at \$1,500; Rev. J. P. E. Love, pastor.

Drew Theological Seminary—This institution had its inception in the great centenary celebration of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1866, and is one of the greatest educational results of that year of jubilee. Daniel Drew, who had long been considering a gift to his church, announced in that year his intention of having this gift take the form of a theological school. He donated a large sum, one-half to be expended upon buildings and grounds; the remainder to be an endowment fund. The property purchased was "The Forest," an estate on the Morristown road, founded in 1833 by William Gibbons, a man of wealth from Elizabeth, New Jersey, who there erected a spacious and imposing mansion which he occupied as a home from 1836 until his death in 1852. He left the property to his son, William, who in 1867 sold it to Daniel Drew. The mansion, as Mead Hall, became the chapel, library, reading room, offices and lecture room of the seminary. Mr. Drew did not furnish the endowment fund, business reverses making it impossible for him to comply with his promises. The seminary, however, was formally opened in November, 1867, with eighteen students, Rev. J. McClintock, D.D., being president and professor of practical theology. The endowment fund was raised in other ways, and the institution has become one of the leading theological seminaries of the Methodist Episcopal church. Eminent theologians have graced the chairs, including Dr. D. P. Kidder, Dr. J. F. Hurst (later Bishop), Dr. John Miley, Dr. R. S. Foster, Dr. James Strong, Dr. H. A. Buttz (also president of the seminary), Dr. D. H. Nadal, and many others. The first catalogue contained the names of 18 students, but in the years following, over 2,400 men who have entered the ministry of the church, have had their training here. Tuition and the use of rooms and library are free to all students intending to embrace the ministry as a profession, and pecuniary assistance to a stated amount is provided.

In more recent years there have been munificent gifts made to the seminary by John B. Cornell, William Hoyt, Samuel W. Bowne (now deceased), and others. In accordance with the provisions of its charter, Drew Theological Seminary has sought from the beginning to prepare young men to be efficient members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and to fit them by scholarly attainments for any service that the church may require at their hands. Graduates have entered all conferences of the church, and are found in all foreign mission fields of the church. The location of the seminary is ideal, on the slope of a spur of the hills, pure air and pure water rendering the locality exceptionally healthy. A campus of ninety-five acres surrounds the buildings, ornamented with walks and drives, trees and shrub-

bery, and a large area of woodland. The buildings are: Mead Hall, Asbury Hall, Embury Hall, J. B. Cornell Library Building, Hoyt-Bowne Administration Building and Chapel, Bowne Gymnasium, and Samuel W. Bowne Hall—the latter the latest addition to the group, formally opened in October, 1913. It is a granite building of great beauty, a close copy of the famous hall of Christ Church College, of Oxford University. The seminary is under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and while it is intended to prepare young men for the ministry of that church, those are admitted who are preparing for the ministry of other evangelical denominations, or for other forms of Christian service. The courses of study are designed for men who have graduated from colleges of recognized standing, and only those who have had such training are prepared to carry the full course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. The seminary confers the degree named, and in 1913-14 for the first time conferred that of Doctor of Theology (Th. D.). The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church constitute a board of supervision. The officary is as follows:

Drew Theological Seminary Board of Trustees—Bishop Luther B. Wilson, D.D., president; George J. Ferry, vice-president; Walter R. Comfort, treasurer; Eugene A. Noble, D.D., secretary.

Faculty—Ezra Squier Tipple, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., President and Professor of Practical Theology; Henry Anson Buttz, M.A., D.D., LL.D., President Emeritus and Professor of New Testament Exegesis; Robert William Rogers, M.A., Ph.D. (Leipzig), D.D., Litt.D., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis; Charles Fremont Sitterly, M.A., B.D., Ph.D., S.T.D., Professor of Biblical Literature and Exegesis of the English Bible and Secretary of the Faculty; Olin Alfred Curtis, M.A., B.D., S.T.D., Professor of Systematic Theology; John Alfred Faulkner, M.A., B.D., D.D., Professor of Historical Theology; Edwin Lee Earp, M.A., B.D., Ph.D. (Leipzig), Professor of Christian Sociology; William Joseph Thompson, M.A., B.D., Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Religious Psychology and Pedagogy; Wallace MacMullen, S.T.D., Professor of Homiletics; Frederick Watson Hannan, A.B., B.D., D.D., Associate Professor of Pastoral Theology and Lecturer in Biblical Theology; Wallace B. Fleming, M.A., B.D., D.D., Adjunct Professor in Hebrew and Greek, and Registrar; James Monroe Buckley, D.D., LL.D., Lecturer in Ecclesiastical Law; Leonard B. McWhood, A.B., Instructor in Music and Hymnology; Robert E. Harned, A.B., B.D., Librarian; Byron G. Sherman, Instructor in Physical Training and Hygiene; A. A. Austin, Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings.

Young Men's Christian Association—This association was formed in 1873, by members of the several churches of Madison, and has been sustained with vigor during the years that have since elapsed. Rooms large and commodious were rented for public meetings, prayer meetings and for reading room and library, these quarters serving the association until 1877, when removal was made to the Brittin building, which was occupied until the present modern Association Building was completed in 1907. The building is located on the main street, is four stories in height, and contains, besides class and study rooms, a well equipped gymnasium, swimming pool, four bowling alleys, reading room, and amusement room, the Association also owning an athletic field. The assistant to the secretary, and caretaker of the building, Frederick B. Stevens, has been actively connected with the Association for twenty-five years, making that his sole work. The present membership is 400, and every branch of the work is in a flourishing condition. There is also a Ladies' Auxiliary numbering 200 members, which has

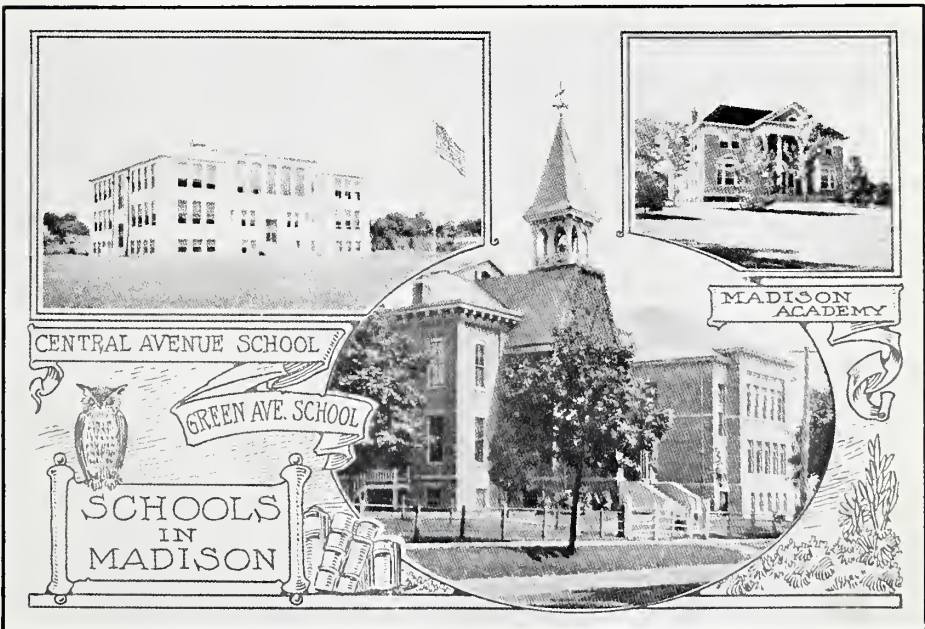
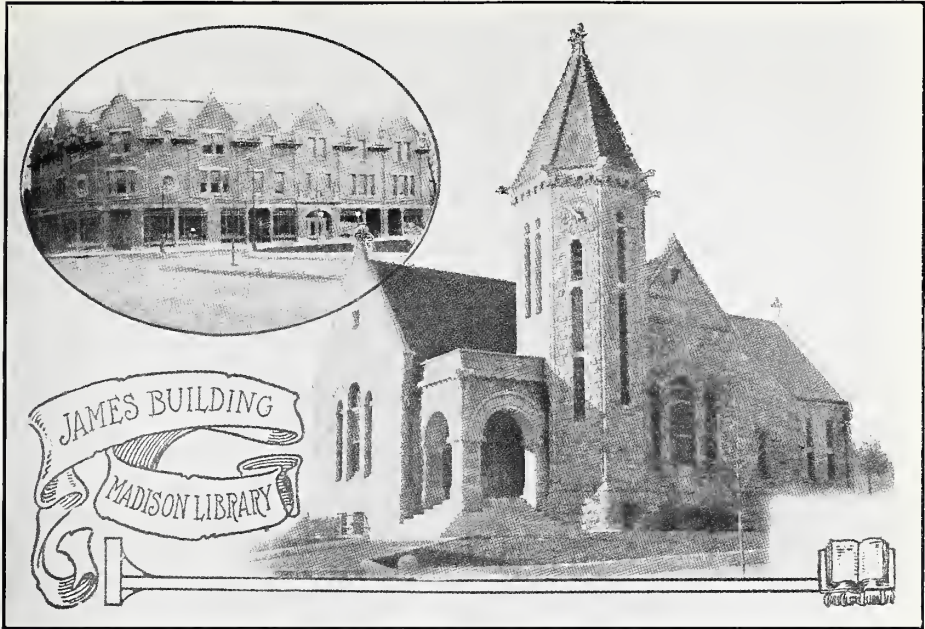
contributed greatly to the success of the Association. The property owned by the Association is valued at \$75,000. The officers and directors are as follows: Edward D. Conklin, president; Charles F. Sitterly, Ph.D., vice-president; Charles G. Davis, recording secretary; Eli G. Partridge, treasurer; James H. Baker, W. Reginald Baker, Harold S. Buttenheim, Stark B. Ferriss, Arthur Herrington, Edward P. Holden, Fred A. Miller, James H. McGraw, F. Irving Morrow, J. A. Smith, William P. Tuttle; Will J. Appel, general secretary; Willis B. Day, physical director.

Public Schools—The first public school house in the township of Chatham was in the village of Madison, and one of the early school teachers was Dr. Ashbel Green. This was known as the Bottle Hill school house, and stood until a new one was erected on a lot nearly opposite the Catholic church. In 1809 the school was moved to the Academy building. The present public school system of the borough comprises a high school with six teachers; grammar school, eight teachers; primary school, nine teachers; an ungraded school, one teacher; and special teachers in manual training, domestic science, and music, all under control of a Board of Education: Eli G. Partridge, president; Huldah I. MacDougall, district clerk; F. Irving Morrow, custodian; Dr. A. B. Coultas, medical inspector; Mrs. Kate Robinson, attendance officer. The teachers are: Supervising Principal, J. T. Godfrey; Manual Training, Alice C. Roberts; Domestic Science, Margaret J. Cowan; Music, Edward J. Young; High School—E. M. Sanford, Edina M. Johnson, Grace L. Faulks, Anna M. Kerner, Martha B. Hopkins, Henry Logan; Grammar—Alice M. Humphrey, Carrie M. Dunaway, Jessie B. Couch, Florence I. Ayers, Olive A. Briggs, Madeline Hendersh, Louise B. Hopping, C. Olive Tuthill; Primary—Natalie Beebe, Laura E. DePuy, Ella E. Jackson, Helen B. Price, Nellie S. Hawks, Lucy D. Anthony, Jane A. Young, Evelyn Moodey, Gaynell I. Combs; Ungraded—Marie I. Crowley.

For the school year ending June, 1913, 741 pupils were enrolled in all departments, the average daily attendance being 539. For the same period the borough expended \$27,103.07 in operating expenses. The school property is valued at \$100,000.

Borough Government—Madison was incorporated as a borough December 24, 1880. The present officials are as follows: Benew D. Philhower, mayor; Albion L. Page, Dr. Clarence Van DeWater, Joseph E. Pierson, Frank McEwan (president), Robert B. Holmes, Harvey E. DeHart, councilmen; Samuel G. Willits, clerk; Samuel Brant, assessor; F. Irving Morrow, collector and treasurer; Charles A. Rathbun, counsel; William Tvacke, Jr., recorder; Fred R. Johnson, S. Fred Bennett, William J. Ryan, William Tull, John Walsh, police; Edward F. Frenz, street commissioner; A. J. Jones, engineer; S. F. Burnet, overseer of the poor; Arthur Freckman, pound-master; Daniel Forte, road cleaner; Henry Hentz, Jr., forester; Joseph F. Bertrand, lineman; John F. Cavanaugh, constable; J. J. C. Humbert, W. F. Redmond, Edward Miller, commissioners of sinking fund; A. L. Reynolds, W. H. Larison, Eugene W. Cook, commissioners of assessments; fire department—Samuel A. Gruver, chief engineer; James Cavanagh, Joseph F. Bertrand, assistants; S. H. Torrey, chief engineer, water and light; board of health—W. H. Barton, president; Edward P. Holden, secretary; J. J. C. Humbert, treasurer; S. Fred Burnet, inspector; A. C. Puddington, Dr. F. H. Seward.

The borough owns its own waterworks, the supply being taken from artesian wells and pumped to a standpipe and supplied through twenty-



four miles of mains to every part of the borough. The water is of purest quality, and ample in quantity, nine artesian wells, ranging in depth from 86 to 160 feet, six inches in diameter, furnishing 1,000,000 gallons daily. The cost of the entire system, works and mains, was \$300,000. The borough also owns its own electric plant furnishing light and power. A sewage disposal plant is owned and operated jointly with the borough of Chatham.

The Fire Department is composed of two companies of forty men each—engine, and hook and ladder. The apparatus comprises an automobile fire engine, and a hook and ladder truck, fully equipped. The department is an efficient one, as the recent fire on Waverly Place demonstrated, that fire being fought for six hours and confined to a small area.

The Mercantile Building, in which the borough business is transacted, is a gift to the borough from the late D. Willis James. It is a three-story modern edifice of brick, containing stores, offices, and a public assembly room known as James Hall. The revenue derived from the building is applied to the support of the Free Library, also donated by Mr. James, who in addition donated to the borough the James Park. The building was erected at a cost of \$40,000.

The Free Public Library is housed in a beautiful stone building with handsomely decorated interior, Mr. James sparing no expense in its erection and furnishing. The total number of books in the library January 1, 1914, was 10,445. As stated, the endowment fund of the library, provided by Mr. James, is the revenue derived from the Mercantile Building. The trustees are (1914): Edward P. Holden, president; Henry A. Buttz, D.D., vice-president; Mrs. James A. Webb, secretary *pro tem.*; Warren H. Barton, treasurer; Mrs. William O. Rogers, Jr. The officers are: Norma B. Bennett, librarian; Jessie C. MacCurdy, Edna Phillips, assistants.

Madison is a postoffice of the second class, and since 1899 has been a free delivery office. The latter service was established with three carriers and one substitute, the present force numbering five carriers and two substitutes. The postal savings bank feature was established July 22, 1911. The present postmaster, Lewis A. Waters, was appointed December 1, 1903, and is now serving his third term. Theodore E. Garrison, assistant postmaster; Miss S. E. Kellenring, chief clerk; and three other clerks, complete the office force.

The trains of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad furnish frequent service to all points east and west, the cars of the Morris County Traction Company also passing through the borough, connecting for Newark and Lake Hopatcong.

Banks—The First National Bank was established in 1881, but in 1912 passed into the control of the Madison Trust Company. The bank is prosperous, having deposits of \$500,000. The officers are: Alfred G. Evans, president; Edward Miller, vice-president; F. Irving Morrow, cashier.

The Madison Trust Company was established and began business January 3, 1911. The last report of the company showed total resources of \$977,035, with capital stock \$100,000; surplus and profits, \$116,212; deposits, \$700,425. The officers are: Alfred G. Evans, president; John J. C. Humbert, vice-president; Theodore B. Morris, secretary-treasurer.

Societies—Madison Lodge, No. 93, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered February 4, 1869, after having worked under dispensation from July 9, 1868. There are also lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Patriotic

Order Sons of America, Independent Order of Foresters, Royal Arcanum, Daughters of Liberty, Daughters of Pocahontas, Improved Order of Red Men, St. Patrick's Alliance, and others.

The Thursday Morning Club is one of the great forces that have consistently contributed to Madison's betterment. It is composed entirely of women, its membership numbering 165, and has been a vital force in town uplift for eighteen years. Among the results of its work is the Settlement House, its work among those of foreign birth and the opening of the doors of the public schools to the young for social purposes. The able president of the club is Mrs. Winifred L. Betzler.

Hotels—From the "Sign of the Bottle," on Academy Hill, to the present well kept hotel of to-day is a far cry and in the interim many licensed houses have flourished and passed away. The present hotels are the Madison House, John B. McGrath, proprietor, and the American House, James C. Bellingham, proprietor. The Mansion House has been a hotel for many years, the quaint old building standing practically unchanged.

The only newspaper in the borough is *The Madison Eagle*, established in 1880, now published every Friday by J. E. Clearey, editor and publisher.

Madison at one time was the center of a large flower growing industry. The production was large, and the amount of capital invested was considerable. The business now is confined to the larger growers, combination among the New York commission men driving the smaller producers out of business. The stores of the borough are of high class, and the buildings occupied are modern and creditable. The merchants are progressive and stable, their efforts to maintain a high commercial standard vying with the other departments of borough activity in making Madison a community of the highest class, justifying the newly created title "likeable and liveable."

CHATHAM BOROUGH

This borough will be found in connection with Chatham Township—a special contribution by Mr. Charles A. Philhower.

BOROUGH OF BUTLER

The village of Bloomingdale, on the Pequannock river, in Passaic county, overflowed across the stream, that part of the village being first known as West Bloomingdale. Later, a postoffice was established, known as Butler. Industries started here that attracted workers, the gain in population being such that on March 13, 1901, the borough of Butler was incorporated. The location is in the semi-mountainous region along the Pequannock, thirty-eight miles from New York, by the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad, but twenty-seven miles as the crow flies. The healthful conditions that there prevail have attracted many summer residents and a permanent population of 2,265, according to the thirteenth federal census.

The fine roads traversing the section have placed Butler on the automobile map, and during the season many tourists visit the borough.

The principal industries are those connected with manufacturing, the leading plant being that of the American Hard Rubber Company, which employs when in full operation, 800 hands. This large plant manufactures hard rubber goods in endless variety and is a well managed modern plant. The company that first erected the plant and began operations in 1876 was known as the Rubber Comb and Jewelry Company, and it was operated by that com-

pany until 1882, when they were absorbed by the Butler Hard Rubber Company. That company continued in successful operation until 1898, when the plant and business passed to the American Hard Rubber Company, Fritz Achelis, president. The plant has been enlarged at various times until it is one of the largest hard rubber manufacturing plants in the country. The company's main offices are in New York, the Butler factory being under the efficient management of Paul Witteck, superintendent, who is also mayor of the borough, and one of its leading citizens.

Other plants in successful operation in the borough and contributing to its prosperity are The Pequannock Rubber Company, Joseph F. McLean, president, a reclaiming works employing 100 men hands; The Pequannock Valley Paper Company, White Brothers, proprietors, manufacturing medicated paper, and employing fifty hands; The Bloomingdale Rubber Company, also a reclaiming company, employing fifty hands; J. A. Farrell, paper box manufacturer, employing fifty hands, and the North Jersey Excelsior Company, working fifteen hands.

The borough is well supplied with stores of all kinds, Cleary Brothers, the leading merchants, doing a very large business. The *Butler Argus*, a weekly newspaper, is published every Friday by James White, editor and publisher. The *Argus* is one of the useful forces of borough life and a factor in its progress.

Churches—Four churches have been erected in the borough, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Baptist and Protestant Episcopal. The Methodist Episcopal church has a membership of 455, with a Sunday school of 236 scholars, and 26 officers and teachers. The church is a well constructed appropriate edifice, valued at \$6,000. The pastor, Rev. Wesley Martin, is now serving his fourth year with this congregation.

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church is presided over by Rev. Henry A. Post.

St. Anthony's Church (Roman Catholic) is under the care of the monastery of Franciscan Fathers O.F.M., a parochial school also being maintained, where students are fitted for college. The monastery buildings are valued at \$65,000, the school at \$38,000.

The Baptist church is at present without a pastor. These churches are well supported and carry on an aggressive work through the pulpit and the various societies connected therewith.

There is also a Young Men's Christian Association that has rented rooms in one of the large buildings, where meetings are held and the various forms of association work conducted.

The social and fraternal organizations are the Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Improved Order of Red Men, Catholic Benevolent League, Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order United Workmen, and Patriotic Order Sons of America..

Twelve years ago, on May 17, 1902, papers were signed by which the borough secured the attractive park which now beautifies the town. The land, then a swamp, was secured from the East Jersey Water Company, by William Kiel, the then mayor, Mr. Kiel, loaning the money for filling in the swamp, straightening the brook and making the park attractive.

The First National Bank of Butler is an institution with a proud record. Established in November, 1903, with a capital of \$50,000, the bank on March 4, 1914, reported total resources amounting to \$909,602, with a surplus fund of \$60,000; undivided profits, \$31,381; deposits, \$708,453. The bank building is a tasteful two-story structure of brick, valued at \$8,000. The officers

are: Charles G. Wilson, president; W. L. McCue, vice-president; M. H. Glann, cashier; C. H. Ferguson, assistant cashier; directors—John B. Burlison, Fred R. Casterlin, Isaac Q. Gurne, William Mullen, William L. McCue, Charles G. Wilson, Paul Witteck, John A. Farrell, Milton H. Glann.

The Butler postoffice was established in 1881 and is an office of the third class, with a postal savings bank and parcel post features. R. Frank Tree-weeke served first in 1892, was out of office during Cleveland's administration, was again appointed in 1897, and is still the efficient capable postmaster.

Hotels—There are five hotels in the borough that cater to the traveling public: The Park, Fred Casterlin, proprietor; The Butler, Frank Barnes, proprietor; The Park View, Arthur Westervelt, proprietor; The Riverside, Martin Cook, proprietor; The Germania, John Weckbach, proprietor.

Schools—The public schools of Butler are of the best class and afford opportunity for every child in the borough to acquire a good education. The course of study embraces all branches, from kindergarten to High School graduation, with special teachers in drawing and manual training. During the school year 1912-13, 412 scholars were enrolled in all grades, the average daily attendance being 300. During the same period the operating expenses of the schools were \$16,529.38. The school building is ample in size, well equipped; its valuation is \$70,000. The teachers are: Principal, Warren Marts; drawing and manual training, Beatrice Treadway; high school, Mary E. Long, Evelyn H. McCaskie, Violetta Wolfe, Maude B. Daverin, Isabel C. Perkins, Louise MacMullen; grammar, Lila A. Beach, Emma C. Cheeseman, Hazel R. Smith, Mabel T. Daglian; primary, Julia Williams, Lillian P. Bacon, Hattie L. Maryott, Margaret Hopler; kindergarten, Ethel L. Stamets.

The Water System—Butler's water supply is furnished by a private company and is brought from the reservoir one and a half miles distant and distributed through all parts of the borough by gravity. Sixty hydrants are supplied at different parts of the borough, the pressure for fire purposes ranging according to elevation, from 80 to 140 pounds. The supply is ample and the quality of the best.

The fire department consists of five volunteer companies, aggregating 150 men—Kinney Hose, Kiel Hook and Ladder Co., Pequannock Hose, Bartholdi Hose and Decker Hose. The apparatus consists of an automobile truck, hook and ladder with all accessories and an ample quantity of hose. Three of the companies are located in Borough Hall, two on the hill.

The borough officials are: Mayor, Paul Witteck; councilmen—Edward K. Roberts, president, Joseph F. McLean, Howard Tintle, George Laurence, E. K. Roberts, John Weckbach; clerk, George J. Fritz; assessor, Charles A. Decker; collector and treasurer, Jesse Ward; counsel, Edmund Stetler; recorder, Allen Looker; constable, Francis E. Cook; overseer of the poor, James Gormley; police marshal, Martin McKeon; the officers of the fire department are—Chief, S. K. Owen; assistant chiefs, Allen Looker, Joseph Gormley; deputy chiefs, S. E. Estler, John Weckbach; board of health, Dr. W. P. Thorne, Dr. S. K. Owen, Rudolph Guenter, Edward Smithyman, Allen Looker; president of the board of education, E. P. Smithyman; district clerk, Emory W. Myers; custodian, Samuel G. Harris; medical inspector, Dr. E. N. Peck; attendance officer, Jacob L. Hutt.

BOROUGH OF ROCKAWAY

Great as was the stimulus of the building of the Morris Canal to various Morris county settlements, to no village was its coming so important as to Rockaway village and township. Passing from Powerville on the east, through the entire width of the township, it was the salvation of Rockaway, then the headquarters of the iron industry of the county. The means of transporting its rich ores and manufactured iron was slow and expensive and for this reason the iron industry was in danger of abandonment. But when in 1830 the canal came and became the medium of transportation, Rockaway was one of the places most benefitted. In 1848 the building of the Morris and Essex railroad furnished rail communication with the seaboard and from that time transportation was no longer a problem.

The first business enterprise in Rockaway village was the Rockaway Manufacturing Company, incorporated February 15, 1837, for the purpose of manufacturing iron, cotton and wool in all their branches, with authority to negotiate with the Morris canal for water to run their mills. The incorporators were: Joseph Jackson, Stephen J. Jackson and Samuel B. Halsey. Nothing was done under this charter but later the same parties with one or two others procured a second charter, authorizing the manufacture of iron only, this charter bearing date February 14, 1843. This was also allowed to go by default. On February 12, 1855, a third company was incorporated under the same name for the purpose of making iron and steel at Rockaway. Freeman Wood, George Hand Smith, Lyman A. Chandler, Theodore T. Wood and Nathaniel Mott were the incorporators; the life of the company to be thirty years. This company expended a large amount of capital and operated several years but were not successful and finally surrendered to creditors.

The American Swedes Iron Company, operating the Judson Steel and Iron Works, was incorporated February 26, 1868, by Adrian B. Judson, James L. Baldwin and George Neemus. This company leased the rolling mill and operated for some time with varying success in producing iron and steel, but soon retired from the field. The works were, however, operated by different parties until about 1879, when they came under the management of Joel Wilson, of Dover, the inventor of the "Wilson direct process," by which a superior quality of iron was to be made direct from the ore, without first being made into "pigs." He interested New York capital and operated as "The American Swedes Iron Co." The four Catalan forges were employed in making iron from the black sand obtained from Block Island and Long Island ore beds, that was sold to the makers of crucible steel. This sand ore was separated from impurities by a magnetic machine invented by C. G. Buchanan, of Rockaway, the heavy rolls used being manufactured in Rockaway by Mahlon Hoagland, owner of the Union Foundry, noted in the township history.

The Iron Bank of Rockaway was incorporated August 20, 1855, as a state bank with a capital of 3,000 shares, par value \$50. George P. Williams, of Hoboken, New Jersey, was the owner of 2,000 shares; Freeman Wood, of Rockaway, of 300 shares; Charles Sanford, of New York, of 596 shares; Nathaniel Mott, of Rockaway, of 100 shares; Elisha Mott, S. S. Beach, Jr., John Mott and Stephen Estile, all of Rockaway, each owning one share. Freeman Wood was elected first president of the bank, and for three of four years Rockaway was the bank's location. After the passage of an act by the legislature in 1858, authorizing the removal, the bank

was removed to Morristown, later becoming the National Iron Bank of that town.

In May, 1858, the Rockaway Bank was incorporated to take the place of the Iron Bank, but although its 1,000 shares of stock were subscribed for, no further business was ever transacted.

Colonel Joseph Jackson, who is regarded as the founder of Rockaway village, was born in a log house on the north bank of the river about a mile above the village, March, 8, 1774, son of Stephen and grandson of Joseph Jackson. He was a man of education, a practical surveyor, and in April, 1793, became his father's assistant. He was actively engaged in mining and manufacturing iron, owned mines, forges, mills and stores; was the first and only postmaster of Rockaway from November 29, 1796, until 1843, when removed by President Tyler; was major of the First Battalion, Third Regiment, Morris County Militia, in 1801; lieutenant colonel of the Third Regiment, 1804, serving as such until 1817; elected judge of the court of common pleas of Morris county, 1813, serving until 1832; elected as a "Jackson Democrat" to the New Jersey legislature in 1829, and re-elected; and was a ruling elder of the Rockaway Presbyterian Church, elected 1818. Colonel Jackson built the Rockaway Rolling Mills with his brother, William; became sole owner in 1834, and executed many profitable contracts with the United States government for iron. He died in 1855, aged eighty-five years.

Dr. John Darby Jackson, brother of Colonel Joseph Jackson, was born in Rockaway, graduated from a medical college in Philadelphia, in 1815, and was the only physician in Rockaway until his son, Dr. John W. Jackson, began practice. Dr. Jackson was a Democrat, a member of the state legislature in 1835, 1836, and 1855 and 1856; was one of the first freeholders of the township and held many town offices. He practiced in Rockaway all his life and there died November 17, 1859, aged sixty-five years.

Samuel B. Halsey, son of Dr. Abraham and Mary Beach Halsey, was born at Fishkill, New York, July 24, 1796. He graduated from Union College in 1815. He commenced the study of law with Hon. James Talmadge at Poughkeepsie, and in 1817 was appointed aide-de-camp by Governor Talmadge. He was licensed as an attorney by the supreme court of New York, October 30, 1818, and practiced until 1834, when he removed to Rockaway. He was elected to the legislature of New York from Dutchess county in 1826 and 1830. At one of these elections he was the only member of his party that was elected. On his removal to New Jersey he abandoned the active practice of the law, and engaged in mining and manufacturing iron, farming, etc., and in assisting his father-in-law, Colonel Joseph Jackson, in the management of his affairs. He was frequently engaged as master in chancery in the settlement of estates, and from 1846 to 1851 was one of the judges of Morris county. He was elected to the legislature of New Jersey in September, 1841, and in 1843. At the second election he was made speaker of the house. He died in Rockaway, September 15, 1871. His strict integrity and kindness of heart won the respect of all who knew him.

Another old-time Rockaway business man was Hubbard Stansbury Stickle, a descendant of Peter Stickle, who came from Germany in 1760. Hubbard S. Stickle was born in Rockaway village, September 4, 1783, the day following the acknowledgment of American independence, a fact that he often boasted of, saying he was the "first *free* man born in New Jersey." He enlisted in the War of 1812; was prominently connected with the business interests of Morris county, as head of the mercantile firm of Rockaway,

Stickle and Rutan; held many local offices; was a member of the Presbyterian church for more than seventy years; retained good health and memory and managed his business personally until his death, June 18, 1881, aged ninety-seven years, nine months, fourteen days.

Other men and enterprises of the early village days are mentioned in Rockaway and other township histories. The village flourished and was content with civic conditions until June 18, 1894, when its corporate existence as a borough began. At the first federal census taken after its incorporation (1900) Rockaway reported 1,483 inhabitants; in 1910 this number had increased to 1,902. The assessed valuation of real estate in the borough for the year 1912 was \$767,000; personal property, \$94,733. The present features of the borough, commercial, political, educational and religious, show a prosperous, orderly and moral community.

Schools—The excellent school system of the borough consists of kindergarten, primary, grammar and high schools. In them were enrolled during the school year ending June, 1913, 447 pupils, the average daily attendance during the same period being 329. For the support of her schools during that time the borough expended \$12,378.45. The teachers for the year 1913-14 were as follows: Principal, C. Herbert Walling; high school, Ethan J. Randall, Edith M. Jackson, Charlotte L. Clemens; grammar, Hilda L. Johnson, Mildred V. Gardner, Margaret Sherrick, Helen M. Printz, Muriel Benedict; primary, Blanche L. Gay, Thalia Dearborn, Muriel Seyboldt, Edith E. Meyers; kindergarten, Bertha M. Winterscheid. The officers of the board of education are: President, Samuel A. Crook; district clerk, Edwin J. Matthews; custodian, Daniel Brooks; medical inspector, Dr. George H. Foster; attendance officer, William Shepard.

The First National Bank—This institution although just past its seventh birthday has well proved its right to exist. Established March 4, 1907, a report made at the close of business just seven years later, showed total assets of \$392,161.58; deposits, \$328,246.35, and a surplus fund of \$5,000. The bank is capitalized at \$25,000, transacts its business in its own banking house valued at \$3,275, and is a government, state and municipal depository. The officers are: S. J. Loewenthal, president; William Gill, vice-president; E. H. Todd, vice-president; A. Y. Yetter, cashier.

Churches—The early history of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches of Rockaway is given at length in the township history. The Presbyterian church dates from 1758; the Methodist church in the borough from 1833, the oldest Methodist church congregation in the township (now the Denville church) dating from 1799. Both churches are in good repair, the Presbyterian, with the exception of a Sunday school wing added in 1880, being as it appeared when built in 1832. It is of brick and in its coat of white paint forms an impressive sight, flanked by its setting of green. While a pipe organ has been installed, the pulpit and altar modernized, stained glass windows and electric lights put in, the interior with galleries on both sides and rear presents the same appearance as when built. The present pastor is Rev. George S. Mott Doremus. The congregation numbers about 300.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Rockaway was incorporated April 20, 1833, David Stickle, James Eakley, David Cole, Abraham L. Clark and Joseph Casterline, trustees at that time. The first church building was erected in the fall of 1833, the location being also that of the present building, erected about 1871. The present membership is 206; Sunday school enrollment, 265;

value of church property, \$10,000; parsonage, \$2,750; pastor, Rev. Austin E. Armstrong.

The old cemetery surrounding the side and rear of the Presbyterian church is the Protestant burying ground for all denominations in the borough. It contains fifteen acres, is beautifully undulating and well shaded by grand old trees, and carefully kept. Here lie many of the pioneer fathers: Colonel Jackson; his brother, the old "Doctor," and his son, also Dr. Jackson; the Hinchmans, Tuttles, Estiles, Hills, Captain Job Allen, the Motts, General William Winds, the Beamans, and many, many others, the history of this sacred spot being contemporary with the history of the church to which it belongs. Here are the old, old stones of brown, the inscriptions entirely gone; the plain marble slabs of later days, and the stately granite monuments of the present time. Over all her children the old church stands a silent sentinel, and welcomes to her bosom each year both her own dead and those of other congregations. Here, too, as if an additional guard to warn all to preserve the sacredness of this consecrated ground, stands the stone soldier, armed, surmounting the monument erected by Rockaway township to the memory of her military sons. A figure long to be remembered is the old sexton, John G. Mott, who for thirty-nine years has been custodian of church and burial ground. He has performed his part at the burial of 2,127 persons in the old graveyard, during that time (the present date being May 15, 1914) and is still in charge, although age has laid upon him no gentle hand.

After Rev. Barnabas King had completed his fifty-five years as pastor of the First Church, he was succeeded by Rev. Samuel P. Halsey, who was followed in 1872 by Rev. O. H. Perry Deyo. Rev. David E. Platter succeeded him; Rev. James O. Averill becoming the next pastor in 1881. Rev. Charles Anderson was the next pastor, then came Rev. Thomas A. Reeves, who in 1893 was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. George S. Mott Doremus.

Another item concerning the old graveyard is the date of its oldest legible stone, April 8, 1762, "Mary, wife of David Estil," as near as the name can be made out. One of the captors of Major Andre is said to be buried in this graveyard, but the location of his grave, as well as that of many others, is unknown.

St. Cecelia's Roman Catholic Church, built in Rockaway in 1876, also has a burial ground on the road to Mount Hope, first opened at the time the church was erected. There are other old graveyards in Rockaway township, but none in the borough.

Societies—There are many societies connected with the churches of Rockaway, all well supported and useful. In the borough are lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Improved Order of Red Men, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Daughters of Liberty, Royal Arcanum and others. The oldest lodge in the borough is Rockaway Lodge, No. 68, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, organized July 22, 1852, and duly incorporated under the act of legislature providing for incorporating societies of benevolent and charitable intent. Freeman Wood was the first executive, Thomas M. Sturtevant, vice; Jacob Powers, secretary and treasurer.

The *Rockaway Record*, an independent weekly newspaper, is now completing its twenty-fifth year. The present editor and publisher, Sidney Collins, became editor about eleven years ago. The paper is of local interest, well edited and commands a generous support.

Postoffice—Through the efforts of Colonel Joseph Jackson, a postoffice was established in Rockaway village on November 29, 1796. Colonel Jack-

son was the first postmaster and held the office for nearly half a century, being removed by President Tyler in 1843. The office is one of the third class and presided over at present by Van Cleve F. Mott, who succeeded his father, Elias B. Mott, as postmaster.

The Rockaway Fire Department is a well organized and efficient body of volunteer firemen, led by David Hart, chief. The apparatus consists of an auto chemical engine and an auto hose cart, well supplied with hose and accessories.

Hotels—There are three licensed hotels in the borough, the old Rockaway House, Christopher Kelly, proprietor and owner; The Central House, Jacob Keller, proprietor and owner; Brooks Hotel, George Brooks, proprietor and owner.

Present Industries—On the site of the old rolling mill plant now stands the great plant of the Liondale Bleach, Dye and Print Works, erected in 1897. At the head of the corporation owning and operating the plant is Simon Loewenthal, president; Emil M. Loewenthal, vice-president and treasurer; Alfred S. Levi, secretary; Harry P. Watson, superintendent. These gentlemen also comprise the board of directors. The business of the company is bleaching, dyeing and printing cotton piece goods, their reputation being high in the textile market. From 300 to 350 operatives are employed.

The Rockaway Rolling Mills, further down the river, are owned and operated by Edward Ehlers. The Lincoln Iron Works by John Neilon.

Just below the dam at the Main street bridge stands the old mill that has served its purpose many years, now owned and operated by John H. Miller. Crossing the bridge, the old McKinnon Axe Factory attracts attention. This plant was established in 1845 by William McKinnon, who was succeeded by his son, who maintained the quality of the McKinnon axe until his death in 1907, the plant then passed to a corporation, The McKinnon Rockaway Axe Company, and the manufacture of axes continued.

In 1911 the municipality erected a handsome Borough Hall, on Main street, near the bridge, where the borough business is transacted and the fire apparatus stored. The officials for 1914 are: Mayor, Edward Ehlers; borough clerk, James B. May; councilmen—L. N. Hoffman (president), Clarence H. Beach, Edward T. Davey, Arthur Beardwood, George E. Crampton, Arthur J. Yetter.

BOROUGH OF WHARTON

This borough, originally the village of Port Oram, is located two miles west of Dover on the Morris canal and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, largely in Randolph, but partly in Rockaway township. Port Oram was selected as a location for a store, from the fact that it had been a central shipping point on the Morris canal, for the ore from the many mines of the district. In 1860 a storehouse was built, also a small freight depot of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, and called Port Oram after Robert P. Oram, who had been chiefly concerned in its selection. The store was opened under the firm name of John Hill & Co., but Mr. Hill retiring the next year the firm became Oram, Hance & Co. Up to 1864 only four buildings had been erected but the store did a large business with miners, farmers and others living away from the hamlet. From 1864 to 1868 over forty buildings were erected and the population increased from four to sixty-

four families, numbering nearly 400 persons. The increase continued until that paralyzing period for the iron business, 1872-1880. Business then revived and prosperity came to the village in leaps and bounds, the great iron works bringing so many that in 1910 the census showed a population of 2,983, with at least 1,000 foreigners not enumerated. The Boonton Iron Company operated important mines near by and their miners greatly increased the figures, nearly all of them being of English birth. The Mount Hope and Chester branches, and later the High Bridge branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, made Port Oram their terminal point, which with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Morris canal made the village the best manufacturing point in Morris county. The Port Oram Iron Company was incorporated March 31, 1868, by John C. Lord, Robert F. Oram, William G. Lathrop, C. D. Schubarth, James H. Neighbor, W. H. Talcott, J. Cowper Lord, Henry Day and Theodore F. Randolph, the possible capital being \$300,000. Nearly all of these gentlemen were interested with the owners of the Boonton Iron Company, who also owned the Mount Pleasant and other mines near by. The company originally issued \$150,000 in stock, which was all consumed in the erection of a blast furnace and works; \$100,000 additional was then raised on bonds of the company, the stockholders taking almost the entire amount. The furnace was much larger than either of the Boonton furnaces, its capacity being 150,000 tons yearly. The cost of furnace and land was \$200,000. It was blown in August 27, 1869, and operated by the owners until May 4, 1872, when Ario Pardee leased the plant for four years, conducting it very successfully. In January, 1877, the furnace was sold under foreclosure of the mortgage given to secure the bonds and was bought in for the bondholders who reorganized under the name of the Port Oram Furnace Company. After being operated for a time it was out of blast until the entire plant was purchased by the Wharton interests of Philadelphia, who operated the works on a large scale. The works were in blast until in February, 1911, when they were closed, throwing 400 men out of employment, although in rush seasons 600 had been employed. At the same time the Hurd mine, owned by the same company, closed down, 275 miners and helpers losing employment. There are few miners working in the section, except the 145 men employed at the Richards mine, owned by the Thomas Iron Company, the ore being shipped to the company's mills at Catasauqua, Pennsylvania.

John Hance and Robert F. Oram built a forge in 1877-78 and on August 5, 1878, began making pig iron by new methods and improved machinery. A company was later incorporated with \$50,000 to build and operate the forge, Robert F. Oram, president; John Hance, vice-president; William G. Lathrop, treasurer; Edward Hance, secretary. Other operations dealing with the iron business were started and attained considerable success, but all are now closed. Other industries, however, have been established from time to time and the borough, while regretting the hard fate that closed its principal industry, is still a prosperous one, every house being occupied and the population remaining at about the figure reported to the census of 1910—2,893.

The present active industries are the Wharton Textile Company, manufacturing hosiery and employing eighty-five hands; Lake & Langdon, silk goods, eighteen hands; Washington Forge Company, manufacturers of broad silks, 109 hands; Downs & Slater, foundrymen, ten hands; Eastern Slag Company, manufacturing slag into roofing and street compounds,

twenty-six men. The Richards mine, the stove works at Dover, and the government powder arsenal at Picatinny, also furnish employment for a great many Wharton men. At the arsenal about 200 men are employed in the manufacture of powder and fixed ammunition for the United States government, Colonel Odus C. Horney, of the regular army, being commandant. The Navy also has a department on the same grounds for the storage of ammunition, a detachment of twenty marines being there on duty, but entirely distinct from the Army department. The Hercules Powder Company, at Kenvil, also furnishes employment to many Wharton workmen.

The business houses of the borough are well kept and prosperous and include general, grocery, drug and clothing houses, with the small shops incident to every community. A free public library is maintained, a board of trade is in active operation and the fraternal orders are well represented. These include the Improved Order of Red Men, the Knights of Pythias, Pythian Sisters, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Knights of Columbus, Catholic Benevolent League, Holy Name Society, and St. Patrick's Alliance.

Four railroads enter the borough, thirty-four trains arriving and departing daily. These are the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western (main line), Central Railroad of New Jersey (High Bridge branch), the Mount Hope Mineral railroad and the Wharton and Northern.

Churches—The present churches of the borough are St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, 234 members, 485 enrolled in the Sunday school; Rev. William C. James, pastor. St. Mark's Roman Catholic Church, with a handsome stone church edifice and large brick parochial school buildings, about 1,000 communicants, Rev. Paul T. Carew, pastor; Rev. Edwin Lange, assistant pastor. The Hungarian Presbyterian Church, 125 members, and a suitable edifice, Rev. Charles Azure, pastor. The Presbyterian Church (English speaking) has thirty-five members and own their edifice, Rev. Theodore F. Chambers, pastor.

The postoffice is one of the third class, two rural free delivery routes departing therefrom. A postal savings bank is a department of the office, as is the parcels post, money order, and registry systems. Edward S. Hance, appointed April 28, 1898, served as postmaster until his death, March 1, 1914. Miss Allie Hance, his daughter, and assistant during the same period, is at present acting postmistress.

There are no banks in the borough, Dover, two miles away, being the nearest banking point. For savings accommodations, however, many depositors are using the Postal Savings Bank.

Telegraph, telephone and express service is excellent, the large companies being represented and are well patronized.

Schools—The first school house was built in Port Oram in 1867 and a school taught therein by Henry Allen, who was succeeded by Erastus E. Potter. The schools were under township control until 1895 when the village was incorporated a borough, since then their management being local. In 1902 the name of the borough was changed to Wharton by act of the legislature. The schools of the borough are a high school with two teachers, a grammar school with four teachers, and a primary school with five teachers, as follows: Principal, W. P. Curtis; high school, Elizabeth McNally, Gretchen H. Law; grammar, Addie M. Reilly, Mary L. Linabery, Mary M. Maloney, Helen J. Hicks; primary, Effie M. Bray, Marie V. Duffy, Effie Honeychurch, Lida K. Parks, Grace E. Beam. The total enrollment for the

school year ending June, 1913, was 425, the average daily attendance, 318; the cost of operation, \$10,765.96. The building, a handsome two-story brick, was erected in 1904 at a cost of \$26,000, on land valued at \$2,000. The school equipment is valued at \$4,000, making a total value of \$32,000. The total real estate valuation at the last assessment was \$571,200, personal property, \$384,309; railroad property, \$18,514.

Fire Department—Wharton has an efficient fire department of sixty-eight active volunteer members, forming three companies: Independent Hook and Ladder Company No. 1; Active Hose Company No. 1, and the Board of Fire Wardens. The apparatus consists of two horse-drawn chemical hook and ladder trucks, three hand-drawn hose carriages.

The borough has a partial water supply furnished by Robert F. Oram, as a private enterprise, nearly half of the borough being served.

The Morris County Traction Company furnishes street transportation, an hourly service being maintained with eastern points and Lake Hopatcong.

With the great increase in population Port Oram yearned for municipal distinction and on June 25, 1895, was incorporated a borough. As stated above, in 1902 the name was changed to Wharton in honor of the owners of the iron works which they had revived and started on a new era of prosperity. The borough officials for 1914 were: Mayor, Ulysses G. Davenport; councilmen—John R. Spargo, Jairus J. Langdon, William Hill, Elwood Wellington, Michael Kiernan and Alfred L. Mulligan; clerk, John Kernick; assessor, Charles H. Porter; collector, John Kernick; treasurer, John Kernick; recorder, Joseph R. Williams; chief of police, John McDonald; street commissioner, John McDonald; deputy policemen, Patrick Quinn and John Flynn; overseer of the poor, Patrick Casey; chief of the Fire Department, William P. Curtis; first assistant, Edgar D. Hopley; second assistant, Daniel J. Kettrick; board of health—Dr. H. W. Kice, Jairus J. Langdon, John H. Williams, John A. Birmingham, John McDonald; president of the board of education, James Walters; district clerk, J. H. Williams; custodian, John Kernick; medical inspector, Dr. Henry W. Kice; attendance officer, John McDonald.

When the new school was completed in 1904, the old building which was erected in 1882 was deeded to the borough, and has since been used as a borough hall. The building is a suitable one and besides its use as a borough hall has rooms fitted up for the comfort of the firemen.

BOROUGH OF NETCONG

The establishment of the Musconetcong Iron Works, at Stanhope in Sussex county, brought many new residents to that place. In time homes began to appear on the opposite side of the river in Morris county, the village of South Stanhope finally resulting. The settlement grew in importance and in 1889 deemed itself worthy of a postoffice separate from Stanhope. With the establishment of the postoffice came a new christening and as Netcong it began its separate career. Five years later Netcong was incorporated a borough and as such has become one of the prosperous municipalities of Morris county.

Netcong is the last station on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad in Morris county, and the point of junction of the Sussex railroad with the Lackawanna. Located near Lake Hopatcong and surrounded by picturesque scenery, its people, prosperous and progressive, have kept pace with modern ideas in municipal government and enjoy the comforts and

conveniences of much larger communities. Pure water is brought from Pigeon Hill, nearly a mile away; streets and homes are lighted with electricity; a bank flourishes as well as a newspaper, the public school is an honor to the borough, and an efficient volunteer fire department insures the safety of property. It is a beautiful, rural, residential town and departing trains on the Lackawanna bid Morris county farewell at its western border, after passing through a succession of beautiful sights from the moment of entering the county at Convent Station.

There is a silk mill located at Netcong and a part of the works of the Singer Manufacturing Company extends over the Musconetcong river into the borough, but otherwise there is no manufacturing. The Singer Company is the successor to the Musconetcong Iron Company, but the works are almost entirely in Sussex county. Port Morris, a mile to the eastward, is an important railroad point, the three communities, Netcong, Stanhope and Port Morris, forming a prosperous business section.

Abraham J. Drake was the first postmaster at Netcong, receiving the first sack of mail for the new office on the morning of November 19, 1889, and despatching the first sack in the afternoon of the same day. He continued in office during President Harrison's administration, then was out of office a few years, was reappointed and served until succeeded by the present postmaster, Walter Miller, in June, 1913. The office is one of the third class, its departments including a postal savings bank, money order and all conveniences of its class.

The Citizens National Bank of Netcong began business in March, 1903, with a capital of \$50,000, and has had a successful career. At the close of business, March 4, 1914, the total resources of the bank were reported as \$416,793, with individual deposits subject to check of \$304,904, and a banking house valued at \$14,469. The officers of the bank are: H. H. Helden, president; D. S. Drake, vice-president; H. E. Griggs, cashier.

The *Stanhope Eagle* was established by its present owner and publisher, George T. Keech, and is now in its twenty-ninth year of a successful, useful existence. The paper is well supported and maintains a job department well equipped with modern printing appliances and a large press from which the *Eagle* is printed.

The Musconetcong Building and Loan Association is one of the valuable institutions of the borough, has matured several series and been of great usefulness in the upbuilding of the town.

The only fraternal order located in the borough is the Royal Arcanum, the neighboring Stanhope lodges having many Netcong members.

St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church was organized September 27, 1880, and for a time held services in an old warehouse. The corner stone of a church edifice was laid the same year and the building soon completed that is now in use. A rectory was built in 1889, the parish also owning a cemetery. The first pastor was Rev. W. H. Oram; the present pastor is Rev. E. J. Miskela.

Grace Baptist Church was organized in August, 1890, as Netcong Baptist Church, the members of which worshipped in a building erected in 1888. On September 12, 1912, the church was reorganized as Grace Baptist Church and was under the charge of State Evangelist H. A. Buzzell until the first pastor, Rev. F. W. Oberhiser, was installed, December 15, 1913. The church has a membership of 38, with a Sunday school enrollment of 113, the average attendance being 60.

The public schools are housed in a modern two-story brick building, which with equipment and land is valued at \$40,000. The system comprises a primary school with six teachers, a grammar school with three teachers, all under the direction of a supervising principal. The teachers are as follows: Principal, William G. Atwood; high school, John P. Greenleaf, Josephine Stevenson, Hazel A. Person; grammar, Edith M. Harvey, Tacey E. White, Elsie King; primary, Eleanor A. Flood, Florence Mowder, Katie King, Rachel V. Mowder, Mahala Britton, Laura H. Mack. The first building was erected in 1892 and in 1912 the high school building was added.

There are two houses of entertainment in the borough: The Mansion House, Keanelly Howard, proprietor; and the Imperial Hotel, L. P. Shomp, proprietor.

The borough was first supplied with water by a private concern, the Rockland Water Company, established in 1905. The reservoir was built on Pigeon Hill and a gravity system installed that in the borough exerts a pressure of seventy pounds. In 1908 the borough bought out the company and now owns the entire plant, supplying 202 private and public buildings, and thirty-five street hydrants. The value of the plant is \$35,000.

The fire department is a volunteer force of sixty men, equipped with hose cart, hook and ladder truck, 600 feet of hose, and other fire fighting appliances. By an arrangement with their neighbors in Stanhope, the forces of the two towns unite in case of emergency, the number of feet of hose and fire fighters available then being doubled.

Electricity for lighting purposes is furnished by the Willsbrook Electric Light Company, that also supplies Stanhope, Port Morris and Landing with illumination.

Netcong was incorporated a borough October 22, 1894, and in 1905, the present Borough Hall was erected, that building also sheltering the fire fighting apparatus. The present officials of the borough are: Elmer King, mayor; councilmen—Thomas J. Allen (president), Thomas J. Clift, Pierson M. Chamberlain, Everett J. Applegate, Michael J. Smith, Raymond W. Walter; clerk, J. P. Meade; assessor, A. A. King; collector and treasurer, Robert J. Pettit; recorder and justice of the peace, George T. Keech; marshal and overseer of the poor, John A. Roy; chief of fire department, A. A. King; water commissioners for sinking fund, Michael Barone, P. M. Chamberlain, D. S. Drake; board of health, T. H. Mahany, Dr. John Miller, John Grogan; officers of the board of education—G. H. Lunger, president; Charles D. Wolfe, district clerk; S. H. Chamberlain, custodian; Dr. F. M. Horn, medical inspector; John A. Roy, attendance officer.

The assessed real estate valuation of the borough for the year 1912 was \$363,175; personal property, \$70,442. The population in 1900 was 941; in 1910, according to the federal census, 1,532. The number of scholars enrolled in the public schools for the year 1912-13 was 401; average attendance, 280; cost of operating the schools, \$10,391.78.

BOROUGH OF MOUNT ARLINGTON.

The beauties and wonders of the Lake Hopatcong region have been fully described in the history of the township from which Mount Arlington was set off and incorporated a borough, November 1, 1890. The lake shore line of the borough extends from and includes Bertrand Island, following the indentation of the shore line for three and a half miles to the American House which is just outside the borough limits. The borough extends back

from the lake an average distance of one and a half miles, its inland line being about six miles in length, taking in Mount Arlington station on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. Mount Arlington may be called the capital of the Lake Hopatcong region, as it is the seat of the permanent population, the large hotels, postoffice and churches, these being located about three miles from Mount Arlington station, and reached by auto stage over a good road. It is about the same distance from Lake Hopatcong station on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, this being the station for boats that deliver passengers to all points around the lake, and is connected with Mount Arlington by "Kings Road," a fine amisite road, three miles in length, built during 1913 by the State and borough at a cost of \$54,000. When Mount Arlington was first incorporated, borough improvement bonds were issued for \$30,000; that was expended in construction of roads, and in the erection of a building that is used as borough hall, school house and postoffice. These bonds have all been retired except \$6,000; without the creation of a sinking fund. The lake shore is the location of many beautiful homes, as are the hills back from the lake along the well graded roads. The postoffice was originally known as the Rustic Postoffice, but when the borough was incorporated it was called Mount Arlington, and the Rustic Postoffice removed to its present location at Mount Arlington station. In 1892 Mount Arlington was created a money order office. The present postmaster is Cyrus E. Cook, appointed in 1910, with Miss Rae B. Cook, assistant postmistress, and notary public. The permanent population of the borough was according to the census of 1910, 277, but is now (1914) estimated at 600. It is also estimated that there is a summer population of 8,000, and that during the summer season 50,000 people visit the Lake Hopatcong region.

Hotels—The largest hotel of the borough or region is the Breslin, G. Frank Cope, proprietor, which has accommodations for 450 guests. This hotel is beautifully located on the lake front, and is thoroughly modern in its appointments. Other hotels of importance are the Lake View House, John R. Moore, proprietor, with accommodations for 250 guests; the Mt. Arlington, John R. MacDonald, proprietor, with capacity for 150 guests; Schafer's Hotel, Frank Schafer, proprietor, with capacity for one hundred guests; Hotel Boulevard, Emilie Chaplin, proprietress, accommodating fifty guests; Villa Von Campe, A. G. Von Campe, proprietor, accommodating fifty guests; the Woodstock House, accommodating fifty guests; Idle Hour Cottage, accommodating twenty-five guests, and numberless other houses entertaining summer guests. There are numerous forms of amusement furnished by lake and woods, and also a Golf and Yacht Club.

A general store is kept by Charles V. Danielson, and a large garage with room for 100 cars is maintained by R. J. Chaplin & Sons, a repair and refitting department also being a part of the establishment. Chaplin & Sons also operate the auto stage line with Mount Arlington station, carrying passengers, freight and mails.

A public school is maintained in the borough building, Edith E. Gordon being teacher. The school is maintained at a cost of \$1,416, has an enrollment of 48, with an average daily attendance of 25.

There are two churches in the borough: St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, a mission under the care of Archdeacon McCleary, a quaint chapel in the woods; and Our Lady of the Lake, Roman Catholic, with Father Miskela as pastor.

The assessed valuation of real estate in the borough in 1912 was \$506,800; personal property, \$63,300.

Borough officials: Mayor, Richard J. Chaplin, now serving his fifth term; councilmen—P. S. Dyer (president), Clarence Lee, William P. Griffiths, Frank Sisco, H. E. Lowerre, and James D. Purcell; clerk and recorder, Cyrus E. Cook; assessor, F. L. Schafer; collector and treasurer, F. H. Tappen; superintendent of public property, F. H. Tappen; board of health—Richard J. Chaplin, F. H. Tappen, James Levie (secretary), Dr. Charles Gordon, F. L. Schafer; president of the board of education, Richard D. Chaplin; district clerk, F. L. Schafer; custodian, F. H. Tappen; medical inspector, Dr. C. D. Gordon; attendance officer, A. H. Gordon.

BOROUGH OF MENDHAM

Beautiful for situation lies Mendham, seven miles from Morristown and thirty-eight miles from New York, among the hills and valleys of Mendham township. Its rural beauty and quiet is undisturbed by factory or mill, its claim to distinction being its pure air, clear water, good roads, schools, churches and beautiful homes. On the four corners formed by the intersection of its two principal streets stands the two old time hostleries, The Black Horse and The Phoenix, the postoffice and Mendham pharmacy. A tall mast of Oregon pine with topmast surmounted by a gilded eagle 128 feet from the ground, marks the center of the intersection and corresponds to the olden time "Liberty Pole." A settlement has existed there from time immemorial, and as the seat of the early churches, and as the residence of many of the noted early families, Mendham gained considerable distinction as a village. Later the desirability of the location attracted summer residents, and May 15, 1906, the village was incorporated a borough. In the days of the prosperity of the Rockaway Valley railroad, Mendham was a station on that line, but since the closing of the railroad, communication with the outside world has been by auto stages to Morristown, the two lines operating almost an hourly service, freight and mails also being transported in the same way.

Entertainment is furnished the public by Black Horse Inn, one of the historic houses of the county, a licensed house having stood on the site since 1735. The present owner and proprietor, George S. Beavers, has kept the inn for the past twenty-six years.

The Phoenix is also an old house; William Phoenix, the grandfather of the present owner and proprietor, William N. Phoenix, kept the house for many years. He built the newer parts of the building, which after him was kept by three of his daughters as a boarding house, there being no bar nor license from 1860 until 1909.

Mendham has had a postoffice for many years, the office now being one of the third class. A postal savings bank is one of the features of the office; another is a rural free delivery route. The present postmaster, John W. Garrabrant, was appointed December 19, 1910.

The borough owns its own waterworks and system, established at a cost of \$40,000. This also is the dependence in time of fire, the gravity system affording a pressure of seventy pounds, which is ample, as none of the buildings are high. The volunteer fire department of forty men is furnished with one thousand feet of hose, a hose carriage and a hook and ladder truck. The Mendham Hose Company is incorporated, and under the control of the borough, the membership of the Hose and Hook and Ladder

companies being the same. Charles H. Day is the fire chief, and F. M. Groendyke, the foreman.

A circulating library is maintained in the borough by the Mendham Public Library Association, a fee of one dollar being charged annually. A library has existed in the town since 1830.

The lodges of the borough are the Modern Woodmen of America, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Improved Order of Red Men, all meeting in Hoffman's Hall. There are also the different societies of the various churches, social, benevolent and religious.

There are well kept stores, grocery, drug and general, that furnish all necessities as well as many luxuries. The Pennsylvania Power Company lights the homes of the inhabitants as well as the public places and streets.

The health of the community is safeguarded by Drs. George S. De Groot and William A. McMurtrie.

Schools—Mendham schools have ever borne a high reputation from the days of the "Old Academy," founded in 1795 by Rev. Henry Axtell, D.D., and old "Hill Top Academy," founded by Ezra Fairchild. The present public school system consists of primary, grammar and high schools, the latter furnishing a three-year course. The teachers (1913-14) are: High School—John D. Edwards, principal; Ruth Burns; grammar—Alice F. Anderson and Sophia C. Stocking; primary—May B. Odgers and Mary E. Oliver. For the school year, 1912-13, there were 188 pupils enrolled in the several schools, with an average daily attendance of 148. There was expended in operating the schools during the same period \$5,998.62. The buildings are substantial school property, being valued at about \$20,000. The officers of the Board of Education are: President, Eugene B. Hill; District Clerk, Frank M. Groendyke; Custodian, Frank McMurtry; Medical Inspector, Dr. William A. McMurtrie; Attendance Officer, Joseph A. Lowery.

Churches—There are four churches in the borough: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic. The oldest of these is the Presbyterian, Rev. Eliab Byram, the first pastor, having been installed in 1744. A more extended history of the church is found in the township history. The first church was built in 1745, "simple, severe and practical." The old church was struck by lightning, May 16, 1813, several being injured, and Mrs. John Drake killed, it being Sunday and services in progress. It was taken down in 1816, and a new edifice erected that burned in 1835. It was replaced by another that burned in 1859. The present church was dedicated February 1, 1860. It has recently been entirely rebuilt and refurnished at a cost of \$13,000. The present pastor, Rev. Joseph G. Symmes, was installed in 1908. The membership numbers over 200 with a Sunday school and all departments of church well sustained.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has a membership of 185 with a Sunday school of 97 scholars in all departments and fifteen officers and teachers. The church is a substantial and tasteful building of stone, valued at \$18,000, with a parsonage valued at \$5,000. Rev. Frank Chadwick, the pastor, is serving his fourth year. All departments of the church work are well supported.

The Protestant Episcopal Church, St. Mark's, also owns a valuable property, Rev. Robert F. Law being rector.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church is presided over by Rev. Father Stephen Claffey, his parish being a large one, owning its church and parsonage.

The present officials of the borough are: Mayor, Edward W. Elliott; councilmen—James K. Burd (president), George S. De Groot, George Delp, Everitt L. Garrabrant, Dean Sage and J. Smith Gunther; clerk, Leo Robinson; assessor, John H. Quimby; collector and treasurer, Frank McMurtry; counsel, David F. Barkman; justice of the peace, Jonathan Pitney; marshal, John S. Tiger. The present Borough Hall is the former Methodist Episcopal church, and was moved to its present location about the year 1900. The population of the borough, according to the census of 1910, was 1,129.

BOROUGH OF FLORHAM PARK

With the incorporation of Florham Park as a borough, March 9, 1899, nearly all of the former area of Chatham township became incorporated in the three municipalities, Chatham, Madison and Florham Park. The latter borough is the largest landed borough in the county, containing within its borders several large estates and farms, including the Twombly and the late Leslie D. Ward estates and the greater part of the grounds and buildings of the College of St. Elizabeth. There is no large center of population, the residents being mostly farmers, and business men of the cities near by. According to the census of 1913 the population was 558. The assessed real estate value in 1912 was \$1,353,677; personal property, \$106,977. For the school year ending June, 1913, one hundred and eleven pupils were enrolled in the public schools, the average daily attendance being eighty-three. There was expended in operating the school \$3,336.58. Teachers—grammar school, Geneva Pruden; primary, Florence C. McGuirk. The schools are located in a modern building, well equipped.

The Borough Hall is also the home of the fire department, which is equipped with a chemical engine, hook and ladder truck and accessories. The postoffice is located in the general store of Charles W. Corey, who is also the postmaster. A hardware store is conducted by N. A. Felch.

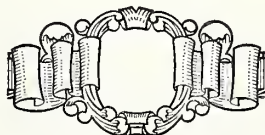
There is a Presbyterian Chapel in the borough, a branch of the Hanover Church. The principal business of the borough is agriculture in its varied forms. There are many wealthy land owners in the borough who maintain beautiful homes and extensive estates.

The largest and most important institution is the College of St. Elizabeth which lies also partly in Morris township at Convent Station on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, that station being in Morris township. This large and well known institution of the Roman Catholic Church was formerly known as St. Elizabeth's Academy and was established in Newark, New Jersey, by the Sisters of Charity of that diocese. They were not well located in Newark, and finally succeeded in purchasing from Bishop Bayley the "Chegaray Mansion" on the Madison and Whippany road, a property bought by the Bishop four years earlier for a college and diocesan seminary. The building was vacated in June, 1860, and on July 2, 1860, Rev. Mother M. Xavier and five Sisters took possession of the "Chegaray Mansion" as a boarding school for young ladies under the name of St. Elizabeth's Academy.

The school soon outgrew its original quarters, and from time to time new buildings have been erected and old ones enlarged, until a handsome collection of buildings now graces the beautiful spot at Convent Station on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. These consist of a main building, wings, chapel and detached buildings, and are very large and imposing without, while within the chapel is a perfect specimen of architectural

beauty, the marble altars of ornamental mosaic work being said to be among the most beautiful and costly in this country. The Sisters of Charity connected with St. Elizabeth's, also have charge of All Souls' Hospital at Morristown.

Borough officials: Mayor, Edgar C. Hopping; councilmen—William A. Hopping, president; Nathan A. Felch, Herbert V. B. Smith, William A. Helm, Lyman J. Fish and James C. Bogert; clerk, Howard E. Young; assessor, William V. Tunis; collector and treasurer, Frederick A. Cory; counsel, Edward K. Mills; recorder, Howard E. Young; board of health—Larue Teneick, Charles H. Genung, Roscoe C. Conkling, George E. Felch, De Witt C. Ward.



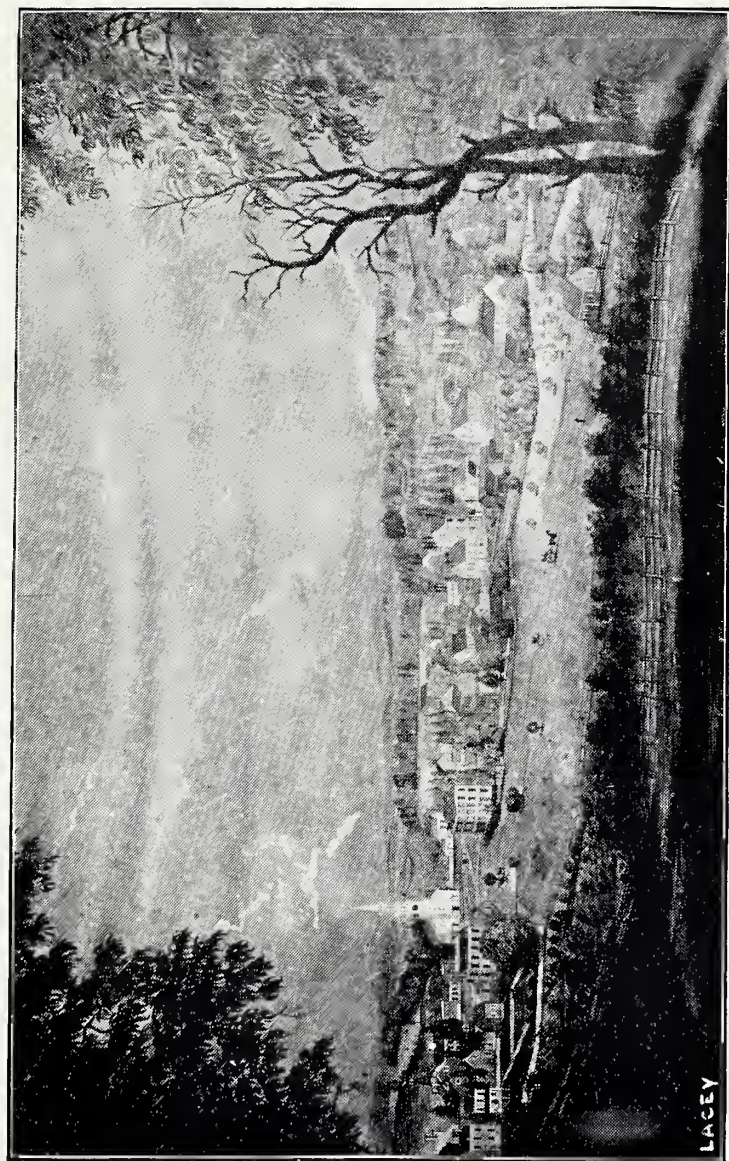
CHAPTER XII

MORRISTOWN—EARLY HISTORY—PUBLIC OFFICERS—COUNTY BUILDINGS—
SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES—LIBRARIES—CHURCHES—Y. M. C. A.—
HOSPITALS—BANKS—NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTERS—WASHING-
TON AT MORRISTOWN—WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS
—FORT NONSENSE—LODGES AND SOCIETIES

Morristown, the principal town and the county seat of Morris county, is situated in Morris township, 371 feet above sea level, thirty miles from New York City, on the Morris & Essex division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. It is rich in historic associations, having been the headquarters of Washington and his army camp for two winters. But this feature of Morristown's glory is fully treated on another page, and needs no further reference here. Its past is glorious, and its future is full of promise.

The city today is exclusively a residential community, beautifully located, and with all that goes to make a modern municipality. The real estate valuation of Morristown in 1912 was very nearly equal to one-fourth the real estate valuation of the entire county. Many wealthy families have chosen Morristown as their home, have erected costly residences on ample grounds, while the character of even the poorer homes is superior to most towns. The streets are paved with brick and macadam, and a bountiful supply of pure water is carried in mains through well-paved and well-lighted thoroughfares. Magnificent church edifices representing many different creeds rear high their spires, while schools, public and private, follow the best trend of modern educational thought. There is a seat provided for every child in the town who wishes to attend, and the efficiency of the schools has been attested by officials of the State Board of Education. A Volunteer Department affords to the town protection against fire, and, well equipped and well officered, has proven entirely efficient. The Morris County Traction Company operates the street railway system, connecting with towns east and west. This company, with the frequent service of the Morris & Essex railway, insures arrival and departure at short intervals, both day and night. The Morristown & Erie railroad connects with the Greenwood Lake division of the Erie railroad, forming an outlet for the products of that section, east or west, from Morristown. Strong mercantile houses have ever been a feature of the business life of the town, while five banks of financial strength furnish facilities for savings, investment, and needed business accommodation.

A magnificent Young Men's Christian Association building has recently been dedicated, which shelters one of the strongest associations known to a town the size of Morristown. A beautiful park, "The Green," forms the central square. Burnham Park, designed for recreation and all usual park purposes, while as yet largely unimproved, will eventually be a great attraction and delight. In "The Green" stands the beautiful monument erected by Morris county in honor of her soldiers and sailors who gave up their lives in defense of the Union during the Civil War, as well as a memorial of the services of those yet living. Inscribed upon the shaft are



Morristown in 1815. (Plate of P. H. Hoffman).



Old Arnold Tavern. Washington's Headquarters, Morristown,
winter of 1777. (Plate of P. H. Hoffman).

the names of practically all the notable battles of the war, west as well as east, and in which the sons of Morris county bore a splendid part. Facing "The Green" on four sides are business houses, and two of the historic churches of the town. "The Green" is beautifully laid out, and by deed no building of any description can be erected upon it. The land was purchased in April, 1816, from the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church.

In the year 1715, the land upon which Morristown is built was conveyed to Joseph Helby, Thomas Stephenson and John Keys (or Kay), in three separate tracts, by the Proprietors of West Jersey, the holdings of the three men aggregating 4500 acres. It is not known where or by whom the first house was built, but it is supposed to have stood on the bank of the Whippany, where the grist mill, saw mill and forge stood. In 1738 the village was mostly located on Spring street, although an occasional hut might be found on Morris street and on "The Green" clearing. Roads were as yet scarcely known. The wild creatures of the forest roved through the deep, tangled woods, and all domestic animals must be securely penned at night for protection against attack. A church was established in 1718 in Hanover, which the inhabitants of West Hanover (as Morristown was then known) attended until the year 1738, when the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown came into being, and a few years later a church building was erected. The community though small, was deeply religious, strictly observing the Sabbath day, and regular in attendance upon church services.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary War the village numbered about 250 inhabitants, while the immediate surrounding region had become a prosperous farming section. The Hathaway and Jones families owned property and resided in the north part of the village, the Ford family to the east, General John Doughty to the south, Silas Condict and his brothers to the west. Church rolls contain the names of the principal families of that period, and from them are taken the names of Ford, Campfield, Lindsley, Johnson, Condict, Rev. Timothy Johnes (pastor of the First Presbyterian Church), Doughty, Prudden, Pierson, Fairchild, Freeman, Howell, Allen, Day, Dickerson, King, Wood, Lum, Cutler, Beach, Tichenor, Hathaway, Frost, Blatchley, Crane, Coe, Munson, and others. Colonel Jacob Arnold, of "Light Horse" fame, was keeping a tavern, on the north side of the park, in the building later owned by P. H. Hoffman; while Colonel Jacob Ford had just built the mansion in which Washington spent a winter, and now known of all as "Washington's Headquarters." The village had become definitely known as Morristown, the original name having been New Hanover. A second church, the Baptist, had been organized and a house of worship erected; a steeple added to the First Presbyterian Church, and a bell placed therein. While the village had grown slowly prior to the Revolution, there are indications that, among the families there settled, were some of wealth and culture, who gave to the settlement a reputation, never outgrown, of being aristocratic.

General Washington first came to Morristown, January 7, 1777, locating in the Arnold Tavern, and there passed a trying winter, leaving in May of the same year. He returned in December, 1779, becoming the guest of Mrs. Ford, widow of Colonel Jacob Ford, Jr. (the gallant officer who died during Washington's first winter in Morristown), and remaining until the early part of June, 1780.

After the Revolution, the growth of the town was rapid. About 1812 the Speedwell Iron Works were built by Stephen Vail. They were closed

about the year 1870, and have not since been in operation. During their existence they were of great importance, and deserve the name of the home of the electro-magnetic telegraph, Stephen Vail there producing the first available Morse instrument, so called. His son, Alfred Vail, invented an entire new alphabet for telegraphic use, as well as entirely new machine, and in 1844 the new lever and grooved roller which embossed upon paper the alphabetical characters which he had originated. At the Speedwell Works was manufactured the first boiler for the first steamship which crossed the Atlantic—the Savannah, in the summer of 1819.

In 1812 the State Bank at Morris was founded, but a few years later failed, as did the old Morris County Bank, founded in 1836. However, other and stronger banks followed. On February 19, 1855, the Morristown Gas Light Company was incorporated, but gas was not made until October, 1859. Fire companies were in existence from 1859. The Morris Aqueduct Company was incorporated November 16, 1799. The Morris & Essex railroad was completed to Morristown in 1838 and from that time onward, Morristown has never ceased her forward movement.

Transportation—It would be wise policy for the officials of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad to furnish to their trainmen the old schedules of the stage lines that formerly furnished the only means of communication with Jersey City. Then, when the abuse showered upon their heads concerning the "delay, linger and wait" was getting too much to endure, the grumblers might be shown the way their fathers traveled, and the price they paid, for the pleasure of stage coach travel over bad roads, followed by worse. Until 1838 there was no other means of arriving at or departing from Morristown.

Benjamin Freeman claimed the honor of running the first stage from Morristown to Paulus Hook (Jersey City). This was in 1797. The fare was \$1.25 each way, the coach leaving Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6 a. m. The route was through Bottle Hill (Madison), Chatham, where a stop was made for breakfast; thence to Springfield, Newark, and reaching Paulus Hook almost any time in the afternoon or evening, according to various circumstances. The return trip could be made on Wednesday or Saturday. John Halsey soon entered into partnership with Freeman, and they did a prosperous business, unhindered until 1799, when Matthias Crane entered the field as a rival. Later, other competitors arose, the columns of the early papers flaming with their advertisements extolling the beauties of their different routes, the comfortableness of their vehicles, the quality of their horses, and the carefulness of their drivers. Most of the stages ran to Paulus Hook, but some only to Newark, and others to Elizabethport, where boat could be taken to New York.

In 1838 the coming of the railroad sounded the death-knell of the stage coaches, and they retired to the star-route lines and country lines of short distance. In that year the Morris & Essex railroad was completed to Morristown, then the terminus. The station was originally on Maple avenue, near De Hart street, the road thence traversing Maple avenue until near the Catholic church, thence across to Madison avenue and to the line of the present route. In 1881 a new station building was erected on the site of the present one, which was described in that day as "elegant." In 1914 the elevated track was completed through the town, and the present really magnificent station buildings were finished. Perhaps the writers of fifty years hence will consider the term "magnificent," as applied to the

buildings, as little justified as Morristonians remember their old station as "elegant." Communication with New York City is constant, while several express trains for Buffalo and the west now pass over the Morris & Essex, stopping at Morristown, and connections are made with all fast main line trains at Dover. Connection is also made with the Greenwood Lake division of the Erie railroad, over the Morristown & Erie railway. Old stage coach days are kept in memory by automobile coaches running to nearby points as far as Boonton. Street and suburban transportation is furnished by the Morris County Traction Company, east by connection to Jersey City, and west to Lake Hopatcong. The fine roads tempt the automobile tourist, and as Morristown is a point of interest historically as well as a point of natural attraction, this class of tourist travel is heavy.

On April 6, 1865, the town was incorporated. The municipal government is vested in a mayor, and a board of aldermen consisting of eight members, two from each of the four wards into which the town is divided. The board meets monthly, on the first Friday evening of the month. The officials of the board are: A president, clerk, treasurer, and counsellor. The officers of the city are: An assessor, a collector, a street commissioner, who is also inspector of sewers; a surveyor, a board of three engineers, nine municipal electricians, a chief of police, a sergeant, and two roundsmen, a police surgeon, three police justices, an overseer of the poor, a board of health, consisting of five members; a health inspector, a plumbing inspector, a building inspector, an excise board of three members; and a shade tree commission of five members. The total valuation of real estate in the town in 1912 was \$10,211,350; personal property was valued at \$1,772,150; the total tax rate on each \$100 of valuation being \$2.26.

The Board of Health of the town is an efficient one, and in all that pertains to the health of the town keeps vigilant watch, the board working in closest sympathy with the sanitary inspector, plumbing inspector, health physician and dairy inspector. The officers of the board are: John R. Burr, president; Dr. Francis H. Glazebrook, secretary and treasurer; members: Samuel C. Haven, M. D., Robert C. Caskey, James D. Ball.

The police force consists of a chief, J. Frank Holloway; a sergeant, John J. Morrison; two roundsmen, Theodore L. Roff and Cornelius J. Hally; seven patrolmen; a mounted officer; seven chancemen; a doorman, and a watchman. The peace of the town is exceptionally good, the result of an efficient force.

The first postmaster of Morristown was Frederick King, who was commissioned in 1782 by Postmaster General Ebenezer Hazard. Henry King, his son, succeeded him, June 14, 1792, commissioned by Postmaster General Timothy Pickering. He held the office forty-two years, and was succeeded by Edward Condict, on April 10, 1834. On October 1, 1888, free delivery was instituted, with an initial force of five carriers. Additions have been made from time to time, the force now numbering eleven regular carriers, one parcel post carrier, two rural route carriers, and three substitute carriers. The office is also a postal savings bank, and finds that a growing line of business. The present postmaster, Eugene Burke, appointed by President Wilson, relieved Charles McCollum, whose term expired July 1, 1914. George C. Marsh, assistant postmaster, was appointed January 1, 1906, having served the preceding twenty-nine years in the railway mail service. The office is an important one, and it is hoped will soon be located in a government-owned building.

The city population depending for service on the postoffice was, accord-

ing to the census of 1910, as follows: First Ward, 3498; Second Ward, 4011; Third Ward, 2707; Fourth Ward, 2291; total, 12,507—a gain of 1240 over the census of 1900.

The Fire Department—No department of city government comes so near the hearts of the people as the firemen—brave fellows all, to whom in the direst distress all turn for protection. Morristown's department dates from July 26, 1797, when the first fire-fighting association was formed. The next record of a company is found in the *Palladium of Liberty*, under date of August 16, 1815: "The Morris Fire Company will please recollect that their annual meeting is the first Monday in Sept. * * * It is hoped there will be a general attendance of the inhabitants of the town and that the committee appointed to procure ladders, hooks, etc., will be able to make a full report." At this meeting Israel Canfield was elected president. This second company was short-lived, as an editorial in the *Palladium*, April 17, 1817, says: "We hope measures will speedily be taken to reorganize the sometime since defunct fire company." Another company was organized in 1836 and a hand-engine purchased for \$250. A year later another company was formed and a second hand-engine bought. The same year, 1837, an act was passed incorporating the Morristown Fire Association, which immediately took charge of the apparatus of the two companies. This association continued until 1867, when the present fire department was organized under the provisions of the new town charter.

On August 7, 1867, the Morristown Fire Department was organized under an act of council. Richard M. Stites, to whose energy the department owes its existence, was appointed the first chief engineer, serving until 1875. The department is entirely volunteer, numbering 225 men, and consists of the following organizations:

The Fire Wardens are limited to twenty men. The company has no apparatus but is appointed for the purpose of securing compliance with fire ordinances and regulations of council, inspecting or prohibiting the storing of combustible materials, protecting the apparatus of the department when in use, and acting as police at fires; organized August 13, 1867. William Y. Sayre was the first foreman.

Independent Hose Company was organized August 13, 1867; George H. Doren was the first foreman. Resolute Hook and Ladder Company was organized June 14, 1869, with William A. Halsted as the first foreman. Niagara Engine Company was organized August 10, 1869, with George W. Crocker as the first foreman. Washington Engine Company was organized May 21, 1872, with John W. Hays as the first foreman. The first steamer for this company was bought October 14, 1879.

The Exempt Firemen's Association was incorporated, February 25, 1875, by William Y. Sayre, Isaac G. Arnold, Richard M. Stites, Charles McCollum, William H. Voorhees, Sidney W. Stalter, Samuel K. Smack, Isaac Van Fleet, Charles H. Green, Hayward G. Emmell, Manicus H. C. Jennings, and Louis H. Atno.

The Fire Department Charitable Fund was founded March 9, 1869, by the passage of an act, "To incorporate the trustees of the Morristown Fire Department Charitable Fund, for the relief of indigent and disabled firemen and their families." Richard M. Stites was the first president of both the association and the fund.

The Fire Department apparatus consists of: Two second-class steam fire engines; two hose wagons; one hose reel; one automobile chemical engine; one hook and ladder truck; and one wardens' wagon. Eleven

horses are in the service, all having drop harness of modern style. The department has 6000 feet of 2½-inch hose, 450 feet of ¾-inch chemical hose; and ten Babcock fire extinguishers. Alarms are sent in over a fire alarm telegraph system, under the management of the city electrician. In 1912 the department answered seventy-eight alarms, the loss by fire for the year being \$49,905. The efficient chief engineer of the department is Wilbur F. Day Jr., who has under him a first and second assistant. The town electrician, Frank E. Pierson, in his department controls all matters relating to the fire alarm telegraph and sewer signals. The fire alarm telegraph consists of one automatic central station complete; one police transmitter; fourteen alarm instruments; twenty-three fire alarm boxes; with 77,700 feet of underground and overhead wire. The sewer signals, which operate between the four ejector chambers and police headquarters, consist of four automatic manhole switches, with terminal boxes; one double set of batteries; four cut-out boxes; one signal annunciator; with 50,000 feet of underground and aerial wire. The sewers of the city are under the charge of the street commissioner, William H. Frapwell, and are in first-class condition. The work of the sewer department is divided into two parts—first, the sewer system, which consists of all mains, laterals and ejector pumps that are necessary to collect the sewage and convey it to the disposal plant; second, the disposal plant, at which place the sewage is purified and the affluent allowed to flow into the river. Camille A. R. Maier, city chemist, has applied the most rigorous tests, in accordance with the most modern methods, and has failed to detect any flaws in the workings of the plant, these tests proving the irreproachable conditions and high standard of efficiency of the disposal plant. The sanitary condition of the town is high, and certain infectious diseases reduced to a minimum through the agency of this most excellent system of sewerage and sewage disposal.

As before stated, a charter was granted by the Legislature to the proprietors of the Morris Aqueduct, November 16, 1799. As this company still exists as a corporation, and has played a most important part in the history of the town, the names of the incorporators are of interest; they are as follows: John Doughty, William Campfield, James Richards, David Ford, Aaron Pierson, John Halsey, William Johnes, Gabriel H. Ford, Henry King, Caleb Russell, Daniel Phoenix Jr., Israel Canfield, Benjamin Freeman, David Mills, George O'Hara, Rodolphus Kent, Joseph Lewis, Lewis Condict, Abraham Canfield, Samuel Ogden, Elijah Holloway, Edward Mills, William Tuttle, Matthias Crane, Jonathan Dickerson, Daniel Lindsley. While a charter was not granted until November 16, 1799, an editorial in the *Genius of Liberty*, November 21, 1799, states that work was begun June 20, 1799, and that "an aqueduct four miles in length, including its various branches, has been completed to this town. The fountain is one hundred feet above the town, on the north side of a small mountain covered with wood. The pipe has been laid three feet under ground, at an expense of between \$2000 and \$3000. The work was executed by Peletiah Ashley, of West Springfield, Massachusetts."

The "fountain" was on the Jockey Hollow road, about one mile north of the town. The water was conducted to Morristown through brick tile, and for several years the aqueduct was in use, but then was allowed to become unused, the town returning to the wells. The charter rights were then purchased by James Wood, who relaid the aqueduct with chestnut logs having a two-inch bore. He built a small wooden cistern, holding one hundred barrels, for a reservoir, this being located on what is now Western

avenue. In 1846, John F. Voorhees became the owner of the aqueduct. He relaid it with cement pipe, and built a reservoir eighteen feet square, on the site of "Fort Nonsense," where the later day reservoir is located. In 1869 the aqueduct came into the hands of a strong company, and has ever since been a reliable source of supply. Large reservoirs have been constructed, and pure aerated water is furnished through many miles of mains to every part of the town, 184 street-hydrants furnishing connections with the mains in time of fire. The company still bears the name under which it was originally incorporated—The Proprietors of the Morris Aqueduct.

City Officials—Official register for 1913: John J. Todd, mayor; William H. Linder, president of board of aldermen; Henry F. Dempsey, clerk; Clifford S. Rutan, treasurer; Carl V. Vogt, attorney.

Board of Aldermen—First Ward: William H. Linder, R. Ralston Reed, M. D.; Second Ward: Fred Horsefield, Thomas H. Wiss; Third Ward: Charles R. Shelley, Robert H. Williamson; Fourth Ward: Clifford Mills, M. D., B. W. Clifford.

Officers—Jeremiah C. White, assessor; Samuel Karn, collector; William H. Frapwell, street commissioner and superintendent of sewers; Richard L. Davis, surveyor. Board of Engineers—Wilbur F. Day Jr., chief; John H. Madigan, first assistant; Clarence Hopkins, second assistant. Frank E. Pierson, municipal electrician; J. Frank Holloway, chief of police; John J. Morrison, sergeant; Theo. L. Roff, Cornelius J. Hally, roundsmen; George L. Johnson, M. D., police surgeon; A. J. Bennell, Isaac R. Pierson, Edward A. Quayle Jr., police justices. Board of Health—John R. Burr, president; Dr. Francis H. Glazebrook, secretary and treasurer; Samuel C. Haven, M. D., Robert C. Caskey, James D. Ball. Robert S. Van Dyke, health inspector; John J. Belbey, plumbing inspector; George T. Timmons, building inspector. Excise Board—D. Farrand Sturgis, chairman; James S. Adams, Eugene Carrell. Shade Tree Commission—Mrs. Eleanor G. Ames, Miss Louisa E. Keasbey, J. E. Lidgerwood, J. H. Maghee. James E. Welsh, overseer of the poor.

THE COUNTY BUILDINGS

It was not until 1755 that a court house and jail were built in Morristown, although a court met at Morristown, "previously called New Hanover," March 25, 1740. The first building was a small one of logs, standing, it is believed, near the center of the present "Green." Again the First Presbyterian Church comes to the rescue, as the following extract from the trustees' book shows:

May 17, 1770, the trustees being duly called and met at the county house and agreed to convey a part of the meeting hous land to the freeholders of the county of Morris for the benefit of the court hous.

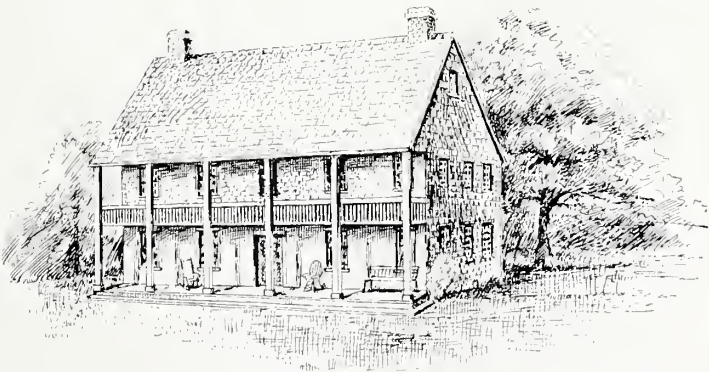
June 7, 1770, the trustees met & gave a Deed for one acre of Land on which the Court-hous standeth to three Majestrets and the freeholders of the County of morris.

The second court house was soon afterward built, standing nearly opposite the United States Hotel, the front being about the middle of the present street, which was then but a narrow lane. It was a one-story building, sides and roof being shingled. In 1776 a second story was added, the land on which the building stood and the remainder of "one acre of ground" costing the county five pounds, the full amount the trustees of the church demanded.

A feature of the early jail was "the doctors' room." In this room was an old-fashioned open fireplace, and about half way up the chimney were



Old Morris County Court House and Jail, situated on "The Green," 1777. The pillory and stocks appear under the tree. (Plate of P. H. Hoffman).



O'Hara Tavern, Morristown. Many army officers were located here in the winter of 1777 and also in 1779-80. (Plate of P. H. Hoffman).

iron bars to prevent escape. One Uriah Brown, however, who was left securely locked in, presented himself at the door the next morning, demanding to be let in, as, he said, he was afraid of being arrested as a jail-breaker, although he did not seem to mind being locked up for debt. He refused to tell how he got out, but after repeating the performance several nights and mornings, he finally, to escape punishment, confessed that he had removed one of the bars from the chimney, and although he could easily climb up and out, could not get back the same way.

This court house was in use by the county until 1827, when the present building was completed, and in October of that year was dedicated with great ceremony, with a procession formed in the following order, according to the record of the Morris County Court of Common Pleas:

Music
 Sheriff
 Board of Chosen Freeholders
 Building Committee
 Master Builders
 Clergy and Orator
 Gaoler and Crier
 Constables
 Coroners
 Justices of the Supreme Court
 Judges of the Common Pleas
 Justices of the Peace
 Clerk and Surrogate
 Attorney General and Prosecutor
 Members of the Bar
 Grand Jury
 Petit Jury
 County Collector and Assessor
 Citizens

The order of exercises was as follows: Prayer; address; prayer; opening the Courts in due form of law; calling and swearing the grand jury; charge to the grand jury; adjournment of Court to the next day. The address was delivered by Henry A. Ford, and was reported in full and published in *The Jerseyman* of October 24, 1827.

The court house is beautifully situated on an eminence on the west side of Washington street, between Western avenue and Court street. It is of brick, and originally was two stories high, with basement. The surrogate's and clerk's offices face on Court street, and were built in 1847; and the sheriff's residence and other buildings at a much later period. The original building, however, with the figure of Justice high up over the entrance, stands as built, and shows little evidence of its age. Justice, however, has lost her traditional scales, but as the Scales of Justice frequently get out of balance, perhaps this is not a serious loss. In spite of its age, the old building is still "a thing of beauty," and reflects credit upon its designers and builders.

SCHOOLS

In response to a statement made by the trustees of the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1769 that they needed more funds, 140 pounds, 5 shillings, was subscribed by Morristown people, good old Rev. Timothy Johnes heading the list with 9 pounds. From this we may infer that even

at that early day the advantages of higher education were appreciated. The first record of a local school is found in the trustees' book of the First Presbyterian Church:

"Jan. 12, 1767, the trustees being called and met at the school hous, henry Primrose, Joseph Stiles and Benjamin Coe absent, proseeded and chose Benjamin Bale President and Gave Lieve that a school hous might be Built on the Green Near Whair the old hous 'Now Standeth."

"Oct. 7, 1771, the trustees met at Doct. tuthills esq. Sam Robarts absent and agreed that the money that Mr. Watt (or Walt) left to the town Should be laid out towards Purchasing utensils for the Comunion Table also that the School hous now on Peter Mackees land be Removed onto the Parsonage land and there to Remain During the Pleasure of the trustees and then Lyable to be removed."

The names of the teachers of these schools are not preserved. Mahlon Johnson, who died at the age of eighty-two years, December 20, 1857, wrote thus of these early schools, the one described being three miles from Morris-town:

"The school buildings were constructed of logs, and instead of glass for windows, sheepskins were stretched over apertures made by sawing off an occasional log. These windows had one value—they were an effectual screen to prevent pupils from being interrupted in their exercises by what was going on outside. The time was regulated by an hourglass, and they drank their water from a tumbler made from cows' horn or ground shell. Arithmetic was not taught in classes but the pupils ciphered when they were not reading, spelling or writing. The latter branches were taught in classes. A chalk line or crack in the floor was the mark they were required to toe. The common school was hardly considered a school in those days unless the whack of the ruler or the whistle of the whip was frequently heard."

The Morris Academy—This institution was organized by twenty-four gentlemen, November 28, 1791, each subscribing for one share of £25. Jabez Campfield was president of the first board of proprietors but resigned at the end of a month and was succeeded by Caleb Russell. The contract for building the academy was awarded to Caleb Russell and a lot purchased from the First Presbyterian Church, "100 feet in front and one hundred and fifty feet on the hill opposite the Conners land," * * * "for the sum of thirty pounds Jersey money. Caleb Russell gave his obligation for said sum." After the building was completed, Caleb Russell, although he was then county clerk and engaged in other business, consented to take charge of the academy as principal. On October 5, 1792, the school opened with thirty-three scholars, Mr. Russell continuing in full charge until the close of 1795, and in partial charge until August, 1797. He was a remarkable man and a most useful one. He was a graduate of Princeton, 1770, and studied law under Judge Robert Morris of New Brunswick. He served four terms of five years each as clerk of Morris county and died in office, June 8, 1805, aged fifty-six years. Under him the academy took high rank, scholars coming from the South, New York, and New Jersey cities. From November 5, 1792, to April, 1795, 269 pupils were enrolled. He was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Whelpley, a New England man. He was too strict a disciplinarian to give entire satisfaction, and a new institution, Warren Academy, arose in opposition, under the charge of James Stevenson. This was burned March 6, 1803, and a new brick building erected on Morris Green, on a lot purchased from the First Presbyterian Church, where later stood the Park House. After a few years this school was discontinued and the property sold. Morris Academy continued for more than sixty years the great educational institution of the town, attract-

ing scholars from far and near and exerting an influence that gave the town a high reputation for culture and intelligence. With the opening of the Maple Avenue Public School, local patronage fell away, and after standing unused for years and falling into decay, the building and lot were sold to the Morristown Library and Lyceum, as elsewhere stated. The new library building was completed in 1878 and in September of that year the academy opened under Wayland Spaulding, a graduate of Yale University.

From 1881 to 1883 Dr. Andrew F. West served as principal, and he was succeeded by Charles D. Platt, a graduate of Williams College, who served until 1899, and he in turn was succeeded by Harry W. Landfear, a graduate of Amherst College and Yale Divinity School. In the fall of this year Mr. Landfear was given one pupil, provided he could find four or five more. He was successful in obtaining this number, and carried on the work with such energy and enthusiasm that in four years the enrollment of the school was fifty-two pupils. This number is one less than the average attendance up to the present date—1914.

A review of the work done during these fifteen years presents some interesting statistics: 240 different pupils have been enrolled; 21 pupils, who left to enter such schools as Andover, Exeter, Hotchkiss, Lawrenceville, St. Paul's, Concord, and Pomfret, have returned to the Academy to complete their preparation for college. After school hours and during the summer vacations, 141 different pupils have been tutored. Of this number, 91 were not connected with the school; 67 pupils completed the course and were graduated; of these, 62 entered college, and five went into business. The graduates have been represented in twelve colleges and universities, among them Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Brown, University of Pennsylvania, Troy Polytechnic, Columbia, Lehigh and Cornell.

In 1907 the New Jersey State Board of Education examined the methods and work of Morris Academy and placed the institution on the list of approved schools of the state. Independent of the credentials of a registered school, the certificate privilege has been granted by all colleges and universities admitting candidates by that method.

The academy continued in the Lyceum building until the disastrous fire of February 23, 1914, which left only the walls of the Lyceum standing. The school suffered severe loss, the fifty-five pupils losing all their books, and Mr. Landfear a fine collection of reference books and other property. The school reopened at once after the fire, in the new Y. M. C. A. building.

Many private schools of high grade have flourished in the town. Shortly after the year 1800, Mrs. Phoebe Scribner, widow of Captain Nathaniel Scribner, of the Revolution, came to Morristown with her daughters, Esther, Elizabeth and Anna, and opened a boarding school for young ladies. This school was continued under different owners until the summer of 1881.

Miss M. J. Mann and her sister, daughters of Jacob Mann, the publisher and printer, maintained a successful private school for twelve years. Miss Phoebe Babbitt and Miss H. M. Mills likewise had successful schools. French and Italian were taught by Mr. Barthelemy, and a French Academy was opened in 1808 by Mr. Marten, "lately from New York."

The Morris Female Institute—Was incorporated in August, 1860, and a substantial building erected. Charles G. Hazeltine was first in charge of

the institute, which in 1877 was leased to Miss Esther Elizabeth Dana, who conducted it most successfully. Ministers of the town at various times also conducted successful boys' schools, and many young ladies' schools have flourished. The present schools of the town, besides the public schools, are: The Misses Hazeltine's, 53 Maple avenue; the Hebrew School, 5 High street; Morris Academy (lately) in the Lyceum building; Randolph Military Academy; Miss Christine Sutphen's; Miss Charlotte Thomas'; Morristown School, on Whippany Road; Morristown Automobile School, 20 High street; Morristown Business School, 14 Washington street.

The Public Schools—The public schools of Morristown are under control of a board of education consisting of nine members, elected by the people. The system includes four schools with a course of instruction covering all primary, intermediate, grammar and high school grades. The immediate and responsible head is a superintendent of schools, an office most capably filled by I. Burton Wiley, who has under his supervision fifty-seven teachers, regular and special. Supervisors are employed in music, drawing, manual training and physical exercises; the girls having a special department of domestic art, not including as yet cooking. In manual training, in fact in all the courses of study, practical benefit is Superintendent Wiley's highest aim, and in this line he has succeeded in arranging courses with special reference to the welfare of those who cannot finish a high school course, without detriment to those so fortunately situated that they can.

The total enrollment (1914) of pupils in the district is 1741, as follows: High School, 324, eleven teachers, Clara E. Brown, principal; Maple Avenue School, grammar and primary, 682, seventeen teachers; Speedwell Avenue School, grammar and primary, 406, eleven teachers, Mary E. Merchant, principal; Mills Street School, grammar and primary, 176, four teachers, Anna E. Mills, principal; Liberty Street School, primary, 153, four teachers, Margaret Kincaid, principal.

The Maple Avenue school-house is the home of the high school, also of the grammar and primary grades, twenty-eight regular teachers being employed in the building, to the exclusion of the nine specialists, Superintendent Wiley, and Miss Edith M. Peckham, superintendent's secretary. A complete list of the teaching force of the town follows: J. Burton Wiley, superintendent; Edith M. Peckham, secretary; Ida E. Johnston, substitute; Hattie C. Youngblood, unassigned; Edward M. Young, music; Sallie Van Horn, drawing; Anna L. Tully, assistant drawing; Charles R. Lamb, manual training; Viola Schnarendorf, physical training; Harold D. Richards, special; Alma S. Bortree, mentally defective.

Maple Avenue High School—Clara E. Brown, principal; Irwin B. Somerville, Helene Slack, Jessie G. Tiffany, Carlotta B. Capshaw, George S. Harris, Harold F. Biddle, Ray C. Carter, Emily N. Hea, Emily R. Willard, Helen M. Biddle. Grammar—J. Scott Griswold, Beryl Inglis, Beatrice Blakeslee, Ethel E. Richardson, Edna M. Bedell, N. Ferne Holden, Clara H. Beebe, Agnes Leonard, Elizabeth Basset. Primary—Fannie M. Harwood, Kate S. Fennell, Adelaide B. VanNess, Alice H. Beach, M. Isabel Slater, Helen C. Brady, Nancy L. Smith, Mary P. Dempsey.

Speedwell Avenue School—Mary E. Merchant, principal. Grammar—Anna Hillidge, Addie I. Compton, Annie E. Cowen, Mary B. Tyndall, Jessie Ayres. Primary—Elva C. Beach, Carrie M. Webb, Mary M. Burch, Myra G. Ford, Julia B. Woodhull.

Mill Street School—Grammar: Anna E. Mills, principal; Ora J. Myers. Primary—Mildred A. Lewis, Alice Prost.

Liberty Street School—Primary: Margaret Kincaid, principal; Anna R. Letcher, Anna E. Riordon, Sarah C. Adams.

The operating expense of all the schools for the year 1912-13 was \$68,376.12; the total enrollment for the same period, 1685; average daily attendance, 1367. The schools rank high in efficiency and salaries paid compare favorably even with those paid by larger towns.

The high school building on Maple avenue was opened in December, 1869. Its erection at that time was largely due to the generosity of George T. Cobb, to whom the town also owes in a large measure its beautiful Methodist church and Evergreen cemetery. Mr. Cobb donated the lot upon which the building stands, accompanying that gift with another of \$10,000 in cash. In the assembly room is a beautiful tablet dedicated to his memory. A large addition has been recently made to the original building.

MORRISTOWN LIBRARIES

The first public library in Morris county was established in 1792. On September 21st of that year, eleven inhabitants of the county met at the house of Benjamin Freeman, at Morristown, and "advised and consulted" upon the propriety of organizing a society to be known as the Morris County Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures. Captain Peter Layton, a Revolutionary officer, was chosen chairman, Colonel Russell, clerk. A constitution was presented, but being defective in some points a committee was appointed to revise it. The meeting then adjourned to convene at the same house, September 25 following. At the adjourned meeting, one hundred persons were present. The constitution was read as revised, and adopted. Ninety-seven of those present signed the document, and paid in \$227. On October 1, 1792, the election of officers was held, Samuel Tuthill being chosen president, Joseph Lewis vice-president, Dr. William Campfield secretary, W. Canfield librarian, Israel Canfield treasurer. The next meeting was held April 1, 1795, at which by-laws were adopted, one of which provided that the librarian was to be at the library to deliver books on all days but Sunday, from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m., and "that he shall collect all dues in specie." The society started well, with 96 volumes, the treasurer reporting at the end of the year \$35.47 on hand, and 20 volumes added to the library.

The society thus organized was successfully conducted until 1812, when a Morris Library Association was instituted, which at its second meeting, April 6, 1812, received a communication from the president of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, offering the property of that society for sale. This offer was accepted, and the society passed out of existence.

Morris Library Association—On February 3, 1812, a party of gentlemen met at Bull's Hotel and agreed to the measures necessary for the organization of a library company, and adjourned until February 24, on which day G. H. Ford was elected president and secretary. A seal was ordered engraved, and at the next meeting, April 6, Jabez Campfield was elected librarian. At the same meeting the offer to sell was received from the first society, and was accepted. The inventory of purchase showed 123 names which were to be placed upon the books of the new company, together with 396 volumes, and other property, in all amounting to \$656.55. At this meeting a code of laws was read and adopted, for the government of the library. A shareholder might have a book out not longer than one month, for which each year he was to pay fifty cents. Non-shareholders

and strangers could also take out books, but were charged a high rate. The first year (1812) 144 books were taken out, at a fee to the librarian of six cents each, and in 1820, 600 were taken out at two cents each. In 1820 an amendment to the by-laws was adopted, allowing any person all the privileges of a stockholder by the payment of one dollar. In 1823 a number of shares were called in by the Association, and later advertised at public sale through *The Palladium*, all being sold but four. In 1825 the trustees presented Rev. Albert Barnes, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, with share No. 1, "to be used by him as long as he may remain pastor of the said church," and not subjected to yearly dues. Mr. Barnes accepted the share, and was elected a trustee.

The Apprentices' Library—The next public library was instituted June 16, 1848. The books and property of the Morris Library Association were purchased by the new library, which started with bright prospects. Being solely for the benefit of the apprentices of Morris county, it was called the Apprentices' Library. The capital stock was limited to \$1500, divided into shares of \$3 each, one-half of the stock being subscribed within three months. The library started with 1500 volumes, covering a wide range, and for the times was considered a very good collection. The library rooms were in the building later used by James Douglas as a drug store. The library, during its brief existence of three years accomplished a great deal of good, and at the time of closing (1851), owned 2500 volumes, including those of the two former libraries and those which it had purchased.

The Morris Institute—This society succeeded the Apprentices' Library, and had a short life. Founded February 11, 1854, with G. T. Cobb as president and J. R. Runyon as secretary, rooms were rented in what was later Washington Hall. The books of the Apprentices' Library were rented or bought, and in addition a reading room was opened, with weekly and monthly periodicals. But the books were old, and the expense high, consequently patronage was light, and after two years the society dissolved. The books were stored in a building at the corner of Court and Washington streets, where soon afterward half were destroyed by fire. The remainder were stored in a safer place, where they remained until claimed for "the New Library."

Morristown Library and Lyceum—The need of a good public library had been clearly shown by the experiences of the foregoing societies, and in 1861 the subject was again agitated. The war excitement, however, prevented action until 1865, when definite action was taken. A meeting was held and a committee appointed, which prepared a plan that was presented for approval at a meeting held in Washington Hall, January 8, 1866. This committee consisted of John Whitehead, John F. Voorhees, William C. Caskey, William S. Babbitt, R. N. Merritt, J. T. Crane, E. J. Cooper, George T. Cobb and Alfred Mills. A charter was granted March 6, 1866, and Alfred Mills, John Whitehead, and William C. Caskey were appointed commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock, which was restricted to \$50,000. When \$10,000 of this had been subscribed, a meeting of stockholders was held and a board of seven directors chosen, who were to hold office one year, and from their number to elect a president, a secretary and a treasurer. The stock, divided into shares of \$25, was free from taxation. A site for a building could not be found on "The Green" except at a prohibitive price, so, when an offer was received from the stockholders of the old unused Morris Academy, on South street, it was accepted.

The offer was to assign their stock in the Academy to the Library and Lyceum for an equal nominal value in stock, the lot to be taken at a valuation of \$10,000. The directors of the Library and Lyceum considered the offer a good one, and plans were called for, stone being decided upon as the material to be used. Colonel George B. Post, of New York City, was the successful architect, and the stones selected were boulders from the property of the Morris Aqueduct Company, near Jockey Hollow road, which the Aqueduct Company generously donated. Ground was broken in February, 1875, and the following May the foundation was begun. Work was pushed rapidly, and on August 14, 1878, the completed building, costing \$55,000, was formally opened to the public.

The Library and Lyceum profited by the unselfish devotion of the board of directors and by the generosity of public-spirited citizens who from time to time made bequests by will and otherwise. J. Warren Blachley devised \$5,000; William L. King gave much in services and gifts, valued in all at \$100,000; John Whitehead was especially valuable in the selection, purchase and arrangement of books, and in preparing a catalogue; while to William S. Babbitt, secretary in the early days, great praise is due. In June, 1879, the board of directors was increased to nine, and the capital stock to \$100,000. In 1882 the number of volumes in the library was about 10,000, and an oil portrait of William L. King, the first president, painted by J. Alden Weir, and one of J. Warren Blachley were presented by friends of the library. The board of directors was then composed of William L. King, president; John Whitehead, vice-president; W. S. Babbitt, secretary; John E. Taylor, treasurer; and Henry C. Pitney, Alfred Mills, Theodore Little, Aurelius B. Hull and Samuel Eddy.

The Library and Lyceum, for the quarter of a century following the completion of its beautiful building, had a very successful career. The library was continually increased with the best class of solid helpful literature, preference being given to such books rather than to works of fiction. Many gifts were made, and the library became the custodian of many rare and valuable books and documents. Among the treasures there deposited was the only complete set of the *Palladium of Liberty*, the first newspaper published in the county. Another treasure was the old "Bill of Mortality," elsewhere mentioned. The endowment fund had reached the sum of \$60,000, and after the generous bequest of W. B. Skidmore (\$20,000), the library was made free to the public in October, 1907.

On the morning of February 23, 1914, at 5:35 o'clock, fire was discovered in the building, and although an alarm was quickly turned in and promptly answered by the fire department, which fought the flames with judgment and bravery, four hours later nothing was left of the interior of the beautiful building. The library of 30,000 volumes, the rare and valuable historical papers, and the portraits of Messrs. King and Blachley—all were destroyed, the bare outside walls of the building only escaping destruction. The monetary loss was about \$75,000, although that amount was greatly reduced by an adequate insurance. Morris Academy, which occupied the rear of the edifice, reopened in the Young Men's Christian Association building. As yet (1914) no work has been done toward rebuilding, although it will undoubtedly be replaced by even a finer building.

The present board of directors of the Library and Lyceum are: John E. Taylor, president; Joseph Hinchman, treasurer; Henry C. Pitney Jr., secretary; and Vincent B. King, Rev. Franklin B. Dwight, Dr. Frederick W. Owen, Charlton A. Reed, Philander B. Pierson, Gordon E. Sherman and Alfred Elmer Mills.

MORRISTOWN CHURCHES

First Presbyterian—With the coming of a few people from the lower counties of New Jersey, the need of a church was soon met by the God-loving men of the community, by the erection of a small Presbyterian church building at New Hanover, they having previously worshiped with the Hanover congregation. Separation was bitterly opposed and it was not until 1742 that a pastor was called over the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown—the Rev. Timothy Johnes, who began his pastorate August 13 of that year. He was born in Southampton, Long Island, May 24, 1717, of Welsh parentage. He graduated at Yale College in 1737, his *alma mater* conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1783. When he came to the First Church he found one hundred and two members in full communion. The church built before his arrival was further adorned in 1764 by the erection of a steeple one hundred and twenty-five feet high, hence the local rhyme:

“Little church, tall steeple;
Little town, proud people.”

The trustees granted permission and also agreed that Colonel Ford should have “the care, management and oversight” of the work. In this tower a bell was hung, tradition says a gift from the King of England. The bell bore the impress of the British crown and the name of the makers—“Lister and Pack of London fecit.” The bell was recast about 1860, and again about 1905, and still rings out the call to worship. The vane of the steeple was taken down and given to the old academy at New Vernon. In 1774 the congregation had so increased in size that the building was enlarged. During the Revolution the church was used as an army hospital, and further enlargement being necessary, soon afterward it was directed at a parish meeting held October 8, to build a new church. Work was commenced in 1791, the frame raised September 20, 1791, and on November 26, 1795, worship was held in the new building for the first time, although not completed until several months later. The head carpenter was Major Joseph Lindsley, assisted by Gilbert Allen, both elders of the congregation. The old church was taken down in November, 1795, and sold in lots.

Rev. Timothy Johnes served the church until his death, September 15, 1794, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, the fifty-second of his pastorate, and the fifty-fourth of his ministry. In 1791 he fractured his thigh-bone by a fall which confined him to his bed for months and left him a cripple for life. Not until a year later did he attend public service. In 1793 he preached a sermon at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his pastorate, seated in a high cushioned chair to which he was aided by the elders. His text was, “I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course,” etc. He manifested great emotion, and at the reading of the last hymn “the tears trickled over the venerable cheeks, and before he could utter the last line, his voice seemed to die away amidst the sobs and tears of the whole assembly.” He seldom addressed his people after that memorable sermon. The following winter, as he was riding to church, his sleigh upset, breaking his other thigh-bone. He was carried home, and never left it alive. He received into the church 600 members, 572 half-members, officiated at 2827 baptisms, and 948 marriages, during the half century he was the active pastor. His tombstone bears the following inscription: “As a Christian, few ever discovered more piety; as a minister, few labored longer, more zealously or more successfully than did this minister of Jesus Christ.”



Old Presbyterian Church of Morristown as it appeared in the time of the Revolutionary War. (Plate of P. H. Hoffman).

Rev. Aaron Collins served as assistant pastor from January 6, 1791, until September 2, 1793. Dr. James Richards, D.D., succeeded Dr. Johnes, May 1, 1795, serving until April 26, 1809, then accepting a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Newark. Under his pastorate the plan of assessing and selling pews was established; the number purchasing or renting pews was 159.

Dr. Richards was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Fisher, D.D., whose father, Jonathan Fisher, a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, died while in camp in Morristown, in March, 1777. In 1822 stoves and lamps were first introduced into the church, in face of strong opposition.

Rev. Albert Barnes, the sixth pastor, led a crusade against the nineteen places in town where liquor was made, and twenty where it was sold; seventeen of the nineteen distilleries closed as a result of his efforts, the other two closing soon after he left the town.

On July 26, 1833, a church was organized at New Vernon, the membership being drawn mainly from the First Presbyterian Church. In 1847 Rev. James Richards, D.D., son of Rev. James Richards, D.D., the second pastor of the church, was settled over the church. In 1882 the membership was 600; in the Sunday school, 450.

In 1893 the present beautiful and imposing edifice was erected. It is of stone, with tower and clock. The seating capacity of the main audience room is 900, the apse furnishing a reserve room accommodating several hundred more. Flanked on either side by the beautiful chapel and manse, the church in its lighter tones presents a picture delightful to the eye. The present membership is 725, with Sunday school and the many departments of the church well attended and efficiently officered. The minister, Rev. William Russell Bennett, is a graduate of Williams College, and was settled over the church in 1903. The assistant minister is Rev. Jay Knox, a graduate of Hamilton College. The First Church is a member of the Morris and Orange Presbytery.

South Street Presbyterian Church—This church is a child of the First Church, and the fifth church to be established in Morristown. A paper signed by 146 members was presented to the session of the First Church, January 26, 1841, asking that they be dismissed "with a recommendation to the Second Presbyterian Church, to be organized in Morristown." The request was granted, and at a meeting of the session June 8, 1841, sixty other persons were dismissed for the same purpose; in fact, of the 208 original members, 207 were from the First Church.

On February 21, 1841, the congregation began holding religious services in the upper hall of Morris Academy, under the ministrations of Rev. Orlando L. Kirtland, a stated supply, who was a former member of the First Church. On May 17, 1841, at a parish meeting, it was decided to erect a house of worship, and in due season a lot was purchased on South street, for \$2500. May 27 the corner stone was laid, and on October 14 the new building was solemnly dedicated, Rev. Nicholas Murray, of Elizabeth, preaching the morning sermon and Rev. O. L. Kirtland offering the prayer of dedication. In the afternoon, Rev. Mr. Kirtland was regularly installed pastor of the church. The cost of the building and lot was estimated at \$10,840, but so much labor and material were donated that the actual value was much more. The tower was square, and in it hung the bell presented by Judge Stephen Vail, which if not of the most melodious sound, did good service for thirty-six years, giving its last voice in sounding out the alarm of fire before it fell, destroyed and buried in the ruins of the

burning church. A fine clock, the gift of Mrs. Vail, hung in front of the choir gallery, and a large Bible, also her gift, was on the pulpit.

At the dedication, October 14, 1841, the music was one of the attractive features. The choir, led by Jacob Jenkins, was a large one, the lady members twenty-two in number. Among them were Emily and Phoebe Day, Mary and Jane Conklin, Harriet and Henrietta Johnson, Mary Woolley, Anne and Abby Smith, Nancy Johnson (later married to Lewis Pierson Jr.), Abby Johnson (married to C. H. Johnson), Phoebe Conklin (married to W. W. Fairchild), Keziah Elmer, Harriet Lindsley (married to H. Jones, of Newark), Miss Grey (married to Daniel Alexander). Among the male members were Dr. Theodore Johnes, Stewart Elmer, Edward T. Lyon, John Smith, Lewis Pierson Jr., C. H. Johnson, Aram Johnson, Daniel Alexander and William Jagers. The instrumental music was furnished by W. W. Fairchild, concert flute; James Noyes and Mr. Johnson, violins; and William Day, bass viol. These instruments were used in the choir for two years or more, and then superseded by a seraphine.

Rev. Orlando Kirtland served the church until October, 1851, the membership increasing to a total of 263. After serving the Presbyterian church in New Providence for several years, Mr. Kirtland returned to Morristown to spend his closing days, and on May 27, 1874, was buried from the church he had helped to build, and to which he had so long ministered. He died at the age of seventy-three years.

Rev. James C. Edwards was the second pastor, installed January 1, 1852, dismissed in April, 1860. He later returned to Morristown, residing there three years previous to his death, June 28, 1880, aged seventy-three years. In June, 1861, the church was transferred from the Presbytery of Passaic to the care of the Presbytery of Newark, under the name of South Street Presbyterian Church of Morristown. During the pastorate of Mr. Edwards, 143 persons were received into the church, and a parsonage was erected at a cost of \$2,200.

Rev. Arthur Mitchell, D. D., was the third pastor, being installed in November, 1861, resigning in November of the same year to accept a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, Illinois. During his pastorate, 201 names were added to the church roll of membership, and the church building was enlarged at a cost of \$11,083.

Rev. Albert Erdman began his long pastorate in March, 1869, the installation services being held May 19. On January 10, 1877, the church edifice was totally destroyed by fire. Immediate steps were taken to rebuild, and by midsummer of the following year a beautiful and costly building had been erected upon the same site. The formal dedicatory services were held July 12, 1878, Rev. M. D. Hoge, D. D., of Richmond, Virginia, preaching the sermon. During the building of the church, services were held regularly in the chapel of the Maple avenue public school, afterward in the hall of the Library and Lyceum. On Sunday, May 31, 1891, the church celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, the pastor, Rev. Albert Erdman, preaching a historical sermon, being assisted in the devotional services by Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, D.D., of Jersey City, who preached the installation sermon of the first pastor of the church, Rev. Orlando L. Kirtland, October 14, 1841. In the evening a union service of the South Street and First Presbyterian churches was held. On the Tuesday following, June 2, a reception was held to which the congregation of the First Church and the pastors of the churches in Morristown were invited.

Dr. Erdman continued his ministry with the South Church until 1907,

and then resigned, after a pastorate covering a period of thirty-eight years. The church prospered spiritually and materially under his wise administration, and all departments of church work were active and efficient. He was succeeded in December, 1907, by Rev. Alexander MacColl, from Briarcliff Manor Presbyterian Church, who continued in charge until March, 1910, when he accepted a call from the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. He was succeeded by Rev. Merle H. Anderson, D.D., who came from the King's Highway Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, Missouri. Dr. Anderson was a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and the McCormick Theological School, Oxford, Ohio. He had previously served churches of Ebensburg, Pennsylvania; the Muchmore Memorial Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia; the Third Street Presbyterian Church, Dayton, Ohio; and the King's Highway Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, Missouri. In 1906 the Miami State University (Oxford, Ohio) conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

In 1909 a woman assistant was called by the church—Mary M. Axtell. Upon her resignation in 1914, Rev. Theodore Walser, of Cohoes, New York, was called as assistant pastor, his term beginning June 1, 1914. While every department of South Street Church is efficient and prosperous, a special feature of the Sunday school is a Men's Bible Class, taught by Rev. Franklin B. Dwight, a valued member of the church, a learned scholar and preacher. The class numbers 150 members, all male adults. The present membership of the church is 750; of the Sunday school, 350. A feature of the large auditorium is the installation of the acousticon, for the benefit of those with impaired hearing, connection being made with any pew. Dr. Erdman is *pastor emeritus*, and Rev. Thomas B. Ironside superintendent of the Market Street Mission, which is a mission inaugurated by South Street Church and maintained through the voluntary and generous gifts of a large circle of friends, not alone in the South Street Church, which stands sponsor for the work, but also in the other churches of Morristown. The work of this mission has been so valuable to men and to the town, that special mention is given it and its most capable superintendent, Rev. Thomas B. Ironside.

Market Street Mission—For twenty-five years Market Street Mission has been engaged in Rescue Mission Work. There is no attempt to hide the fact that the foundation of this work is spiritual, and while physical and material needs are not overlooked, men are taught that lives wrecked by sin can be readjusted. The first meeting of the Mission was held in a small unused store room, March 18, 1889, one result of that meeting being the conversion of an old man steeped in sin, who, until his death five years later, almost nightly testified to the genuineness of his conversion.

Without a single intermission, these nightly meetings have been maintained. William H. Hall, the first superintendent, was succeeded at the end of a year by Mr. Ironside, whom to eulogize is superfluous, for by his works he is known. He is "the right man in the right place," an earnest, devoted gentleman, with a heart filled with love for all unfortunates. The work soon outgrew the original quarters, and in 1891 the property, including the adjoining store, was purchased for \$6,750, the title being vested in the trustees of the South Street Presbyterian Church. In November, 1892, a reading room was started; in 1893 a free ice-water fountain was placed outside the Mission building, and in 1894 another on Speedwell avenue. A wood yard was started through the generosity of James Chambers, a project that has solved one of the difficult problems that confront mission work—how

to help without pauperizing. Among the toilers in the yard may be daily seen men of respectability, temporarily out of employment, seeking in that way to earn a living for themselves and their families. It also enables the needy stranger who would rather earn his meals, lodging and bath, than become an object of charity. On February 2, 1898, the old quarters were destroyed by fire. A large and especially planned building, beautiful and complete in all its details, was erected on the site and opened November 2, 1898. Later the Bailey Addition gave greater facilities and now the Mission is thoroughly organized in all branches. It has been a great instrument for good, the appended statistics giving little more than a faint idea of the beneficent work done for men, women and children.

Receipts and Disbursements, Market Street Mission, March 1, 1913, to February 28, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on Hand February 28th, 1913	\$10.51
Collections and Gifts from Individuals in South Street Church.....	1,804.97
Gifts from Contributors in other Churches	628.00
Collections at Mission	76.12
Interest on Bonds, etc.	426.07
Total	\$2,945.67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amounts Expended for Salaries, Heat, Lights, Repairs, Insurance, etc....	\$2,878.49
Cash on Hand February 28th, 1914	67.18
Total	\$2,945.67

Statistical Summary for Year Ended February 28th, 1914.

Meetings:	Attendance	Average
Evening	365	30
Children's	35	57
Mothers'	23	47
Total Attendance		13,286
Number of Inquirers		264
Number Professing Conversion		84
Meals Furnished:		
Free		46
Earned		8,002
Total		8,048
Lodgings Furnished:		
Free		36
Earned		2,853
Temporary Employment Found for		203
Permanent Employment Found for		24
Garments Distributed		1,447
Wages Paid in Cash or Orders		\$754.99

Statistical Summary for Twenty-five Years Ended February 28th, 1914.

Number of Meetings Held	12,228
Total Attendance	632,841
Number of Inquirers	4,833
Number Professing Conversion	2,053
Meals Furnished: Free, 2,231; Earned, 104,988.* Total.....	107,219
Lodgings Furnished: Free, 2,445; Earned, 36,619.* Total.....	39,064
Wages Paid in Cash or Orders	*\$11,707.75

* Since November, 1897.

Temporary Employment Found for 1,080 since 1905. No record of this item was kept previous to that time.

Permanent Employment Found for	300
Persons Provided with Clothing to 1905	1,350
Garments Distributed Since	8,613

First Baptist Church—The second church established in Morristown was formed August 11, 1752. Eleven persons had on the previous June 8th obtained letters of dismissal from the Baptist church at Piscataway, and had organized under Elders Isaac Eaton, Benjamin Miller and Isaac Steele, as the "Baptist Church of Morristown." These eleven were: Daniel Stone, Jonas Goble, John Sutton, Melatiah Goble, Jemima Wiggins, Daniel Walling, Ichabod Tomkins, Sarah Wiggins, Mary Goble, Naomi Allen and Robert Goble. On August 19th they held their first business meeting, elected a deacon and clerk and made arrangements for public worship and the observance of the ordinances, although as yet without a pastor. The house used for worship was a small building about a mile and a half south of Morristown, on the road to New Vernon, the members being mostly in that section. This house was occupied until 1771, when a new building was dedicated on the site of the present church. During the stay of Washington and his army in Morristown, the church was used as a hospital. The church dedicated in 1771 was in use for seventy years, it was then decided to build a new house of worship for the congregation at Littleton, but failing to dispose of their property in Morristown, it was built on the old site, and dedicated October 8, 1845. During the time occupied in erecting their new house of worship, the congregation held services by invitation in the session house of the First Presbyterian Church. In 1857 the church was improved and enlarged, and on the 27th of January, 1858, it was rededicated.

Rev. John Gano was the first pastor, beginning his ministry in May, 1754, continuing until September 25, 1757. The second pastor was Rev. Ichabod Tomkins, November 6, 1759, to January 8, 1761. He was one of the original eleven members of the church. There was a succession of pastors until 1815, when for eight years the church was without an official head. The membership was reduced to thirty-five and these widely scattered in the country, some living ten miles from the church. But a few brave spirits, unwilling to see their church perish, toiled and prayed, keeping the services going as best they could until 1834, when Rev. William Sym accepted a call and during his five years pastorate greatly strengthened the church. The original eleven members in 1752 had grown to forty-five in 1826; in 1834 had been reduced to thirty-five; in 1847 the roll showed forty-two members; in 1856, 116; in 1860, 132; in 1868, 177; in 1872, 194; in 1882, 173. The present beautiful ivy-clad brownstone church on Washington street, opposite the court house, was built in 1892. The church is at present without a pastor, Rev. William H. Barker, the last incumbent, having resigned in the spring of 1914 on account of his health. The church membership numbers about 300.

Methodist Episcopal Church—The third church established in Morristown was the Methodist Episcopal, organized in 1826. Growing rapidly in numbers and influence, the great revival of 1827-28, conducted by Rev. Anthony Atwood and Rev. D. Bartine, added over two hundred names to the church on probation. This was a period of great religious feeling; stores were closed for several days, the people devoting themselves entirely to religious matters. The first church was a two-story brick building, 40x60 feet, with a gallery on three sides, located opposite the latter day Farmers'

Hotel, fronting on Market street. The corner stone was laid in 1827, and the completed building dedicated October 14 of that year. The second church was a white frame building, which was used by the Methodist parish during twenty-five years and was subsequently donated by the family of George T. Cobb to the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The corner stone was laid in 1840 and the building dedicated in 1841.

The third Methodist church in the town was mostly the munificent gift of George T. Cobb, who died before it was completed. The corner stone was laid in 1866, Rev. J. T. Crane, D.D., pastor, and in 1870, it was dedicated by Bishop Janes, assisted by Rev. Dr. John McClintock and Bishop Foster, then both members of the faculty of Drew Theological Seminary. The pastor at the time of the dedication was Rev. Dr. Henry A. Buttz, later president of Drew Theological Seminary, an institution that owes its existence to his influence over the generous man whose initial gift made it possible. The church and parsonage when completed were valued at \$175,000, of which sum Mr. Cobb contributed \$100,000. The church is of stone, with spire of the same material, 150 feet high. The seating capacity is about 1,100. The Sunday school, lecture and class rooms occupy a wing in the rear of the church. In a brick building in the rear are the church parlors and sexton's residence.

The Sunday school was organized in the year 1829, Rev. Nathaniel Porter, then pastor, acting as superintendent. The first layman to assume that office was James Cook. The infant class was organized in 1854 by Mrs. J. H. Totten, who taught the class for five years. Many pastors have served the church in Morristown, the itinerant law of Methodism, until recently, requiring changes every one, two or three years. Among these was Rev. James Buckley, 1837, uncle of Rev. James Monroe Buckley, for many years editor of the *Christian Advocate*, and now (1914) a resident of Morristown. From 1826 to 1837, Morristown was a part of the Philadelphia conference, then came under the jurisdiction of the New Jersey conference, and in 1857 was attached to the Newark conference, as at present. In 1882 the membership of the church was 516, with 40 probationers. The present membership (1914) 1048; probationers, 28; Sunday school, in all departments, 1,103. Rev. Ralph B. Urmy, pastor, 1904 to 1914, was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Taylor Crawford, who had previously served the Bernardsville Methodist Episcopal Church four years. The church edifice and furniture are valued at \$125,000, the stone parsonage at \$20,000.

Speedwell Avenue Chapel—Is presided over by Rev. H. C. Thompson, who has been very successful in his work.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church—The first Episcopal service held in Morristown, so far as known, was in the summer of 1812. At that time, Bishop Hobart of New York, visiting in the town, was invited by the officials of the First Presbyterian Church to officiate in that church, which he did, preaching and using the Episcopal service. During the summer of about 1820 or 1821, the Episcopal service was used on Sunday at George P. Macculloch's boarding school, by Mr. McCummins, the assistant teacher, who was an Episcopalian clergyman. For two years previous to the establishment of the parish in 1827, Morristown was a missionary station, services being held in the old Baptist church, the first missionary being Rev. John Croes, son of Bishop Croes. He was succeeded by Rev. Benjamin Holmes, who became first rector of the parish, on its organization in 1827. The corner stone of the first church was laid November 14, 1826, and the completed

building was dedicated to the service of God, December 4, 1828. St. Peter's Church was admitted into the convention of the diocese of New Jersey at the meeting of the convention held at Paterson, May 30 and 31, 1827. The church was reincorporated April 12, 1830. In 1858 the church was enlarged by adding a chancel, and at that time the seats were made free. The present rector, Rev. Philemon F. Sturges, D.D., was installed in February, 1903. Number of confirmed members, 700.

The Church of the Redeemer (Episcopal)—In 1852 the movement for a second Episcopal church was crystallized by the meeting of Lieutenant C. P. R. Rodgers, Alfred Vail, Samuel P. Hull, E. T. Lyon, John Hone, W. A. Duer, Henry S. Hoyt and others, on June 17, to take the initiatory steps toward the formation of a new parish to be known as the Church of the Redeemer. A vestry was chosen and the incorporation of the new parish soon followed according to the laws of both church and state. Morristown Academy was secured as a meeting place and a lay reader was secured, no regularly ordained minister having been called. About a month later, Rev. James H. Tyng was requested to officiate and did so, preaching and administering holy communion on the first Sunday in September. The following Saturday, at a vestry meeting he was unanimously elected rector, accepted and at once assumed control of the parish. At that time the First Presbyterian Church, which seems to have mothered about every church in the town, offered the use of its session room as a temporary place of meeting. This kindly offer was accepted, and moving from the academy, the congregation used the session room until September 4, 1853, when the first service was held in their own newly completed church. This edifice was erected at corner of Morris street and Pine street, and afterwards removed and relocated on the present site of the Church of the Redeemer, facing on South street, but has been greatly enlarged and improved. Mrs. Peter Stuyvesant presented the church with its first communion service, prayer books were donated by Mrs. August Belmont, the organ and other furniture being gifts from other ladies of the congregation. The edifice, completed in 1854, was visited for the first time and consecrated by Bishop Doane on October 14 of the same year. The rectory was built in 1871. The confirmed membership is 667. Rev. Barrett P. Tyler, D.D., rector, was installed on Trinity Sunday, 1910.

The Church of the Assumption (Roman Catholic)—The first Catholic church in Morristown was built in 1847, a wooden structure, seating 300 people. At that time the nearest church was at Madison, to which many living at a distance as great as twenty miles attended, frequently on foot. The parish was unable to support a pastor for several years, priests from Madison supplying them with religious services. Finally a priest was stationed there, also having charge of the churches at Mendham and Baskingridge. In 1871 the congregation had grown so large that these churches were given to others and Father James Sheeran was appointed to the sole care of the parish. The wooden church was converted into a school room, when the present church was erected in 1872 at a cost of \$40,000. The parish members maintain a parish school and all the institutions of the church. Father Sheeran ministered to his people until his death April 3, 1881, and was succeeded by Father Joseph M. Flynn. The next pastor was Rev. George F. Brown, who succeeded in May, 1910, and died in March, 1914.

St. Margaret's (Roman Catholic)—This is an Italian mission under the care of the Church of the Assumption.

The Congregational Church—This church was organized May 18, 1880, with thirty-three members, twenty-one from the Methodist Episcopal Church and twelve on profession of faith. The congregation was dependent on supplies until May 1, 1881, when Rev. C. H. H. Pannell, of Brooklyn, New York, accepted a call. The society meets in a hall on Market street, and maintains regular services and Sunday school. At present (1914) they are without a pastor.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church—This church meets in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, and although a small congregation is useful and fills the need for which it was organized. The pastor is Rev. F. D. Hjertberg.

Calvary Baptist Church—This is the leading colored church in Morristown, the congregation numbering 350, with a church building entirely paid for. Rev. George E. Morris served the church faithfully and efficiently for twenty years, then accepted a call from the Camden (New Jersey) church. At present the church is without a pastor, but a call has been made and accepted.

The Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in December, 1843, and worshipped in their own small building on Spring street until 1874, when the present place of worship was erected. Rev. John P. Sampson is the present pastor. The Barber Presbyterian Mission (Colored) is presided over by Rev. Joseph Summers.

Other religious bodies in Morristown are: The Church of Christ (Scientist); Collinsville Union Chapel, on Evergreen avenue; Full Gospel Mission, 23 Spring street; Morristown Band of Christian Workers, and Barber Presbyterian Mission.

Young Men's Christian Association—For a number of years before the organization of this splendid association, its various branches of work had been carried on by the young men of the First and South Street Presbyterian churches. The reading room was over the store of W. S. Babbitt and all expenses were borne jointly by the two churches named. The association had its inception in a meeting of the young men of the different churches, held in a private house in December, 1873. This led to the formal organization of a Young Men's Christian Association, at the Baptist church, January 2, 1874, one hundred men being in attendance and sixty-one enrolling their names as members. The first president of the association was J. V. Bentley; the first recording secretary, M. W. Stoll; the first treasurer, George L. Hull; the first executive committee consisted of George E. Voorhees, J. J. Davis, L. E. Miller, E. E. Marsh, Isaac R. Pierson, Levi J. Johnson, W. F. Gay, J. Searing Johnson, W. S. Babbitt and E. A. Muir. In 1876 the association assumed the responsibility of freeing Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church from debt, raising in the town \$3,800 for that purpose, acquiring the church property and vesting its official control in the association, and freeing the church from all but the cost of its upkeep. In the same year the association held 361 prayer meetings in Morristown and vicinity; induced the citizens to provide Thanksgiving Day dinners for the poor at the expense of \$200; prepared the way for the Mission Chapel movement; distributed 100 Bibles and 1,500 tracts. In 1877 the association became an incorporated body. In 1880 the "Coffee room and Gymnasium"

and "Evening School" movements were inaugurated, both being highly successful. The receipts during 1880 were \$1,589.58, expenditures, \$909.32. On October 10, 1889, after years of preparation and accumulation of funds, a Y. M. C. A. building, on South street, three stories in height, erected at a cost of \$30,000, was formally dedicated, 2,000 people visiting the building during the day. The building was well adapted for the work of the association at that time and served well its purpose until the present building was dedicated.

The old building, after twenty-two years of usefulness as a center of association work, was sold in 1911 for \$31,000, and the beautiful site at the corner of Washington street and Western avenue purchased for \$14,000. Then began the campaign for a building fund that terminated in October, 1911, with a total of subscriptions secured amounting to \$102,000. Plans were drawn, builders secured and work pushed until the building, handsome without and wonderful within, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on December 3, 1913, amid general rejoicing that the work of years had been so gloriously consummated. This building, erected and furnished at a total cost of \$115,000, is one of the finest to be found anywhere in a town of Morristown's size. It is three stories, with a basement in which swimming pool, lockers, bowling alleys, billiard rooms and lunch counter are located, all of the best modern construction. On the first floor is the main lobby, reading, social and game rooms; the secretary's office, gymnasium and the boys' social and game room. On the second floor are school rooms, dormitories and baths; on the third floor, dormitories and baths. The school-rooms for educational and Bible study, with the twenty-nine dormitories, occupy two floors of the building. Adjoining the building a playfield with running track and tennis courts is being provided. The adult membership is 543, the boys' department numbering 306. The basis of membership is not social, not religious, not financial, but moral, and the association as agent of the churches is doing grand work and one which the churches individually cannot do. The religious idea is paramount and well sustained, as is the educational department, under trained leadership. The physical department is conducted on a scientific basis, with the cooperation of five physicians of the town, each applicant being subjected to an examination before being admitted to the privileges of the "gym" and baths and pool. This department under a trained director provides health-building exercises for business men, young men and high-school boys, grammar-school boys, employed boys and boys of younger years. All departments are well supported and in building up body, mind and morals, the association is an agency whose importance cannot be overestimated. The present officers of the association are (1914): Board of Directors—D. Hunter McAlpin, president; Edwin P. Ford, vice-president; Stephen C. Griffith, Jr., recording secretary; Henry C. Pitney, Jr., treasurer; John R. Brinley, Charles D. M. Cole, John N. Conklin, Willard W. Cutler, Wilbur F. Day, Jr., Charles W. Ennis, George P. Fiske, Samuel H. Gillespie, William R. Halliday, F. Landon Humphreys, Frederick A. Trowbridge, Ernest C. Ward, Frederic R. Kellogg, and J. Burton Wiley. The secretaries are: Charles H. Nuttle, general; Frank E. Lippman, associate; A. Shuart Reed, boys' work; Byron G. Sherman, physical director. The trustees are: John B. Vreeland, president; Harry B. Hoffman, secretary; James R. Voorhees, treasurer; John R. Burr, Samuel H. Gillespie, Harrie T. Hull, Aldus H. Pierson, Henry C. Pitney, Jr., Henry M. Smith. The building committee that had in charge the erection of the new building was composed of seven members: Dr. D. Hunter McAlpin, J. B. Vreeland,

Edwin P. Ford, Frank E. Stults, Samuel H. Gillespie, John R. Brinley, Charles D. M. Cole.

CEMETERIES.

Prior to 1855 the Presbyterians buried their dead in the graveyard in the rear of the First Church, the Baptists in the rear of their church, the Episcopalians buried their dead in the graveyard of St. Peter's Church, and the Methodists in the cemetery on the Baskingridge road. A list of burials in the first two graveyards named was kept between the years 1768 and 1806, and was published in a quaint old book called the "Bill of Mortality," of which the following is a copy of the title page:

BILL OF MORTALITY

Being a register of all the deaths that have occurred in the Presbyterian and Baptist congregations of Morristown, New Jersey, for thirty-eight years past. Containing (with but few exceptions) the cause of every decease. This register for the first twenty-two years was kept by the Rev. Dr. Johnes, since which time by William Cherry, the present sexton of the Presbyterian church at Morristown.

Time brushes off our lives with sweeping wings—Hervey. Morristown—Printed by Jacob Mann, 1806.

A supplement was added bringing the list down to 1812. The "Bill of Mortality" contains a mournful list of 1,675 burials between the years 1768 and 1806. After the formation of Evergreen Cemetery Association burials in the Baptist and Methodist graveyards were discontinued. The Roman Catholic dead were buried in a graveyard near their church until 1875, when they secured fifteen acres on the Whippany road, a mile and a half from Morristown, which was dedicated as a cemetery. It is called Holyrood Cemetery.

In the First Presbyterian yard, the oldest of Morristown burial places, there have been more than 4,000 interments, of which there is no complete record. Large numbers of soldiers were there laid to rest during the Revolution, of which the church kept no record, and this is true of the Baptist burial ground. Long trenches were dug and the dead laid in them in rows. Quantities of military buttons have been dug up in both yards. The oldest stone in the yard of the First Church is that of the wife of Abraham Pier-son, "Martha, died Jan. 2, 1731, aged 23 yrs." Another stone is that of John Doughty, "A captain of Artillery in the American Revolutionary Army," died "Sep. 16, 1826, aged 75 yrs." Another is sacred to the memory of Peter Dickerson, a member of the First Provincial Congress of New Jersey, in 1775, a captain in the Third Regiment of the New Jersey Brigade in 1776. Another, Colonel Jacob Ford, Jr., born 1738, died 1777, being then in the service of his country and buried with military honors.

Evergreen Cemetery—This cemetery is situated about one mile north-east of Morristown, on the Horse Hill road, known as Water street. The Cemetery Association was organized in May, 1855, under the Act of Legislature authorizing the incorporation of rural cemetery associations. The first twenty acres owned by the association came as a gift from George T. Cobb, and to this many acres have been added by purchase. The location is well chosen, the view being highly picturesque and embracing a large portion of Morristown, its churches, large buildings and handsome residences. The Whippany river flows in its windings near the base of the grounds, and Mount Washington, or Kimball Mountain, with its historic interest and varied undulations, is visible as far as New Vernon. The Loantica Hills, the Orange, Shongum and Watnong mountains, in the distance, fill up the background and present to the visitor a scene of landscape varied in interest

and of extraordinary beauty. The natural beauties of the spot are enhanced by the skill of the landscape gardener, who with rare good judgment has used his art. There are many handsome and imposing monuments, among them that of George T. Cobb, who may be styled Morristown's greatest benefactor.

MORRISTOWN HOSPITALS.

All Souls Hospital—The need of an institution such as All Souls' Hospital was apparent to those interested in the welfare of Morristown, and after considerable effort the enterprise was committed to the care of the "Grey Nuns" of Canada, an order especially devoted to such work. This hospital is the earliest in time of organization.

On January 4, 1892, a meeting of clerical and lay representatives was held in Bayley Hall, Morristown, at which "All Souls Hospital Association" was organized with Paul Revere, president, and Francis Kluxen, vice-president. The object of the association, to quote from the constitution, is: "To assist the Sisters of Charity, known as the 'Grey Nuns,' to establish and maintain in Morristown, New Jersey, an institution for the care of the diseased, disabled and infirm, and for such other charitable work as may be approved by the board of managers." The building purchased for the use of the hospital was the old Arnold Tavern that sheltered Washington during the winter of 1777. The historic structure was converted to the uses of the sisters and now for twenty-three years, the old building whose rooms resounded to the clanging of sword and spur has been the abode of the white-robed sisters of mercy, who silently move on their errands of compassion. The hospital was under the management of the Grey Nuns until, on April 2, 1913, the Sisters of Charity of St. Elizabeth assumed its management. The hospital is beautifully located on Mount Kemble avenue, and is one of the worthy institutions of Morristown.

Morristown Memorial Hospital—By the last will and testament of Miss Myra B. Brookfield, of Morristown, the testatrix devised a house and lot situated on De Hart street, in Morristown, to certain gentlemen, in trust, for the uses and purposes of a hospital. By an amicable arrangement with the residuary devisees, the property was sold and the proceeds of the sale, supplemented by liberal subscriptions from the public, were used in purchasing the present site of the hospital on Morris street. The General Hospital was opened for the reception of patients, October 17, 1893, and the Barker Pavilion but a few days later. On September 10, 1898, the hospital was removed from the old building to the first section of the New Memorial Hospital building, called the Anna Margaret Home for Convalescents, erected by the liberality of George G. Kip, Esq.

The Anna Margaret Home for Convalescents is of fireproof construction. On the first floor are meeting rooms for the directors, physicians, and Woman's Association, superintendent's office, nurses' dining room, pantry, and kitchen. The second and third floors contain ten rooms each for private and convalescent patients. The operating, etherizing and sterilizing rooms are also in this building, and are thoroughly equipped, ready for instant use. An x-ray machine of the newest pattern, a pathological laboratory and a room for the treatment of diseases of the nose, throat, eye and ear, are in this building. All floors are reached by electric elevator.

In February, 1909, the West Wing of the Hospital was opened for the admission of patients. This building is also of fireproof construction and contains four wards, two surgical and two medical, for male and female

patients respectively, of eight beds each, ten private rooms, sun parlors, bath rooms and other apartments containing various facilities for special work. The Children's Ward is on the third floor, and contains ten beds. A roof garden, enclosed by screens in summer and by glass in winter, for the use of the Children's Ward, is easily reached from this ward.

On May 2, 1908, the Stone Memorial, a gift of grounds and building for a Nurses' Home, was presented to the Hospital by the late Mrs. George F. Stone.

The Barker Pavilion for Contagious Diseases, situated well in the rear of the main building, is heated with hot water, lighted by gas and electricity and has in separate wings a Suspect Ward, containing two beds, a Scarlet Fever Ward of twelve beds and a Diphtheria Ward of eight beds. This building has apartments for nurses and several bath rooms and is connected by telephone with the main building. It is named for Phanet C. Barker, M.D., one of the first physicians of the staff of the hospital. There are three ambulances, one for general hospital use and two for contagious diseases.

All proper subjects for hospital treatment, including all cases requiring surgery from any part of Morris County or vicinity, may be admitted on application to and certification by any member of the medical staff or by a member of the committee on patients. Maternity cases and cases of tuberculosis, together with chronic cases which offer no prospect of improvement, can be received only by the special authority of the board of directors. The care and treatment of patients in the general hospital is committed to the medical staff, including all attending, assisting and consulting physicians and surgeons appointed by the directors.

The Barker Pavilion is always in readiness for the reception of cases of contagious disease other than smallpox, in Morristown. The written consent of the Morristown Board of Health will be required for the reception of any case of contagious disease from beyond the corporate limits of the town. Patients in the contagious wards may be treated by their regular attending physicians.

Ward patients able to pay will be charged from five to seven dollars per week, according to circumstances. The rates for private rooms are from ten to forty dollars per week. For the use of the operating room a charge of from two to ten dollars will be made to such patients as are able to pay. The rates for ward and private apartments in the Barker Pavilion will be given upon application to the hospital.

In May, 1914, a fund of \$102,000 was raised by voluntary subscriptions for enlargement, equipment and maintenance of the general hospital building.

Officers, 1914—John E. Taylor, president; Edward L. Dobbins, vice-president; Edward Howell, secretary; H. Ward Ford, treasurer; Charles S. Bird, assistant treasurer; Frederick G. Burnham, Henry C. Pitney, Jr., counsel. Board of Directors—Samuel F. Beach, John H. Bonsall, Frederick G. Burnham, Douglas S. Bushnell, Edward L. Dobbins, Charles W. Ennis, H. Ward Ford, Edward Howell, Harrie T. Hull, F. Landon Humphreys, Woodbury G. Langdon, James G. Lidgerwood, J. H. Maghee, Edward P. Meany, Edward K. Mills, Henry K. Morgan, Jr., John Mulligan, Henry C. Pitney, Jr., Charlton A. Reed, Gordon E. Sherman, John I. Waterbury, Ridley Watts, John E. Taylor.

Medical Staff, 1914—G. A. Becker, M.D., president; Samuel C. Haven, M.D., H. A. Henriques, M.D., F. H. Glazebrook, M.D., Clifford Mills, M.D., George H. Lathrope, M.D., James Douglas, M.D., A. A. Lewis, M.D., J.

B. Griswold, M.D., F. W. Flagge, M.D., L. L. Mial, M.D., H. A. Henriques, M.D., secretary. Assistants—W. G. McCormack, M.D., M. E. Scott, M.D. Consulting Surgeons—Edward J. Ill, M.D., John C. McCoy, M.D., Joseph Fewsmith, M.D. Consulting Physicians—F. W. Owen, M.D., St. Clair Smith, M.D. Gynecologist—Edward J. Ill, M.D. Assistant Gynecologist—Charles Ill, M.D. Neurologist—Pearce Bailey, M.D. Gastro-enterologist—H. A. Cossitt, M.D. Nose, Throat, Eye and Ear—L. L. Mial, M.D. Resident Pathologist and Anaesthetist—Jennie A. Dean, M.D. Surgeon Dentist—A. B. Osmun, D.D.S.

The Woman's Association of the Morristown Memorial Hospital was formed to cooperate with the standing committees of the board of directors of the Hospital, and otherwise to aid in the work in the Hospital. The services of the Association have been indispensable and the hospital has been enlarged and maintained mainly through the energy and devotion of this band of bighearted women.

Officers of Woman's Association, 1914—Mrs. Samuel V. Hoffman, president; Mrs. George C. Fraser, Mrs. Wm. E. Wheelock, Mrs. F. W. Merrell, Mrs. James A. Webb, vice-presidents; Miss Elizabeth N. Little, treasurer; Mrs. Robert W. Locke, secretary. Chairmen of Committees—Surgery and Medicine, Mrs. F. W. Merrell; Housekeeping and Supplies, Mrs. E. K. Mills; Patients, Mrs. George C. Palmer; Delicacies and Flowers, Mrs. J. H. VanDoren; Visiting, Mrs. Fred R. Kellogg; Religious Services, Mrs. F. G. Burnham; Reading Matter, Mrs. F. S. Hoyt.

In addition to the personal services of the members, the Association raised for the Hospital during 1913 the sum of \$2,500.

The officers for 1914 of the Young Woman's Guild for the Children's Ward of the Morristown Memorial Hospital, are: Mrs. F. W. Merrell, president; Mrs. A. Filmore Hyde, vice-president; Miss E. G. Bushnell, treasurer; Miss Florence Lidgerwood, secretary. This society for the year 1913 raised for the uses of the Hospital, \$3,572.97, and expended \$3,141.43.

The treasurer of the Hospital reported for 1913 receipts from all sources, \$32,526.05; general expenditures, \$32,296.30. The Endowment Fund now amounts to \$78,769.37. A special effort is now being made to increase that fund to \$100,000. The Hospital has received for memorial legacies and endowments of rooms and beds, during its operation, \$125,819.37.

The Old Ladies' Home and Mary Louise Home—These dual institutions, working with one aim under one roof and one management, are as the name implies, a Home for elderly ladies. The workings of the institution are quite unlike those of other Homes for the Aged. There is no admittance fee charged, but the managers require that each inmate shall have at least ten dollars monthly income, or that amount be guaranteed by some responsible person, church or society. Comfortably furnished rooms heated by steam and lighted with electricity with small gas ranges for cooking are provided, but each inmate is expected to care for herself and prepare her own meals. The home is non-sectarian in so far that it admits any Protestant, preference being given to residents of Morris county.

The general management of the Home is by a board of managers consisting of fifteen members who choose a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. The income from the endowment fund does not meet the expenses of the management, the balance being met by subscriptions. The Mary Louise Home was added to the Old Ladies' Home as a memorial to Mrs. Alfred R. Whitney, by her husband. The principal founders of

the original home were Mrs. Rachel A. Ayers and Mrs. William S. Babbitt, the former having been also for many years president of the board of managers. A brass memorial tablet has been placed in the Home to her memory, the gift of several of her friends. The Homes are situated on Mount Kemble avenue.

Morristown Summer Shelter—Another noble philanthropy, by which Morristown shows her depth of feeling for the unfortunate, is the Summer Shelter, a beautiful home open in the summer season for city children who otherwise would remain in the city during the heated months. Each person is allowed to remain in the Shelter for two weeks, and from the beginning until the ending of the season there is a constant succession of guests.

Female Charitable Society—This, one of the noble philanthropies of Morristown, was organized August 13, 1813, Mrs. Samuel Fisher, wife of the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, becoming the first directress; Mrs. Israel Canfield, second directress; Mrs. Arden, treasurer; Miss A. M. Smith, secretary. In the year 1830, Mrs. George P. McCulloch was elected first directress, remaining the honored and beloved head of the society for nearly thirty-four years. At her death in 1864, Mrs. George T. Cobb was chosen to fill her place, and holding until 1879, when she resigned to be succeeded by Mrs. J. W. Miller, who had been a member of the society for sixty years, and filling the various offices her mother, Mrs. Geo. P. Macculloch, the honored directress just mentioned, had filled. In 1863 the society celebrated its semi-centennial, and in 1913 its centennial anniversary.

The Woman's Employment Society—This is another valuable society, organized in 1873 for the purpose of aiding worthy women to secure suitable employment. In this respect the society has done praiseworthy work, in which it still usefully continues, and has added materially to the incomes of many deserving women.

Woman's Work and Art Exchange—The Woman's Work and Art Exchange was founded in 1884, the object being to "furnish a depository for the reception, exhibition and sale of fancy articles consigned by ladies desiring to aid themselves." The society has had a very successful existence under most capable management. The treasurer's report for 1913 shows payments to consignors in Morristown of \$4,950.47, and to out-of-town consignors, \$2,745.07. The total receipts from all sources for the year were \$11,041.22.

The officers are: Mrs. William Watts, president; Mrs. Thomas C. Bushnell, Mrs. Morris Sutphen, Mrs. George E. Chisolm, Miss Anna Shaw, vice-presidents; Mrs. Lloyd Saltus, secretary; Mrs. Edwin Ross, treasurer. Executive Committee—Mrs. Howard Coghill (chairman), Miss Anna Shaw, Mrs. John T. Gillespie, Mrs. Henry Shaw. Board of Managers—Mrs. Robert F. Ballantine, Mrs. Douglas S. Bushnell, Mrs. Thomas C. Bushnell, Mrs. Thomas W. Cauldwell, Mrs. George E. Chisolm, Mrs. Howard Coghill, Mrs. Franklin B. Dwight, Mrs. George P. Fiske, Mrs. Emlen P. Franklin, Mrs. George C. Fraser, Mrs. H. Elmer Gibb, Mrs. John T. Gillespie, Mrs. F. H. Humphreys, Mrs. Frederic R. Kellogg, Mrs. Elbert S. Kip, Mrs. Charles Gordon Knox, Mrs. Robert W. Locke, Miss Meta H. Lord, Mrs. George A. Low, Mrs. A. Heyward McAlpin, Mrs. E. K. Mills, Mrs. D. H. McAlpin, Jr., Mrs. Frank Marsh, Mrs. Paul Moore, Mrs. Edwin Ross, Mrs. Lloyd Saltus, Miss Anna Shaw, Mrs. Henry Shaw, Mrs. J. Morgan Slade, Miss J. Frances Sherman, Mrs. Morris Sutphen, Mrs. Henry F.

Taylor, Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud, Miss Thurston, Mrs. Alexander Torrance, Mrs. W. D. Vanderpool, Mrs. William Watts, Mrs. Ridley Watts, Mrs. John I. Waterbury, Mrs. John Camp Williams.

The Minard Home—In the year 1870, Abel Minard, of Morristown, presented to the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States a valuable property to be used as a home for girls, the children of foreign missionaries of that church, during their minority, so long as the parents were engaged in missionary work—for girls, orphans or half orphans, children of ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, or such girls, orphans or half orphans, as the trustees may designate. The property, which is quite valuable, consists of a handsome commodious brick house, in every way well adapted to the purpose for which it was built. The Home, situated on South street, below Madison avenue, was indeed a home, with all the name implies, and not an asylum, an orphanage, or a charity school. The institution was incorporated by the State of New Jersey under the name of The Minard Home of Morristown, and free from taxation up to \$100,000. Its management was vested in a board of eighteen trustees, appointed quadrennially by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After a few years of usefulness, the Home was discontinued, and for many years the building has been used as a private residence.

BANKS

The first two banks organized in Morristown ended their careers ingloriously, but even our twentieth century financiers have not altogether escaped a similar fate, nor more honorably closed their doors. The first bank of record is the State Bank at Morris, for which subscription books were opened March 17, 1812, by Aaron Kitchell, Edward Condict, Jonathan Ogden, Charles Carmichael and Ebenezer H. Pierson, commissioners. The president of the bank was Daniel Phoenix. Business was conducted for a number of years in the building at the corner of Park Place and Bank street, but finally the bank went into bankruptcy.

The Morris County Bank was incorporated February 24, 1836, by Henry A. Ford, Dayton I. Canfield, George H. Ludlow, Joseph Jackson, Richard S. Wood, James Wood, Henry Hillard, Jephtha B. Munn, Silas Condict, Timothy S. Johnes, Jonathan C. Bonnell, George Vail and William Brittin. James Wood was the first president, succeeded at his death by Wm. Nelson Wood, his son. The capital stock of the bank was \$100,000, and for a time this was the leading bank of the county. In the financial troubles of 1857 the bank suspended. It soon met its obligations and resumed business, but less than ten years later the doors were forever closed.

The National Iron Bank was first known as the Iron Bank of Rock-away, moving to Morristown in 1858. The first president after it removed was Sherman Broadwell; Horace Ayers, cashier; directors—C. S. Hulse, Samuel W. Corwin, John Bates, James Holmes, George S. Corwin, Francis Lindly, and Henry C. Pitney. Until 1865 this was a State Bank, but in that year was organized under the National Banking Law as the National Iron Bank. The original capital of \$50,000 was increased to \$100,000, and again in July, 1871, to \$200,000, the present capital. In 1870 a banking house was built at a cost of \$40,000, this in turn being succeeded by the present building, which with furniture and fixtures, is valued at \$115,000. Mr. Broadwell continued in the presidency until 1869 and then was succeeded by Hampton O. Marsh. The present officials are: Robert D. Foote, president; P. B. Pierson, vice-president; L. D. Kay, cashier; M. L. Toms, assistant cashier.

Deposits at the close of business, August 9, 1913, were \$1,903,947, and total resources, \$2,308,117.

The First National Bank was organized April 4, 1865, and began business June 21, of that year, with a capital of \$100,000, later increased to \$200,000. The first officials were: Theodore Little, president; Louis B. Cobb, vice-president; Joseph H. Van Doren, cashier; directors—Daniel Budd, William G. Lathrop, John F. Voorhees, J. Boyd Headley, Henry M. Olmsted, Columbus Beach, George T. Cobb. The present officers are: H. Ward Ford, president; Rudolph H. Kissel, vice-president; Guy Minton, vice-president; Joseph H. Van Doren, cashier; Henry Cory, assistant-cashier. An interesting fact is that the first cashier, Joseph H. Van Doren, still holds that office, and at this date (1914), lacks but one year of completing an honorable service covering a period of half a century. The bank's last statement showed a surplus of \$200,000, an amount equaling its capital stock.

The Morristown Institution for Savings was incorporated April 9, 1867, by George T. Cobb, Austin Requa, Lebbeus B. Ward, Joseph W. Ballentine, Augustus W. Cutler, Louis B. Cobb and William C. Caskey. The first president was Louis B. Cobb; the first deposit was made May 25, 1867, and after an honorable life of about fourteen years the bank wound up its affairs, paying not only dollar for dollar, but dividing a surplus of about \$30,000. From the date of the first deposit until February 1, 1881, when deposits ceased, over one and a half million dollars had been received, the largest amount on deposit at one time being above \$540,000.

The Morris County Savings Bank was incorporated March 3, 1874, by William L. King, Henry W. Miller, Theodore Ayers, George E. Voorhees, Henry C. Pitney, Thomas B. Flagler, James A. Webb and Augustus C. Canfield. William L. King was the first president; John B. Byram, the first secretary-treasurer, both elected March 7, 1874. Mr. King served until January 1, 1881, when he was succeeded by Henry W. Miller. The present officers are: Philander B. Pierson, president; Guy Minton, vice-president; Horace G. Wolfe, secretary-treasurer. The bank took on an increased prosperity in 1881, when the Morristown Institution for Savings began winding up its affairs, and has steadily gone forward. On January 1, 1914, the eighteenth semi-annual interest dividend was credited to depositors, the amount of the dividend being \$84,440. Deposits December 31, 1913, were \$4,460,633; surplus, \$424,547; real estate owned, \$85,000.

The Morristown Trust Company, Samuel Freeman, president, was incorporated December 15, 1892, with a capital of \$600,000. The bank's statement, December 31, 1913, showed deposits of \$6,671,946; surplus and profits, \$1,094,470; market value of bonds owned, \$3,901,274; market value of stocks owned, \$930,062; loans, \$1,037,218; mortgages, \$319,900; real estate owned, \$319,900; total resources amounting to \$8,370,680. The officers of the bank are: Samuel Freeman, president; Willard W. Cutler, vice-president; John H. Capstick, vice-president; John H. B. Coriell, secretary; Harry A. Van Gilder, treasurer; Ralph S. Streett, assistant secretary-treasurer.

The American Trust Company, capital stock \$150,000, showed at the close of business, March 4, 1914, deposits of \$247,666; surplus, \$22,500; undivided profits, \$16,799, with total resources of \$440,038. The officers are: Thomas J. Hillery, president; Charles R. Whitehead, vice-president; Edson J. Neighbour, vice-president; Victor E. Boell, secretary-treasurer.

NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTERS

Caleb Russell may be styled the "father" of the Morristown press. Although not a printer he was the prime mover in the founding of the Morris County *Gazette*, the first newspaper issued in the town. Mr. Russell purchased the press upon which it was printed, secured the services of Elijah Cooper, a practical printer, and issued the first number May 24, 1797. The paper was issued by E. Cooper and Co., until November, 1797, when Cooper retired, leaving Mr. Russell as sole editor. He continued the *Gazette* alone until early in 1798 when he secured the services of Jacob Mann, a practical printer, placing him in charge of the paper. The *Gazette* was continued until May 15, 1798, when the name was changed to the *Genius of Liberty*. Jacob Mann edited the paper until May 14, 1801, when he went to Trenton, New Jersey, where he conducted the *True American* in company with James J. Wilson. Mr. Russell then gave the entire plant, press and newspaper, to his son, Henry P. Russell, who continued the paper several years.

The *Genius of Liberty* was succeeded by the Morristown *Herald*, which was edited and published by Henry P. Russell, from 1813 to 1820, when he removed to Savannah, Georgia, the *Genius* then fading from view.

In 1808, Jacob Mann, of previous mention, returned to Morristown, where he became the editor of the *Palladium of Liberty*, issuing the first number March 31, 1808, continuing until January, 1832, when he was succeeded by N. H. White. Mr. White only continued a few months, Mr. Mann again taking the paper, to be succeeded later in the year by E. Cole and J. R. Eyers. Early in 1833 Mr. Cole retired, Mr. Eyers continuing sole editor and publisher until June 4, 1834, when he changed the name to the Morris County *Whig*.

The *Jerseyman* was founded by Samuel P. Hull, the first issue appearing October 4, 1826. He continued the paper successfully until 1852, when Alanson A. Vance purchased the paper and became its editor. In 1869 he sold a half interest to L. O. Stiles. The paper has been published continuously until the present time and is one of the substantial papers of the county. The *Jerseyman* is published every Friday by Pierson and Surdam, Vance Pierson, editor. The offices of the paper are at 12 Park place.

The *True Democratic Banner* was established in 1838 by Louis Vogt, who had learned the printing business on the *Commercial Advertiser* of New York. He located in Morristown in 1836 and in the same year started the *Democratic Banner*. Through a misunderstanding with his patrons he ceased its publication and in 1838 began the publication of the *True Democratic Banner*. After his death the paper was continued by his widow and her sons, Louis A. and LeClerc Vogt, the brothers until recently continuing publication in the Banner Building, under the firm name of Vogt Brothers. LeClerc Vogt died in April, 1913. An interesting fact concerning this paper is that the father purchased his first bill of paper from a New York house with which Cyrus W. Field was connected, and the sons seventy-five years later are still customers of the same house, the account never having been terminated, which proves the solid worth of both houses.

The *Morris Republican* was an ably conducted paper during its short life. It was established May 8, 1872, by F. L. Lundy, who continued it until his removal from the town in July, 1877.

The *Morris County Chronicle* began publication November 2, 1877, under the editorial charge of T. J. O'Donnell, who was succeeded in a few months by D. H. Prime and Co. On January 21, 1880, the paper passed to

the ownership of Joshua Brown. The publication is yet continued (1914) from the office of the *Jerseyman*.

The *Daily Record*, as the only daily paper in Morris county, occupies a field all its own. It is peculiarly a one-man paper, the owner, editor and publisher, E. H. Tomlinson, being entitled to all the credit for its success, virility and popularity. The *Daily Record* was established June 25, 1900, and quickly sprang into public favor. It is a 7-column paper, running from six to sixteen pages, with a daily circulation of 3550 copies, distributed throughout Morris county and vicinity. The paper is published in its own building and printed from a Cox duplex press, the entire plant being fitted with the best modern accessories. The Record building is located opposite the Soldiers' Monument on the "Green," building and paper constituting a valuable property. Mr. Tomlinson, before coming to Morristown, was connected with Trenton, New Jersey, dailies, and is a thorough newspaper man. His firm adherence to principle is illustrated by the fact that no whiskey, beer or objectionable medical advertisements are admitted to the *Record's* columns, at any price. The *Daily Record* is strictly and always independent in political opinion.

The *Morris County Press* is published in Morristown every Thursday by the Press Printers and Publishers, Incorporated; David W. King, editor, secretary and treasurer; Rex Beach, president. The paper has a circulation of 1800 and is independent in its politics.

Printers—In the early part of the nineteenth century Morristown achieved considerable importance from the number of books there published, Jacob Mann, Henry P. Russell and Peter A. Johnson being the leaders. Jacob Mann in 1805 published a complete Bible, together with the Apocrypha, which although not as famous as the "Wicked" Bible and the "Breeches" Bible, nevertheless attained considerable notoriety from a mistake which secured for it the name of the "Arminian" Bible. The mistake occurs in Hebrews vi. 4, which he made to read: "For it is possible for those who were once enlightened * * * if they shall fall away to renew them again unto repentance."

Another work, popular in its day, was "An Historical Compend," in two volumes, by Samuel Whelpley, A. M., principal of Morris Academy, which was published in 1806 by Henry P. Russell. Peter A. Johnson published and Henry P. Russell printed, in 1815, "A Syllabus of Lectures on the Visions of the Revelation," by Rev. Amzi Armstrong, "Minister of the Presbyterian Church at Mendham, N. J."

For seven years Joseph A. Adams, an apprentice of Jacob Mann, lived in Morristown. He is famous as the inventor of the art of electrotyping, which he also brought to a high plane of perfection. He mastered all the details of the printing business during his seven years with Jacob Mann, then went to New York, where he became a skillful wood engraver. In 1839 he began experiments in electrotyping plates from wood cuts, succeeding so well that in 1841 an engraving was produced by his process, and printed in *Mapes' Magazine*. His invention of electrotyping was perfected after a long series of experiments, but at last he secured a full and perfect current for a long time, and an equalization of the action of the battery until it was nearly exhausted of its acid. He also invented an entirely new process for covering wax moulds in a few minutes with a coating of copper. He was granted a patent on this last invention January 29, 1870. On April 19, of the same year he patented the Electric Connection Gripper, whereby



Washington's Headquarters, Morristown. Residence of Henry
A. Ford, 1860-1870. Built in 1774.

the metal pan is taken entirely out of the current of electricity and the copper precipitated only upon the mould.

For a long time he was connected with the Harpers, having entire charge of the engraving in their famous Bible of 1843. He won highest praise not only for his inventive genius but for his artistic ability. He died September 17, 1880, aged seventy-eight years.

Hotels—In 1738, at the May term of the Hunterdon county court (Morris county then being in that jurisdiction), Jacob Ford and Abraham Hathaway were granted renewal of licenses to keep public houses in New Hanover. This is the first record of licenses issued in Morristown. Two noted houses flourished during the Revolution, one of them owned and kept by Colonel Jacob Arnold, a commander of an effective squadron of light cavalry. This hotel was Washington's Headquarters during the winter of 1777. The other hotel was kept by George O'Hara, at whose house the famous "assembly balls" were held during Washington's second winter in Morristown, 1779-80.

After Morristown became famous as a health and summer resort, William Gibbons, of Madison, at the solicitation of a gentleman in New York, selected a lot on the west side of "The Green," and there erected a splendid brick and brownstone hotel, at a cost of \$200,000. This he called the Morris County House, later changing its name to New Jersey Hotel. The building, finished in 1843, was totally destroyed by fire in 1845, the house at the time being filled with guests, all escaping in safety but one, a Mr. Bailey, who lost his life.

The Mansion House, on Washington street, near the court house, is one of the oldest hotel properties in the county. Other hotels in the town are the United States, Piper's, Washington, and the West End. The Morristown Inn, a high-class family house, is much patronized by automobilists.

Washington's Headquarters—This historic building, whose foundations were laid in 1772, was finished in 1774, and occupied by the Ford family in that year. It is located on a gentle eminence nearly a mile east of Morristown Green, and in full view from the railroad. Morris avenue (Whippany road) and Washington avenue unite in front of the house, and form Morris street, one of the five thoroughfares that branch out from "The Green." During the summer of 1873 the property was offered for sale in order to settle the estate of Henry A. Ford, a lineal descendant of Colonel Jacob Ford. A few gentlemen who attended the sale, headed by former Governor and United States Senator Theodore F. Randolph, purchased the property, their object being to preserve for the people the house with its great historic associations. To this end they formed the Washington Association of New Jersey, with capital stock limited to \$50,000, transferable only with the consent of the association, and then only to a male descendant of the holder. If no such descendant claims within five years from the death of a holder, the stock becomes the property of the State. The Association obtained a very liberal charter from the state, among its provisions being total exemption from taxation; prohibition of any unsightly building or object near by; police powers upon and near the grounds; and the semi-annual payment by the state of \$1250 to aid in keeping the Headquarters in condition and open to the public.

The house is filled with relics and mementoes of the Revolution, with the office and bedroom furniture of General Washington, all as nearly as

it was when he used it, as is possible. The most highly prized relic is the original pen commission issued to Washington as "General and Commander-in-Chief," signed by John Hancock, and dated June 19, 1775, and preceding the engrossed commission ordered by the Congress. The house and grounds, beautifully kept, present a pleasant sight, the ancient cannon on the lawn and the national flag floating above giving an imposing military effect. Volumes could be and have been written concerning the Headquarters and its sacred associations. The house is open to visitors on week-days.

In connection with the foregoing in relation to the "Father of His Country" as a sojourner at Morristown, it is pleasing to add to these pages the following on "Washington and the Holy Communion," from the pen of the Rev. James M. Buckley, D.D., LL.D., the eminent divine, author and antiquarian, whom the author has referred to at greater length on an earlier page. His narrative follows:

After the death of a great man, if he had been connected with national or general political affairs, or in places of power, especially as commander of armies on land or sea, his biography is hurriedly put upon the market. Later, others have been produced by authors who aim to make not only a great work but to spread knowledge hitherto hidden from the public. Frequently two or more bring forth histories of the life of the same man; and, when this is the case, there is often much contradiction between them. Therefore succeeding generations "instructed only by popular writers, think too highly or too meanly of the world's heroes or sages." This is illustrated in the elaborate biographies of Washington, and also in the "sketches of individual characteristics or actions;" and particularly in the question whether George Washington took the Holy Communion when his army lay encamped in the environs of Morristown, New Jersey.

The late Dr. Samuel Hanson Cox, a notable Presbyterian minister, first attracted attention to this subject. He had received the account from Dr. Hillyer, who had it from the lips of the Rev. Dr. Timothy Johnes, who had been for many years the pastor of the church, and who administered the sacrament at that time. According to Dr. Hillyer, at that time the church was occupied as a hospital for smallpox patients, that loathsome malady being epidemic in the army. During that period, the religious services were held in the orchard not far from the parsonage.

In the morning of the previous week, General Washington, after his customary inspection of the camp, visited Dr. Johnes and said, "Doctor, I understand that the Lord's Supper is to be celebrated with you next Sunday. I would learn if it accords with the canons of your church to admit communicants of another denomination?" Doctor Johnes responded, "Most certainly; ours is not a Presbyterian table, but the Lord's table, and hence we give the Lord's invitation to all His followers of whatever name."

The General replied, "I am glad of it; that is as it ought to be. But, as I was not sure of the fact, I thought I would ascertain it from yourself, as I propose to join with you on that occasion. Though I am a member of the Church of England, I have no exclusive partialities." On the next Sabbath, General Washington was present, seated on his own camp-stool, brought over from the residence in which he then lived.

This story is reported in the *Presbyterian Magazine*, in articles in the February and December numbers for 1851. The February number contained the account, and shortly after the editor received a letter from the Rev. Nicholas Chevalier, of Virginia, who stated that some years before



Parsonage of Rev. Timothy Johnes, pastor of Presbyterian Church in Morristown while Washington and his army were encamped there in 1777, and also in 1779-80. (Plate of P. H. Hoffman).



Spot in dell in rear of Parson Johnes' house, where religious services were held, and communion was administered to Gen. Washington. The churches were at that time used as hospitals. (Plate of P. H. Hoffman).

he was informed by Dr. Johnes, a son of the Rev. Dr. Johnes, that the religious services including the Holy Communion were then held in an orchard. The editor of the magazine wrote to Mr. Kirtland, and also to the pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Morristown, who had married into the family of the Rev. Dr. Johnes, and who corroborated the statement.

Being convinced that, if such an account were correct, such event would be commonly known in all the important families who had descended directly from the most influential inhabitants of Morristown, I began in 1897 an investigation among them, with the following results:

I. I secured a certificate signed by Mrs. Anna Johnes Little, wife of the Hon. Theodore Little, a well-known lawyer in Morristown, an elder in the First Presbyterian Church, and president of the First National Bank. It is as follows:

"It has always been the tradition in my family that Washington took the Communion in a hollow back of the parsonage during the ministry of my great-grandfather, the Rev. Timothy Johnes, D.D., who was pastor of the Presbyterian church for fifty years. The churches were at that time used as hospitals, and the services were held out-of-doors behind the parsonage.

"Washington frequently asked Dr. Johnes's advice during his residence in Morristown, and they were on the most friendly terms.

"(Signed) MRS. ANNA JOHNES LITTLE.

"January, 1898."

II. The following certificate is signed by two ladies, descendants on both sides from important families of Morristown:

"Mills St., Morristown, N. J.

"I have always heard, from my father and mother both, this story: That General Washington partook of the Communion at the outdoor service held in the little hollow behind Parson Johnes's house. General Washington asked him if he might commune with them, and Dr. Johnes's reply was that it was the Lord's table. It was always understood that such was the case.

"(Signed) IRENE MILLS.
MARIA B. MILLS.

"January, 1898."

III. The following is from the Hon. John Whitehead, late United States Commissioner for New Jersey, and author of the "Judicial and Civil History of New Jersey," and of several hundred historical articles in the historical and analogous publications in the State.

"Morristown, N. J., Feb. 16th, 1898.

"My Dear Sir:

"My relations with Morristown prior to my continued residence there, which began in 1865, have always been of the most intimate character. My ancestors were Morristown people extending back four or five generations. I cannot remember the time when I did not believe fully that Washington while here with the army during the Revolution, partook of the Communion with the Presbyterian church. It was one of those traditions which are believed as much as tho they were actual fact, known to have occurred. So, when I heard some years ago that it was doubted whether such an occurrence had actually happened, I took measures to satisfy myself on the subject. I was quite astounded and more disappointed to learn that there was so little evidence on the subject. The conviction of its truth was shattered, and I began to imagine that, after all, it only rested on tradition, and, almost in despair, I gave up the attempt to fortify my belief.

"But, to my very great delight, I was furnished with proof which seemed to me almost irrefragable. An old lady, one of the representatives of our most respected families, informed me that her father, who was then a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, told her that he was present on the occasion when General Washington partook of the elements at the table, and that he himself handed him the bread and wine. The church edifice at the time was used as a hospital for the

smallpox patients among the soldiers, and the congregation were in the habit of assembling in the open air, in a little dell in the rear of the parsonage, then occupied by the Rev. Timothy Johnes, D.D., then pastor of the church. This parsonage is still in existence, in most excellent preservation, and is now used by the Memorial Hospital.

"I think if any one fifty or sixty years ago, in the hearing of any old or middle-aged Morris County man had expressed any doubt as to the truth of the story about Washington's partaking of the Communion with the First Presbyterian church-members, he would have been most sharply rebuked. It was a story which no one in Morris County ever doubted, until these last years when that iconoclastic spirit, which seems disposed to destroy all our beautiful traditions, attacked this. It seems to me to savor almost of impiety for an American citizen to attempt to detract from the character of the Father of his Country, and I do not envy the man who attempts to do it.

"Very truly and sincerely yours,

"J. WHITEHEAD."

IV. The Hon. Frederick G. Burnham was a lawyer in active civil practice when I consulted him upon this subject. He is still living, and known widely as the donor and founder of the Burnham Industrial Farm.

"Morristown, N. J., February 15th, 1897.

"Dear Dr. Buckley:

"You requested me to give you a short narrative of a conversation that took place between Mrs. Lindsley, my great-aunt and myself, at Morristown, in 1844. My aunt I think was about seventy-eight years of age at that time; she was born in Morris County, a sister to my grandfather, Silas Condict, who died in Morristown in 1848. My aunt frequently visited at my grandfather's house, and had taken quite a fancy to me; she was in the habit of relating many incidents of Revolutionary times to me and found a ready listener. The statement which I now make I remember as distinctly as tho it were narrated to me yesterday, and there can be no question but that I perfectly understood her. * * *

"As the time approached, when in accordance with the Presbyterian usage the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was to be administered, Washington wrote to Mr. Johnes that he understood such to be the case; that he was unaware of the rules obtaining in the Presbyterian church as he was a communicant of the Established Church of England, but that if it was in accordance with the rules of the Presbyterian church, it would give him great pleasure to worship with them on that occasion and to partake of the Sacrament. To this letter the Rev. Mr. Johnes replied that the custom of the Presbyterian church was to invite all Christians to the table of the Lord, as it was in no wise an ordinance belonging to the Presbyterian church alone, and that it would give him great pleasure to welcome General Washington at the service on the coming Sabbath. When the next Sabbath came the usual preparations for the church service and for the administration of the Lord's Supper were made in the open air, on the spot where they were accustomed to worship, as I have said. General Washington attended, was seated with the congregation, remained through the service, and there partook of the Lord's Supper. The only thing which I wish I could remember distinctly, is whether my aunt said that she was present herself and saw General Washington. But that she spoke of it in the most complete and detailed manner, and without the slightest possible question, and referred to it as to an event which had happened within her recollection and was perfectly remembered, and of which she possessed the most perfect knowledge, there can be no question whatever.

"My profession has called upon me for many years to be cautious in sifting evidence, and I say without any question that, considering the character of the woman, her strong intellect and keen perceptions and perfect memory, there is no more doubt about the correctness of her narrative than there is of the fact that General Washington was present with his troops in Morristown in that winter. Besides this statement, made to me in this clear and emphatic manner, I wish to add that there are several persons still living in Morristown and in its vicinity to whom the above facts were told by their parents or grandparents, so that the story, as I have given it, is corroborated in a variety of ways and by a variety of persons.

"Believe me to remain,

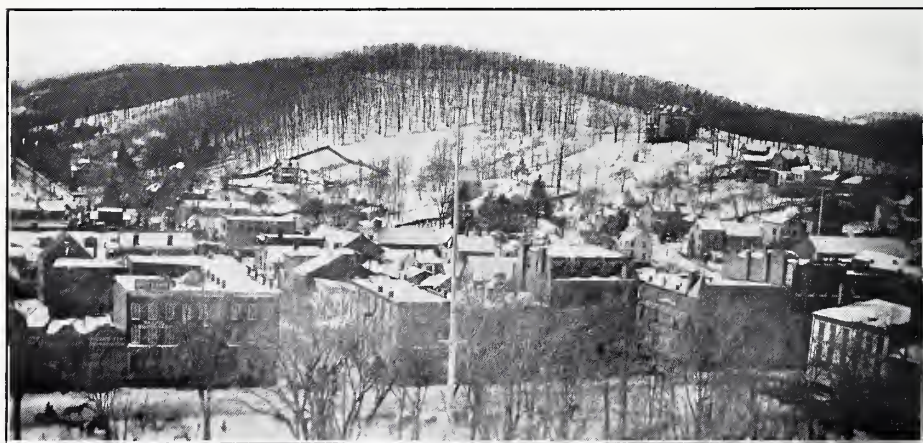
"Very truly yours,

"FREDERICK G. BURNHAM."

V. In 1851, James Richards, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian



Norris Tavern, Morristown, where Gen. Benedict Arnold was tried by Court Martial. The house is still standing, corner of Water and Spring streets. (Plate of P. H. Hoffman).



Fort Nonsense Hill.

Church in Morristown, and son of the venerable Dr. Richards, who succeeded Dr. Johnes in 1794, informed the editor of the *Presbyterian Magazine* in 1851 that he had often heard his father relate the circumstances of this Communion, he having heard it from Dr. Johnes.

VI. Dr. Albert Barnes, famous as a commentator, was many years the pastor in Philadelphia, and was ordained and installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church and congregation in Morristown by the Presbytery on the 8th day of February, 1825. Dr. Johnes had then been dead only 29 years. Dr. Barnes informed the editor of the *Presbyterian Magazine* that he never had any doubt on the subject.

VII. Although every reasoning mind would be convinced by what has been brought forward, that George Washington participated in the Holy Communion from the hands of the pastor and elders of the First Presbyterian Church in Morristown, I subjoin another testimony of great weight. A few days after my articles were published in the *Independent*, I received from Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, known throughout the Protestant world, the following letter:

"Dear Brother:

"I have read your article in this week's *Independent* with much satisfaction; but if I had known that you were preparing it, I could have saved you the trouble of getting these affidavits.

"Morristown is the native place of my mother and ancestors. Dr. Timothy John's was my great-great-grandfather. In October eight years ago I published in the *Independent* an account of Washington's Communion from my ancestor Dr. Johnes, and gave my own grandparents for the authority for the facts."

Any method that would discredit the truth of this narrative would overthrow nearly every fact in the history of mankind that rests upon tradition. It has been *always* believed and believed by *all* who had opportunity to know the facts, and has been by them transmitted to their children to the fourth and fifth generations.

Fort Nonsense—The hill known as Mount Washington, or Kemble Mountain, ends abruptly in Morristown, back of the court house, and it is the site of the famous old "Fort Nonsense." The spot is nearly 100 feet above the Park, and 450 feet above sea level. On April 27, 1888, occurred the unveiling of a commemorative monument, and the subjoined account of that interesting event is by Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, the author previously quoted:

The business portion of the town was decked with flags, streamers and bunting. Many private residences also were decorated. The site of the pre-revolutionary Arnold Tavern exhibited a full length oil portrait of Washington. Stores were closed and business suspended. Various organizations formed in front of, and on either side of the First Presbyterian Church, with whose members Washington worshipped. After the procession had moved through the most important parts of the town, it marched to the Fort, where the right of the line opened, and the invited guests, the orator, the Washington Association, and others, marched and took their position at the Monument. The gun was rushed to the position for the salute. Among the interesting persons were 212 girls from the public school, who, together with the boys, formed a body of 345 children. *The Banner* devoted four columns to the event.

The Monument stands on the highest point of the Fort, commanding a view on all sides. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Albert Erdman, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Morristown.

This was followed by a short and pertinent address by Mr. J. W. Roberts, the president of the Washington Association. He gave ex-Mayor Miller credit for first proposing the erection of the Monument that would mark the fast-disappearing lines of the Fort.

Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, of New York, was then introduced, and elevated to the top of the Monument, whence "he held the close attention of the large assembly of ladies and gentlemen as well as those who composed the various organizations massed about the Park."

As early as December 7th, 1776, Washington wrote to the President of Congress that he had directed three regiments from Ticonderoga to halt at Morristown, where 800 militia had collected. On the 14th of December of that year, Col. Ford's militia had an engagement with the enemy, and expected it would be renewed the next morning to gain the passes of the mountains. On the 22d of December, Col. Ford brought militia from Chatham up to Morristown. On the 31st of December, the Colonel was taken ill, and died on the 11th of January, 1777; his father, Col. Jacob Ford, Sr., died on the 19th day of the same month. Both of these deaths occurred before General Washington reached Morristown; the latter, as is well known, went there immediately after the battle of Princeton.

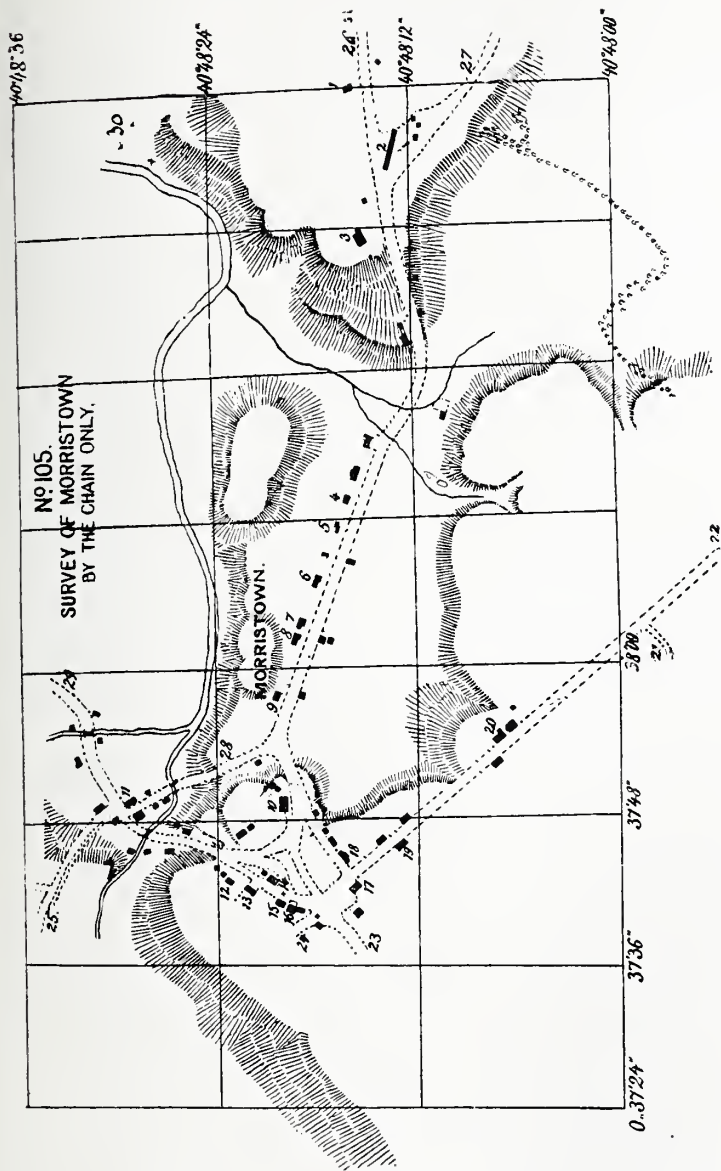
During the proceedings, Dr. Buckley introduced various incidents, in one of which, in Whippany, Anna Kitchel said, "I have a husband, a father and five brothers in the American army; and if the God of Battles will not care for us, we will fare with the rest."

At that time the people were generally poor, but there were many patriots in Morristown. Some made powder, and others made powder into cartridges. The ministers were all patriots. When General Washington went to Morristown, he did not like the situation; but, after he had remained some time, he found that the enemy could not possibly get into the county.

In December, 1779, Washington began "his Morristown life," and became the guest of the widow of Col. Jacob Ford, Jr., at what is now the noblest monument and still most charming residence which Morristown contains, and historically inferior in interest to Mount Vernon only. "Eighteen of the servants belonging to Gen. Washington's family, and all of Mrs. Ford's, were crowded together into the kitchen and buildings about it." And, as Washington said, "Scarce one of them were able to speak for the colds they had."

The army was encamped about four miles southwest from Morristown. To reach it from that town, one had to go nearly four miles to property now owned by D. H. McAlpin, and turn to the right and go for half a mile. On that estate there were found sixty-six fireplaces in one field, and many of these served as beacon-lights. Often at night there might be seen fire on the Short Hills, afterward followed by the brilliant lights on the Denville mountain, and all the way to the line of mountains of Orange county, New York.

After describing the situation, and what was going on, the speaker then turned to traditions, the clearest of which say that, in addition to the assigned purpose of the fortification, Washington ordered its construction in order to keep the men employed so as to preserve their health and prevent the rising of discontent. Also, when he was removing, and was asked what name should be given to the Fort, he answered, "*Fort Nonsense*."



PLAN OF MORRISTOWN BY SURVEY ORDERED BY GENERAL WASHINGTON, 1777. KEY:

- 1—Benj. Lindsley, about where is now summer house in front of late residence of Dr. J. Smith Dodge, 2—Life Guard Hut, 3—Washington's Headquarters, 4—Dr. Jabez Canfield; house now owned and occupied by James Clark, Olyphant lane and Morris street, 5—Frederick King, corner Olyphant lane and Morris street; formerly known as Duncan house; now owned by Joseph York, 6—Occupied by Maj. Mallon Ford; not standing now, 7—Old Dickerson house; not known by whom occupied during Revolutionary War; about in center of present depot plaza, 8—Col. Joseph Lewis; now owned by Lackawanna R. R. Co., 9—Rev. Timothy Johnes; present Memorial Hospital, 10—Presbyterian Church, 11—Norris Tavern, corner Spring and Waters streets, where yellow house now stands, 12—Baptist Church; about where old Baptist Church stood; present McAlpin building, 13—Col. Henry Remsen, 14—Court House and Jail; opposite United States Hotel; about center of street, 15—Continental Stores, present site of Washington Hall, now owned by W. F. Day, 16—Ex-Sheriff Samuel Thurbill, 17—Present James street, 18—Col. Wm. DeHart; now owned by Dr. Henry N. Dodge, 19—Lient. Col. South street, 20—Basking Ridge road; present Market street and Mt. Kenble avenue, 21—Jockey Hollow road; now Western avenue, 22—Mendham road; now Early street, 23—Whippany road; now Morris street and avenue, 24—Bottle Hill road; now Washington avenue, 25—Present Spring street, 26—Present Water street, 27—

If we apply the test of reason to history, it appears entirely harmonious with these known facts: 1. The soldiers were kept in their huts for a long time in a cold and stormy season. 2. They were greatly dispirited. 3. They were poorly clad and sheltered, and poorly paid. 4. They were necessarily idle, unless work was laid out for them by the commander. 5. They were homeless to a great degree.

To hold them together, no more reasonable method could be desired than to keep them at work. All great commanders have understood this. Work everywhere presents an antidote to ill-health, depression and excessive emotion of all kinds. It requires more determination and patriotism to endure a winter under such circumstances without fighting than it does to advance in all the panoply of war upon the enemy.

Fort Nonsense, as a name, may be by some doubted. But it is because of the partial view they have of the Father of his Country, and his peculiar situation.

Frequently opposing generals have been friends. This was seen in the Civil War between the North and the South. Scarcely a week after Washington had made his headquarters at Morristown, on January 31, 1777, he wrote two letters to Lord Howe, the commander of the British army, on the subject of the cruel usage our captured soldiers and sailors were receiving in New York, and referred for proof to their emaciated countenances which would confirm it, and "did he not endeavor to obtain a redress of their grievances," he writes, "he would think himself as culpable as those who inflicted such severities upon them."

If Washington was not a wit, he was at times capable of humor. Howe is said to have sent to Washington, in their discussions, a copy of Watts' version of the 120th Psalm, as follows:

"Thou God of love, thou ever blest,
Pity my suffering state;
When wilt thou set my soul at rest
From lips that love deceit?

"Hard lot of mine; my days are cast
Among the sons of strife,
Whose never-ceasing brawlings waste
My golden hours of life.

"O! might I change my place,
How would I choose to dwell
In some wide, lonesome wilderness
And leave these gates of hell!"

It is also said that Washington returned Watts' Version of the 101st Psalm, entitled "The Magistrate's Psalm," containing the following pointed verses:

"In vain shall sinners strive to rise
By flattering and malicious lies;
And while the innocent I guard
The bold offender sha'n't be spared.

"The impious crew, that factious band,
Shall hide their heads, *or quit the land*;
And all who break the public rest,
Where I have power, shall be suppressed."

Dr. Buckley closed with congratulations to citizens of all classes, and especially those of foreign descent; and gave a tribute to the patriotism and good taste of the Washington Association, closing with the sentiment: The Memory of the Hero is the Treasure of His Country.

The stone is as it came from its native quarry, and stands some four feet high, and weighs about four tons. On it is inscribed:

NEW JERSEY

This stone marks
the site of Fort Nonsense
an earthwork built by the
Continental army
in the winter of 1779, 80

Erected by the
Washington Association
of New Jersey
1888

The Soldiers' Monument—This beautiful memorial to the brave men of Morris county who fought in the War of the Rebellion, stands in a corner of "The Green," facing the First Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal churches. The monument, erected at a cost of \$15,000, was designed and built by H. H. Davis, of Morristown, and was unveiled July 4, 1871, in the presence of the governor and other dignitaries of the State of New Jersey, and an immense concourse of people. The monument is of Quincy granite, fifty feet high, surmounted by the figure of a soldier boy at "parade rest," eight feet high. The shaft is inscribed with the names of the battles of the Civil War in which New Jersey troops fought; and on the base are the following inscriptions:

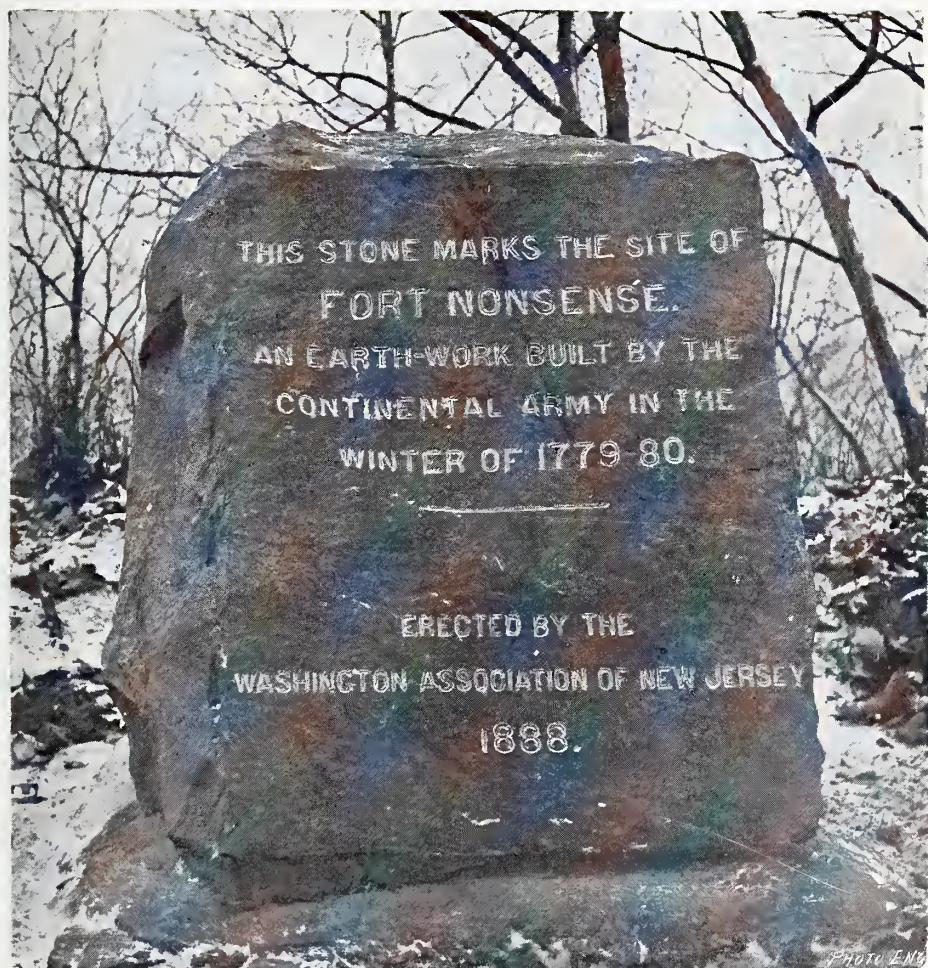
A grateful country mourns the loss of those who fell in her defense.
Their memory shall never fade, who fell in defense of a just cause.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES

Cincinnati Lodge, No. 3, Free and Accepted Masons, is the successor of American Union Lodge, an army lodge, which was granted a dispensation February 15, 1776, by Colonel Richard Gridley, deputy grand master of Massachusetts, to certain brethren of the Connecticut Line of the patriot army. At the close of the year 1779, the lodge was located with Washington's army in Morristown. On December 27, 1779, a meeting of the lodge was held in celebration of St. John's Day (St. John the Evangelist being regarded as the patron saint of the order), the records showing an attendance of sixty-eight brethren, including General Washington, who had been made a Mason on November 6, 1752, by Fredericksburg (Virginia) Lodge, No. 4; he passed as a fellow-craft March 3, 1753, and was raised to the sublime degree of master mason August 4, same year. There is a tradition that at this meeting on St. John's Day, 1779, General Lafayette was initiated.

On December 18, 1786, a convention of Master Masons was held at New Brunswick to form a Grand Lodge of the State of New Jersey. At a communication held there, January 30, 1787, a dispensation was granted to certain master masons for a lodge at Morristown, to be known as Hiram Lodge, No. 4. On April 2, 1787, the dispensation was canceled, and a charter issued by the Grand Lodge, which was returned July 5, 1796, on account of non-attendance of members. A dispensation was granted November 10, 1812, to twelve master masons, under the name of St. Tammany's Lodge, but after a few years this was also returned to the Grand Lodge.

On November 8, 1803, a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge to certain masons, and Worshipful Master James Barras, Senior Warden William Bailey, and Junior Warden John Sturtevant, to hold a lodge at Montville, Morris county, to be called Cincinnati Lodge, No. 17. On November 11, 1806, permission was granted by the Grand Lodge to change the place of meeting to Hanover (Whippany), where the lodge met until



December 26, 1844, when by permission of the Grand Master it was removed to Morristown. On November 8, 1842, the number of the lodge was changed by the Grand Lodge from 17 to 3. James Barras was the first worshipful master, and Stephen Fairchild the first after the removal to Morristown. The lodge has a present membership of 259. The officers are as follows (1914):

Willis C. Drake, W. M.; Albert P. Pruden, S. W.; Albert H. Totten, J. W.; John H. Madigan, treasurer; C. A. Fairchild, secretary; James Douglas, chaplain; Philip Stone, chaplain; Stuart W. Kay, S. D.; Andrew M. Anderson, J. D.; William E. Van Liew, M. of C.; Floyd J. Kilpatrick, M. of C.; Edward P. Guerin, S. S.; Thomas W. Dean, J. S.; John O. K. Heath, marshal; Henry L. Freeman, organist; Jacob Boehle, tyler. Standing Committee—Henry H. Hays, John A. Stark, Samuel A. Ramsey.

Past Masters—Jacob O. Arnold, John W. Hays, Charles H. Ames, J. F. Lindsley, John B. Wolfe, J. B. Stevens, Stuart M. Toms, Aug. W. Bell, G. A. Becker, M. D., W. W. Cutler, Luther Evans, William Smart, Nathaniel C. Toms, Charles R. Slater, George H. Millen, Henry H. Hays, John O. K. Heath, John A. Stark, John H. Madigan, William N. Beach, Frederick W. Smart.

Madison Chapter, No. 27, R. A. M.—On September 26, 1871, a petition for a dispensation to open and hold a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Madison, Morris county, signed by Charles L. Chovey, Henry C. Ohlen, Rev. R. H. Travis, Theodore H. Armstrong and Thomas N. Homan, companions of Boonton Chapter, No. 21; Edward B. Linabury and Paul Lum, of Union Chapter, No. 7; James H. Binting, of Corinthian Chapter, No. 159 (New York); and John M. Nixon, of Zion Chapter, No. 570, of Shanghai, China, was presented to Boonton Chapter, with the request that they recommend the granting of a dispensation for the above purpose. On November 14 following, Boonton Chapter granted the request, and a dispensation was issued December 5, 1871, by Grand High Priest William H. Jeffreys, and placed in the hands of Past Grand High Priest John Sheville, who on December 15, 1871, organized the new chapter and installed the following officers: Charles L. Chovey, M. E. H. P.; James H. Binting, E. K.; Theodore H. Armstrong, E. S.; Henry C. Ohlen, C. of H.; John M. Nixon, P. S.; Rev. R. H. Travis, R. A. C.; Rev. Truman Weed, G. M. 3d V.; William K. Gray, G. M. 2d V.; Paul Lum, G. M. 1st V. At the next annual convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New Jersey, held at Trenton, September 11, 1872, a warrant was issued to Madison Chapter, No. 27, to be located at Madison, and appointing its three first officers as previously named. The first annual election of officers under the warrant took place December 17, 1872, and resulted in the choice of the following: Charles L. Hovey, M. E. H. P.; James H. Binting, E. K.; Henry A. Ohlen, E. S.; Theodore H. Armstrong, C. of H.; William K. Gray, R. A. C.; John M. Nixon, P. S.; Rev. Truman Weed, G. M. 3d V.; W. F. Muchmore, G. M. 2d V.; Rev. W. S. Galloway, G. M. 1st V.; Henry Bardon, treasurer; W. F. Morrow, secretary; James Helm, tyler. The chapter continued to hold its convocations in the rooms of Madison Lodge No. 93, F. and A. M., at Madison, until October 2, 1877, on which date the first convocation was held in the rooms of Cincinnati Lodge No. 3, F. and A. M., at Morristown, the location of the chapter having been changed in accordance with a resolution adopted June 5, 1877, and by the consent of the Grand Chapter, obtained September 12, 1877. The chapter has prospered and now numbers

over 200 members, presided over by C. Franklin Wilson, M. E. H. P. The efficient secretary is C. A. Fairchild.

Morristown Lodge, No. 188, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted at a much later period, and is a prosperous body of which Harry P. Van Gilder is secretary.

O-do-se St. Amand Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar, Dr. R. Ralston Reed, recorder, is one of the old Masonic bodies of the state, now located at Morristown, but, like Madison Chapter, was organized elsewhere.

Roxiticus Lodge, No. 98, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted September 11, 1849, continued until 1863, was reorganized in 1871. Other bodies of the Order of Odd Fellows are: Enterprise Encampment, No. 44; Morris Lodge, No. 109; and Naomi Lodge, No. 29, Daughters of Rebekah.

Other Fraternal Orders—Other fraternal bodies in Morristown are: Morristown Lodge, No. 815, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Pride of Morristown Council, No. 104, and Pride of Vanatta Council, No. 94, Daughters of Liberty; Morristown Eyrie, No. 1311, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Court Ridgedale, No. 1564, Independent Order of Foresters; Morristown Conclave, No. 854, Improved Order of Heptasophs; Morristown Division, Independent Order of Hibernians; Iona Tribe, No. 181, Improved Order of Red Men; Mohuscowungie Tribe, No. 216, Improved Order of Red Men; Mohuscowungie Haymakers Association; Watnong Council, No. 18, Loyal Association; Whipponing Council, No. 48, Daughters of Pocahontas; Vanatta Council, No. 123, Junior Order United American Mechanics; George Washington Council, No. 359, Knights of Columbus; Morristown Lodge, No. 121, Knights of Pythias; Morristown Camp, No. 8579, Modern Woodmen of America; John Milton Lodge, Order of Knights of St. George; Clan Murray, Order Knights of St. George; Loantaka Council, No. 938, Royal Arcanum.

Grand Army of the Republic—The first post of the Grand Army of the Republic in Morristown was Phil Sheridan Post, No. 18, Department of New Jersey, organized September 3, 1868. The name of the post was changed afterward to Ira J. Lindsley Post, in honor of Captain Ira J. Lindsley, who fell at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863. The post surrendered its charter in 1874. Officers: Samuel J. Hopkins, commander; James M. Brown, senior vice-commander; Heyward G. Emnell, junior vice-commander; George W. Derrickson, adjutant; Willis T. Armstrong, quartermaster; Charles P. Chase, sergeant-major; John Moreland, quartermaster-sergeant.

Winfield Scott Post was organized July 14, 1879, but on the death of General Torbert the name was changed in his honor to A. T. A. Torbert Post, No. 24, there being a large number of his old brigade, who were members of the post. Death has so thinned the membership that but few of these old defenders of the flag are left. These few, however, maintain a brave front, and are among Morristown's most honored citizens.

There are many club organizations and societies in Morristown, social, educational, charitable, professional and patriotic. Among the latter must be named Morristown Daughters of the American Revolution, whose interest and devotion have been noticeable in suitably marking with tablet and monument many historic places of the Revolution in and around Morristown. The Morris County Golf Club owns a fine clubhouse with an estate of one hundred and twenty-five acres and has a large membership. The leading business men's social club is the Tapkaow, with clubhouse on Washington street. Another is the Morristown Club on South street.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE TOWN OF BOONTON.

EARLY HISTORY—THE IRON INDUSTRY—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—MUNICIPAL
GOVERNMENT—BANKS.

Lying in the southern part of Boonton township, and partly in the township of Hanover, on the main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and on the line of the Morris Canal, thirty miles from New York, Boonton has attained considerable prominence as a manufacturing point. The town is situated on an elevated tableland about 500 feet above tidewater, at a break in the hills through which the Rockaway river flows over a perpendicular fall and a succession of rapids, making in half a mile a descent of 150 feet. The river here forms the boundary line between Boonton and Hanover townships. The corporate limits of the town cover considerable territory in Hanover, but by far the greater part is in Boonton township. The town occupies an elevated position that commands a view of from twelve to twenty miles in extent looking south, east or west. Its pure air, good water, fine scenery, pleasant drives, good roads and healthful climate render it a most desirable place of residence, and it is little wonder that the population for 1910 shows so decided an advance. Boonton is ten miles northeast of Morristown, with which it is indirectly connected by steam and electric railway; sixteen miles west of Paterson, with which it has direct communication by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; nineteen miles northwest of Newark, with which it has rail connection and a wagon road of the best modern build. Express trains east and west stop at Boonton, and the best of express and telegraph service is furnished. With the many industries already established and the facilities for more, Boonton has a prosperous future awaiting her.

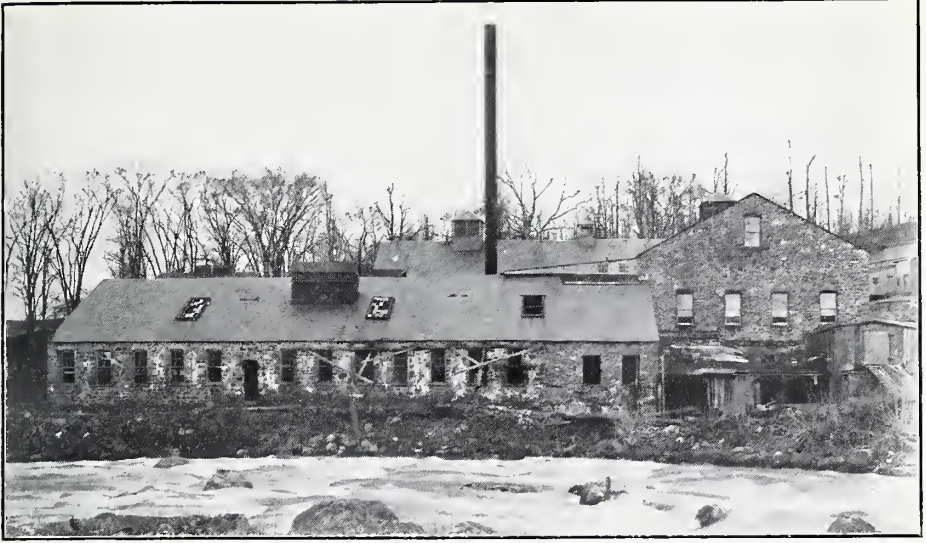
The first settler on the tract now known as Boonton was Christian Loweree, who built his house in 1766, on Sunset Hill. Some of its hewn timbers are now incorporated in the home of Mr. Herbert S. Hitchcock. As the settlement grew, it took the name of Old Boonton, after Governor Boone (1760-62). Iron was plentiful, and here were established the first iron works in all America, and from them were produced cannon balls for the Revolutionary army, as well as implements and domestic utensils. More than once, while posted at Morristown, Washington visited the works to inspect its processes on army contracts. The later development of the iron industry is told on following pages.

The construction of the Morris Canal gave Boonton its first start toward prosperity, as prior to 1829 it was a quiet spot with little but its great natural beauty of mountain and stream, to call for attention. The canal was opened to Newark in 1831, and to Jersey City in 1836. A feature of the canal is the transporting of boats over great elevations by means of inclined planes. A curious accident happened at Boonton shortly after the opening of the canal. A boat called the "Electa," owned by Colonel Joseph Jackson, and partly loaded with merchant iron, was on its way to Newark, having on board the captain, his wife and two children. Just as the boat passed the summit of the plane, the chain broke, and the car with the boat ran down

the incline with great velocity, striking the water with such force as to throw an immense wave over the towpath, which carried the boat with it down an embankment 15 to 20 feet high, landing it on the rocks below. People hastened to the spot, opened the cabin door, and there were the mother and children sitting composed and uninjured. When told what had occurred, the mother remarked that she "thought the boat came down very swift, but supposed that was the way the thing worked." The canal passes through Boonton, Montville and Pequannock townships in Morris county; and from where it enters Boonton at Powerville to where it leaves near Meads Basin, a distance of about nine miles, the descent is 350 feet by means of four locks and four inclined planes.

The Iron Works—When the canal was being constructed at Boonton, the company in the early part of August, 1829, obtained from William Scott a deed for such land as was required, and for the privilege of damming the river above the falls, so that the canal might be fed from the river at that place. In return the canal company covenanted with Scott, granting to him, his heirs and assigns, the privilege of using the canal as a raceway for conveying water to mills from the dam above the falls. By this contract Scott secured an abundant water power and a raceway from a dam built entirely at the cost of the canal company. He could use not only the natural flow of the river but also the feed passing through the canal, only being obliged to return it to the level below the plane. This fine water power and the canal transportation attracted the attention of New York men, and after examination, David W. Wetmore, of the firm of Green & Wetmore, New York iron and hardware dealers, made the first purchase of land, 200 acres from William Scott and several smaller tracts from Daniel T. Peer, including 10½ acres lying between the river and the inclined plane on the canal, and bounded by the river on the west and the canal on the east. On this tract the rolling mills, puddling furnaces and foundry were placed. The 200 acres purchased of Scott, commenced on the river above the 10½-acre tract bought of Peer, and extended eastward, including the greater part of the ground upon which the northern part of the town is built. These several tracts of land purchased by David W. Wetmore in his own name, were on November 30, 1830, conveyed by him to the New Jersey Iron Company, a corporation organized for the purpose of building and operating the Boonton works.

The iron works, begun in September, 1829, were completed and the first iron rolled in May, 1831. The first puddlers and rollers were brought from England in June, 1830, and others came later in the year. The first machinery was imported from England, arriving June 10, 1830. Houses were built for the workmen under the hill; one of them was used as a store to furnish needed supplies; another was a large boarding house that a half a century later was still standing, old and dilapidated, on the east side of Main street, just above the falls. The erection of other buildings on what are now Main and Church streets soon followed, and so the upbuilding of Boonton began. Had the canal not been built there would probably never have been a town there, although the waterpower would have been utilized in some way no doubt. As stated, there is a perpendicular fall in the river of about thirty feet. The iron works, located a short distance below in the narrow valley between the canal and the river, were about eighty feet below the level of the water in the pond above the falls. The water to drive the works was taken from the canal at the head of the plane, and was used three times before reaching the level at the foot of the plane, and once



Cradle of Iron Industry, on site of old Forge where cannon balls were made for Revolutionary Army. This site now 60 feet under waters of Jersey City Reservoir.



Old Homestead at Boonton, where Washington stopped on his way from Morristown to visit the near-by Forge where cannon balls were made for his army. Site now 75 feet under water.

more between that level and the river. About thirty years after starting the works, and after they had been greatly enlarged, a steam engine was put in to aid in keeping up speed when the water ran low in a dry season. The mills at first consisted of a large rolling mill in two departments, and a few puddling and heating furnaces, the product being merchant iron in various forms. The first fuel used was bituminous coal; six or seven years later anthracite was substituted, being cheaper and readily obtained by way of the canal, the lessened cost of coal of course cheapening the cost of producing the merchantable iron. In 1833 the first blast furnace was erected in Boonton, a charcoal furnace standing near the later-day machine shop. The furnace consumed 1,000 bushels of charcoal daily, producing about 35 tons of pig iron weekly. With the high cost of charcoal in later years, and with the rapid improvements made in the use of anthracite coal in the making of iron, the charcoal furnace became unprofitable and was closed. At about this time the mills were mainly devoted to the manufacture of railroad iron, but that business was short lived, and the mills returned to the making of sheet iron and flat merchant iron of various sizes. In 1848 the first anthracite blast furnace in Boonton was built under the supervision of Samuel Thomas of Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, one of the great iron masters of his day. The furnace was originally thirty-six feet high with a capacity of 5,000 tons of pig iron annually. In the fall of that year Mr. Thomas was succeeded by George Jenkins as superintendent of the furnace, the latter continuing in that position until his death in 1864. In 1848 the New Jersey Iron Company decided to add a cut nail mill to their plant. It was filled with the best machinery and placed in operation in August, 1851. At this time the nail market was very low, \$3.00 and \$2.75 per hundred pounds being the prevailing rate, while some sales in very large quantities were made at still lower prices. The Iron Company, still suffering from a financial embarrassment, became still more heavily involved by the ruinous prices and resolved to close up. The mills and all real estate was sold at a sheriff's sale in May, 1852, Dudley B. Fuller being the only bidder and purchasing the entire property for \$160,000. He had previously purchased all that was personal property about the mills and factories at its appraised value, \$125,000. This purchase was not made from choice but from self protection, Mr. Fuller having been for several years acting as commission merchant for the company, and being a large creditor. He publicly offered to discount his purchase \$20,000, but no buyer appeared, the low price of iron products effectually curbing all desire to enter that field. Mr. Fuller, however, staggered along under the load until advancing prices on nails turned the tide and brought him fortune. A new nail mill was built below the canal, and many improvements made, placing the plant on a high plane of efficiency. Shortly after his purchase of the mills in 1852, Mr. Fuller took as a partner James Couper Lord, a son-in-law of James Brown, the banker. Henceforth, they operated under the firm name, Fuller & Lord. On the death in 1864 of George Jenkins, superintendent of the anthracite blast furnace, previously mentioned, he was succeeded by his son, Henry C. Jenkins, who repaired and increased its height to 45 feet and its capacity to 9,000 tons of pig iron annually. In 1868 Furnace No. 2 was built with a capacity of 12,000 tons annually. In 1874 Furnace No. 1 was again rebuilt, and its height raised to 70 feet. There had been a destructive fire in 1851, the original rolling mill, greatly enlarged, being then destroyed, but it was rebuilt the same year. In 1873 the saw mill, lower nail mill, cooper shop and several large drying sheds caught fire and were destroyed

with 2,000,000 staves ready for use. New buildings were erected, and the plant was operated as a whole by Fuller & Lord until the last of June, 1876. Although Mr. Fuller had died in 1868, and Mr. Lord in 1869, the works were operated by the provisions of their wills until 1876. In the settlement of the joint interests in this large property, the estate of Mr. Lord came into sole possession of the real estate, including mills, furnaces, mines and other property. When the works closed down, the large mill was capable of producing 320 tons of puddle bars weekly. The next mill contained four furnaces and four nut machines. In the two nail mills there were 150 nail machines capable of producing 200,000 kegs annually. In the saw mill three sets of stave machines produced 20,000 staves daily, using 1,000 cords of chestnut logs annually, and 400,000 feet of whitewood and pine boards for keg heads. The average output of nails was 150,000 kegs annually, requiring 2,000,000 staves and 900,000 keg hoops. The mills covered six acres of ground, and paid out monthly in 1865 \$30,000 in wages. Besides the mills, Fuller & Lord owned and operated several valuable iron mines that employed about 5,000 hands. Such was the nature and the extent of the great industry that gave birth to and for forty-five years fostered the growth of Boonton. An unbroken stillness reigned over the plant from 1876 to 1881, when a portion of the works was leased and operations were resumed. Until 1911 the works had periods of prosperity and many lapses, but did not entirely give up until that year. The building yet stands, but the machinery and equipment has been sold and the plant practically abandoned.

At Powerville, a mile above Boonton on the Rockaway river, a forge and grist mill were erected by Joseph Scott early in the nineteenth century. After his death in 1827, his son, William Scott, became sole owner. He was an active, enterprising man and sought to make improvements in iron making. He was successful in accumulating property and became the owner of large tracts of land, among them being the Hibernia tract, with its valuable iron mines from which he obtained his supply of ore for his forge. He introduced at Powerville a method of separating the pure part of iron ore from the dross by first crushing it and then passing it over magnetic rollers. William Scott died at about the time anthracite was displacing charcoal in converting pig into wrought iron. The old-fashioned charcoal bloomerie passed out of existence, although one was kept in operation at Powerville for converting scrap iron into blooms by the use of charcoal.

At the death of William Scott, his son, Elijah D. Scott, succeeded to the ownership of the forge and grist mill. In 1846 with Thomas C. Willis he built a small rolling mill which was used for making the smaller kinds of merchant iron from the charcoal blooms made at the forge. Elijah D. Scott at his death left all the property on the east side of the river to his partner, Mr. Willis, who continued to operate the mills as before until his death. The forge and rolling mill were then rented and were used to make horse-shoes and other kinds of merchant iron from scrap blooms made in the forge, large quantities of scrap being brought from New York by canal and rail.

About a quarter of a mile from Boonton on the road to Montville, H. W. Crane built a mill in 1877 for the manufacture of foundry facings. He obtained his power from the overflow and waste gates of the canal and did a thriving business, often working his plant day and night.

In 1878 R. M. Booth began the manufacture of pocket cutlery on the south side of Canal street, obtaining power from the canal.

The Knox Hat Manufacturing Company also erected an extensive



Old stone house of 1776, built of mud, mortar and stone. Torn down to clear bed of new reservoir for Jersey City. Site now 80 feet under water.



Home of the Boonton Club.

plant that is still in operation. Other industries of the present day are the lace manufacturing plant of Sontheimer & Stein; the extensive silk mill of Pelgram & Meyer; the bronze works of George Benda; the plant of the Boonton Hosiery Company, manufacturers of silk hosiery; the paper mill of Field & White, devoted to the manufacture of roofing and building paper; the very busy establishment of Parker H. Sweet, manufacturer of files used in cotton manufacturing; the reclaiming plant of the Boonton Rubber Manufacturing Company, and of the Leonia Hard Rubber Company.

Though the glory of the "hole" departed with the iron company, Boonton, it will be seen, is not a "one industry" town, but has adapted herself to changed conditions, and while the old order that brought her fame has departed, she faces the future confidently and contests with vigor to retain her old time supremacy.

Silk Making—The year following the closing of the great iron works, Boonton's greatest and almost entire source of employment, a number of the enterprising men of the town joined forces and erected a two-story building, 30x70 feet, intended for a branch of the silk making industry. The building was rented to a man who proposed to start silk weaving, but he turned out a failure, much to the disappointment and injury of the men who had invested. In 1879 a Paterson, New Jersey, firm put in steam power and machinery and began silk winding. They were successful and in a few months an addition of 100 feet was made to the building and work given to 130 hands. In 1881 the firm erected a substantial building opposite the railroad station on the east side of the river, 40x200 feet, four stories high, where silk manufacturing has since been successfully carried on. Pelgram & Meyer, the proprietors, have other plants engaged in silk manufacture, and are well known in the business world.

The Post Office—Boonton until July 9, 1846, had no post office within its borders. For sixteen years the New Jersey Iron Company, and all others, were compelled to go three and one-half miles to Parsippany with and for their mail, yet Boonton, in 1834, had a population of 400, and in 1840 doubled that number and its postal business was five times as great as that of Parsippany and vicinity. In 1846 the post office at Montville was closed, and July 9 was removed to Boonton. The first postmaster was Edmund K. Sargeant, who served until November 27, 1849, then was succeeded by John Hill, who held the office until May 24, 1853, when Mr. Sargeant was reappointed, serving until succeeded by Dr. E. B. Gaines in 1861.

The office constantly grew in importance and in April, 1911, free delivery was established, Charles F. Hopkins then being postmaster. A postal savings department was added when the government established their banking system, and when rural delivery was inaugurated two routes were laid out departing from the Boonton office. The regular carrier force consists of three carriers, with two substitute carriers. The office force, in addition to postmaster and assistant, consists of three clerks and two substitutes, which will have to be enlarged, as the business of the office is constantly on the increase. The present postmaster is Joseph P. Cullen, appointed February 9, 1914; the acting assistant postmaster is Walter W. Reeves.

CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian—Shortly after the opening of the mills of the New Jersey Iron Company, religious meetings were appointed for Sunday, Rev.

John Ford, pastor of the church at Parsippany, officiating. The first meetings were held in private houses, but when pleasant in the shade of a grove. When the first school house was erected in 1832, that building became the meeting house. On July 1, 1832, the first church organization was effected, with the title of "Church at Boonton." The first members numbered nineteen, nine of them English, ten native born, among the latter being John F. Winslow, the first general superintendent of the iron works. On December 10, 1832, a meeting was held at the schoolhouse to elect trustees preparatory to the incorporation of a church, in accordance with a law of the state. At this meeting, James H. Woodhull, Thomas C. Willis, Samuel Oakes and William H. Woodhull were chosen trustees. After conforming to the law, they signed and filed a certificate that the name adopted was "The First Presbyterian Church of Boonton." In 1833 a church was erected on a plot donated by the New Jersey Iron Company, corner of Church and Birch streets, where the present church stands. Rev. John Ford and other ministers supplied the pulpit until July, 1834, when Rev. Joseph Vance accepted a call and was installed pastor July 19, continuing his ministry in Boonton until October, 1838. From that date until March, 1840, the church was without a pastor, the pulpit, however, being occasionally supplied. Rev. Cornelius Conkling was pastor to November 30, 1843, the church then being vacant until May, 1844, when Rev. Daniel E. Megie accepted a call. He was installed May 29, and continued the loved and honored pastor until failing health caused him to resign in September, 1872. After his resignation, Rev. Megie continued his residence in Boonton until his death, in May, 1880, thirty-six years after his installation as pastor of the church.

The old church erected in 1833 was a small building, 35x55 feet, but it served its purpose well for twenty-six years, then was sold and removed from the lot to be supplanted by a larger and more expensive building. The old church, however, was not disgraced, but was moved to the opposite side of Church street, where as "Washington Hall" it was used for public meetings. The second church, built in 1859, was as first erected 36x72 feet, but in a few years was greatly enlarged in width. The first parsonage was built on the south side of Church street in 1840, and was first used by Rev. Cornelius S. Conkling, and subsequently by Rev. Daniel E. Megie, whose first wife died there. He married (second) Mrs. Hester Briggs, a widow, sister of his first wife, who owned a residence on the corner of Church and Birch streets, opposite the church. After his second marriage, Rev. Megie moved to his wife's home and the parsonage was soon afterward sold. A second parsonage was built in 1874, on a part of the church lot, at a cost of \$6,000. This church, ever a powerful force for righteousness, is still a vital force in the community and abounds in good works.

The Methodist Episcopal Church—Until 1853 the First Presbyterian was the only church society in Boonton. On June 5, 1853, the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized with George T. Cobb, John Decker, John H. Frampton, John Meyer Jr., Samuel H. Shauhb, Horace E. Taylor, and William T. Vanduyne as trustees. On January 24, 1854, Dudley B. Fuller and James Brown, of New York, donated to this church a lot, one hundred feet square, on the east side of Cedar street, nearly opposite the old schoolhouse. During the same year they erected on the lot a church edifice, forty feet square, costing \$1,600. Later a parsonage was built on the lot at a cost of \$1,800. These served the church for sixteen years, then increased numbers demanded a larger church. In 1868 the congregation bought, at a

cost of \$9,000, the residence and grounds of Dr. Ezekiel B. Gaines, situated on the west side of Main street, above William street. A church was erected and the basement used for services in 1869, the entire building not being completed until 1874. The building, 52x80 feet, was erected at a cost of \$18,000, including furnishings. The present value of the church property is \$23,000, the parsonage being valued at \$10,000. The congregation numbers 332 members, with a Sunday School of 393 scholars in all departments. The present pastor is Rev. William S. Robinson, who in 1912 came to Boonton from the Hackettstown Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel—This, the third church in Boonton, was built on a lot at the corner of Birch and Green streets, deeded on January 7, 1848, by the New Jersey Iron Company to the trustees of the Roman Catholic Church at Boonton. The first church was of necessity small, as were the other first churches of Boonton, but had a burial ground attached, and for seventeen years was in active use. Then a lot was bought on the opposite side of Birch street and in a few years a church of stone, with slate roof and tower, was completed and consecrated. The church is 40x80 feet, tower 65 feet high. The large basement was for a time used as a parish schoolroom. The cost was \$13,000. The first lot is occupied by a suitable parsonage built at a cost of \$5,000. At the time the new church was built, the parish purchased ground for a cemetery east of the town at the foot of Sheep Hill, and enclosed it with a stone wall for a cemetery, bringing the bodies from near the old church and re-interring them in the newly consecrated grounds. On September 20, 1864, the church was incorporated as "The Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel."

There is also a Slavish Roman Catholic Church in Boonton in a prosperous condition.

St. John's Church—The first Protestant Episcopal church in Boonton was duly organized and incorporated May 4, 1860, as "St. John's Church in Boonton," the required certificate being filed and signed by Francis D. Canfield, minister, and George Anthony, secretary. Previous to this, however, religious services had been held in a small building erected by Miss Eliza A. Scott, as a session house for the Presbyterian church and standing on Church street. This building was lengthened and fitted up and for several years was used as St. John's Church. About 1867 Fuller & Lord donated to the congregation a handsome lot, corner of Cedar and Cornelia streets. On this was later erected a church edifice in plain Gothic style and a rectory built on the same lot. The first rector was Rev. Francis D. Canfield, the second Rev. William Stearns, the third Rev. John P. Appleton. Services have been held continuously and the church continues an effective organization.

The Reformed Church of Boonton—Meetings of this congregation were first held in Washington Hall in 1867, under the direction of Rev. Nathaniel Conklin, of the Montville Church. On February 2, 1868, at a meeting held in Washington Hall, in accordance with previous notice, Timothy W. Crane and Albert Crane were elected elders, Daniel D. Tompkins and Francis Room deacons. On March 6, 1868, the society was duly organized, elders and deacons signing and filing a certificate as required by law under the name of "The Reformed Church of Boonton." Some years prior to this, a division in the Presbyterian church at Parsippany led to the erection of a second church edifice there. After a few years the breach was healed and the second church was not needed. The creditors being anxious to receive their money, and the Reformed Church needing a building, a

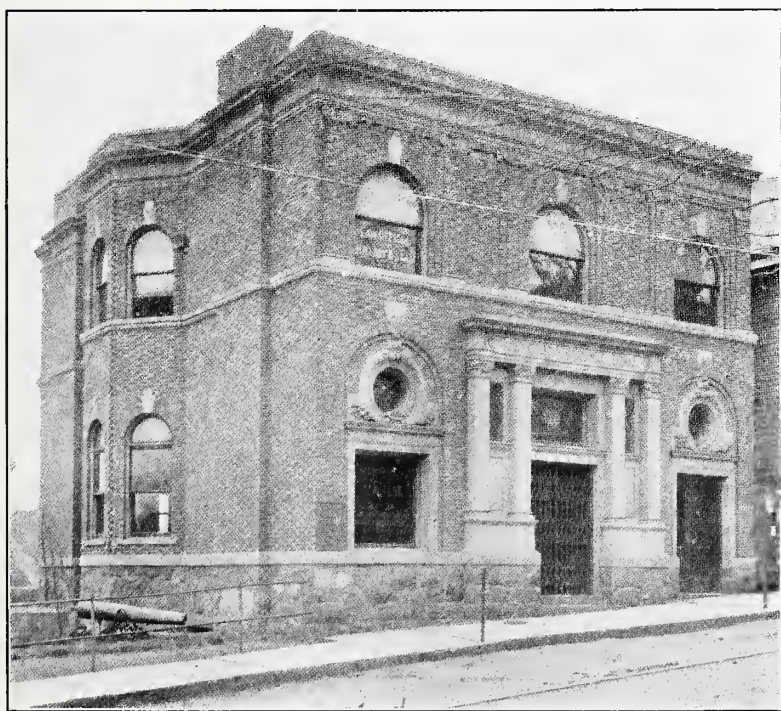
bargain was made and the church removed to Boonton. Many pastors have served this church, which has always been one of the forces for good in the community and still remains active and useful. Pastor, Rev. F. E. Depue.

Schools—The original proprietors of the iron works, the New Jersey Iron Company, were far-seeing men, and in their relations with their employees and with the settlers in the young village, were almost paternal. In the matter of schools, they acted promptly by opening a school in 1831 in part of a dwelling just opposite the Boonton Iron Works office. They obtained and paid for the services of the first teacher, Miss Dean. Later in the year a schoolhouse was built on what is now the southwest corner of Liberty and Cedar streets, that was first used in 1831, and last used in 1851 when a large building of brick was erected as a public schoolhouse. The last teacher in the old schoolhouse was Marcus W. Martin, whose term ended in June, 1852. His salary that year was \$350, raised by subscription, the school being made free. The old schoolhouse built in 1832 and used for twenty years, was converted into a dwelling, and a half century later was still so used.

In the year 1850, the school room becoming overcrowded, there was a demand for the division of the district and the erection of another schoolhouse. The legislature having passed a bill under which free schools could be established, it was decided wisely by the township superintendent, that it would be to the advantage of Boonton to remain in one district and have a strong, better and more extended graded free school. A bill was prepared by the township superintendent that represented the plans he wished carried into effect, and in November of that year he presented it at a public meeting, accompanying it with his argument in favor of a larger, better school, free to all. His ideas prevailed and after further meetings and some amendment, the bill was passed by the legislature in March, 1851, and went immediately into effect. Under its provisions, in April, 1851, William G. Lathrop, James Holmes and George W. Esten were elected trustees, Henry W. Crane being chosen clerk. During the year, a two-story brick building of suitable size was erected on a lot donated by the New Jersey Iron Company. It was opened July 19, 1852, under Alonzo B. Corliss, principal, Miss Corliss, assistant. This was the *first* and for many years the *only* free school in Morris county. It has kept open free and constantly from that year to the present date, and in 1881 seven of the ten teachers then employed in the school had therein been trained and educated. The original boundaries of the school district have been greatly enlarged, as the town has grown, and it was deemed advisable to have a board of education, consisting of seven commissioners, instead of the trustees called for under the act of 1851. The author of that act under which the free school was established and successfully operated for twenty-four years, was still living and a member of the school board of trustees. To him was assigned the labor and honor of drafting a new bill providing for the necessary changes and prospective needs of the growing district. His bill was passed by the legislature, April 5, 1875, and under this special act the school at Boonton has since operated. Under its provisions the school was graded, and two buildings of brick, two stories high, with slate roofs, provided for their comfort. Nine assistants with a principal were appointed, a provision that amply provided for all needs at that time. But as the town has grown, so have the schools, and from time to time additions have been made to the property, and in the school year 1912-13, \$29,633 were spent



Boonton High School Building.



Boonton National Bank Building.

in operating the schools. That year the total enrollment of scholars was 855, with an average daily attendance of 623. For the school year 1913-14, three teachers are employed in the sub-primary school, eleven in the primary school, six in the grammar, six in the high school, with special teachers in music and manual training, all under a supervising principal, or superintendent. The following is the present personnel of the teaching force:

Boonton Town—Superintendent, M. P. Reagle; music, Myra Packer; manual training, Gertrude E. Burt; high school, George Clark, Russell E. Bullock, Elfie L. Grimes, Mary M. Johnston, Florence E. Long, Nellie F. Quinley; grammar, Lena H. Wilson, Helen S. Primrose, Clara A. Blackwell, Florence J. Rice, Clara A. Wootton, Harriet M. Sutton; primary, Ella Mutchler, May DuBois, Grace Cooley, Nellie M. A. Lofthouse, Eva L. Snyder, Harriet Kitchel, Cora B. DeHart, Mayrose Waterman, Gertrude M. Willard, Lulu Conkling, Julia A. Peckham; sub-primary, Ida V. Combs, Mary H. Jenkins, Alison J. Close.

The officers of the Board of Education are: Arthur Blanchard, president; Emory W. Myers, district clerk; Samuel G. Harris, custodian; Dr. E. N. Peck, medical inspector; Jacob L. Hutt, attendance officer. The Board of Health: Giles E. Miller, president; Frank N. Banta, clerk; J. Herbert Dawson, inspector; John Glennon, William Carson.

Municipal Government—Boonton was incorporated as a town March 18, 1867. The government is vested in a mayor and council of seven members. The officers for the year 1913 are as shown below: Thomas Heaton, mayor; councilmen: Albert P. Smith, president; John Guiton, William W. Apgar, Oscar P. Whitehead, John E. Dunn, James H. Hopler, Warren H. Baldwin, William R. Bailey, clerk; Joseph P. Cullen, assessor; George M. Mutchler, collector; Samuel G. Harris, treasurer; S. Claude Garrison, counsel; William H. Oliver, street commissioner; J. E. Dixon, police justice; Thomas Boyle, William Mahoney, constables; James Gilmartin, chief of police; and Eli Van Derhoof, assistant; John B. Hawley, city engineer; J. E. Dixon, overseer of the poor. Fire Department: Thomas P. Logan, chief; Henry S. Worman, first assistant; Warren L. Doremus, second assistant. The department numbers about 200 volunteer firemen, divided into seven companies, quartered in three fire houses: Maxfield Hose and Engine Company, steamer; Maxfield Hook and Ladder Company, Maxfield Hose Company, Harmony Hose Company, Harmony Engine Company, hand engine; South Boonton Hose Company, South Boonton Hook and Ladder Company. Each hose company is equipped with 2,000 feet of hose, and the hook and ladder trucks are fully equipped.

Banks—Boonton is well served by the banks, National and State. The Boonton National Bank was organized in 1890, with a capital of \$100,000. A condensed report of its condition at the close of business March 4, 1914, shows: Total resources, \$1,116,742; a surplus fund of \$100,000; deposits, \$875,656; loans and discounts, \$519,452; United States bonds, \$25,000; other bonds and securities, \$380,061; and a banking house valued at \$30,000. The bank officials are: Nathan L. Briggs, president; Charles Brock, Frederick Gordon, vice-presidents; Edwin A. Fisher, cashier; Oscar P. Myers, assistant cashier.

The Farmers and Merchants Bank was organized with a capital of \$75,000, and opened its doors for business January 2, 1912. A statement made January 13, 1914, showed total resources of \$225,584; deposits, \$132,176; surplus fund, \$17,500. Officers: W. C. Salmon, president; T. J. Hillery, vice-president; Marvin D. Hayward, cashier.

Newspapers—The oldest newspaper in Boonton is the *Boonton Weekly Bulletin*, now in its forty-fifth year. The present editor and proprietor is S. L. Garrison. The *Boonton Times* first appeared October 1, 1895, Chas. L. Grubb, editor and proprietor. Both papers are well supported by the merchants and corporations of Boonton, the advertising pages being well filled.

About 1897 a number of public-spirited women organized the Boonton Improvement Society, to co-operate with the municipal authorities in beautifying the place and improving its material and moral conditions. Its work has been carried on through committees on streets and sanitation, beautifying streets and public grounds, the maintenance of a library, and for the protection of domestic animals against cruelty. To its credit stands Schultze Park, instituted through a gift of \$20,000 of its procuring. In 1908 these and kindred purposes were further advantaged through the instrumentality of a Business Men's Association which was then formed, and has since worked zealously and successfully in behalf of the material interests of the community.

The Holmes Free Library was founded by James Holmes, who devised the three-story building on Main street for that purpose. The library is open every day and evening, and is well patronized.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on Main street was erected by the citizens of "Old Pequannock," in 1876. It is a graceful granite shaft and base, flanked at the four corners by cannons that were used in battle during the Civil War.

There are three licensed hotels in Boonton that cater to the wants of the traveling public—the Mansion, City and Hotel Boonton.

There are many societies—social, benevolent and religious—connected with the churches of Boonton, as well as the following orders: Arcana Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Fraternal Order of Eagles; Junior Order United American Mechanics; the Foresters; Royal Arcanum; Daughters of Liberty; Ancient Order of Hibernians; St. Patrick's Alliance; Catholic Benevolent Legion; and the Buffaloes.

Boonton has an excellent water supply, as well as a modern electric light system. The excellent service of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad is supplemented by the hourly service of the electric street railway which connects with the main line of the Morris County Traction Company at Denville, for the eastern and western towns of the county. A large power plant is being erected at Boonton by the Atlantic Gas and Electric Company, that will be an important addition to the electric power of the county.

The assessed valuation of Boonton real estate for the year 1912 was \$2,112,200; personal property, \$307,640. In 1910 the population as given by the government census was 4,930.



CHAPTER XIV

CHATHAM.

BY CHARLES A. PHILHOWER, M.A.

The history of Chatham may be considered under seven divisions, as follows: Geological story, Indian occupation, early settlement, Revolutionary period, community development, Civil War period, and modern growth.

While the geological story of a locality is popularly not deemed a part of its history, yet it seems permissible to include such consideration when the record is especially noteworthy. Consequently, since the vicinity of Chatham has had a most remarkable geological career, it has been concluded wise both from the point of interest and of information to make it a part of this brief treatment.

The region about Chatham like all others has passed through those formal periods of geological history which in the aggregate cover approximately from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 years. It had its beginning of life in the Archean era, when from 5,000 to 10,000 feet of sandstone and shale were laid down on various parts of the earth's crust. Then came the period of old life or paleozoic era at which time contemporaneously with the formation of limestones, quartzites, and schists, swarms of animal life filled the waters and impenetrable jungles of vegetable growth covered the land. At the expiration of this period which possibly marks the termination of some 80,000,000 years, our specially considered locality had not yet protruded from the antediluvian seas.

Within the mesozoic era or period of middle life massive beds of red sandstone were deposited to the depth of 15,000 feet, and the vicinity of north central Jersey became a part of the continental mass of land. Soon after this event a great geological catastrophe took place. Those gigantic strata which made up the immediate bed-rock of much of the eastern part of Morris county were tilted, bent, warped, and broken. Great upheavals of molten rock emitted from the interior of the earth and the consequent result was the Long Hill Mountain, the First and Second Watchung Mountains, Riker's, and Hook's Mountains, together with the Palisades on the Hudson. On the outskirts of these mountains abbreviated lava flows were deposited and across the valleys dikes of trap rock were pushed up as adamantine as the surrounding hills.

For some unknown reason the climatic conditions changed and in a brief geological period which followed, this region of volcanic heat and eruption was transformed into one of a most arctic character. It should be stated however that this transformation took place within that modern geological time known as the cenozoic era or period of new life. There was so much snow and the cold was so intense that a great layer of ice was formed over the whole upper half of North America, reaching as far south as Central New Jersey. This enormous ice sheet had a depth of a mile or more, and the limit of the southward advance of this extensive glacier was marked by a long line of glacial gravel which passed through what is now Chatham in its upward curve across the State from the site of Amboy on the

coast to Riegelsville on the Delaware. Later there was another change in the climate and the thick floor of ice began to melt. Large streams of water flooded over this ice front and eventually heaped up great mounds of gravel like Coleman's Hill, Duchamp's, and Molitor's sand pits. In certain stagnant pools a silty limestone sediment was laid down making clay beds like those of the old brick yard and the deposit west of Passaic avenue, in the vicinity of the old school. Previous to this glacial period the trunk stream which drained the country west of the Watchung Mountains flowed through a deep gap beneath what is now Morris avenue in Summit. When the glacier receded this gap was filled with gravel and sand to a depth of about 200 feet, and the water from the melting ice was shut in behind the hills making a lake extending from Pompton and Little Falls around to Millington and the Great Swamp. When this lake was at its maximum depth the vicinity of Chatham was about 150 feet beneath its surface, and the outlet was at Muggy Hollow near Liberty Corner. Finally the lake broke through the First and Second Watchung Mountains at Little Falls, and Paterson; and drained the consequent valley through the present stream bed of the Passaic river. The gravel of the terminal moraine originally piled up by the glacier formed a barrier in the drainage of this lake at Stanley, and for a considerable time a minor body of water referred to in geological history as Dead Lake, extended southwestward from Stanley towards Millington. This lake eventually broke through the gravel deposit at Stanley, and the Passaic Valley throughout its whole extent was finally drained, leaving no vestige of the former lake excepting shore deposits now observed here and there on the hill sides. (U. S. Geolog. Survey, Passaic Folio 1.) Even to the present day remembrance of "old Lake Passaic" is had in the springtime in the way of the freshet which overflows the meadows for many miles. After its drainage there were without doubt many marshes left in the vicinity of the lake bottom. That locality known from the earliest settlement as the "sunken lands" in and about Canoe Brook is a typical form of those marshes.

Considerable evidence attests that the hills and valleys of this region were overrun with animals of a gigantic size. Direct proof of this is had in finding about the year 1865 the teeth and bones of a mastodon in the bottom of a spring in the sunken lands on the Morhouse farm. One of these teeth is now in the possession of Mr. David Dickinson. However plentiful these animals might have been very few remains are found, and it is certain that they were extinct long before the coming of the American Indian.

Indian Occupation—The Lenni-Lenape Indians who were the original inhabitants of the land of Scheyichbi (Indian name for New Jersey) came into this country from beyond the Delaware or Lenapewihittuck (The River of the Lenape) at a very early date, probably 800 to 1000 years ago. [Stockton's "Stories of New Jersey," p. 11.] These Indians were divided into three divisions; the Minsi of the northern part of New Jersey, the Unami of the Central, and the Unalachtigo of the southern part. The vicinity of Chatham lay within the dominion of the Minsi. The central seat of their encampment however was back of the Blue Mountains along the Delaware north of the Water Gap. It is said that regularly in the springtime these Indians would migrate over the old Minisink trail, which path came through Culver's Gap, by way of Lake Hopatcong, through Dover, and Chatham, through the Short Hill's Gap, thence to Elizabeth Town, and across the Raritan at Perth Amboy to Shrewsbury Inlet. There they would enjoy themselves feeding on the oysters of the coast. The name Minisink Crossing which was applied to the ford of the Passaic River in Chatham

derived its name from this practice, and was one of a number of river crossings in the path leading from the Minisink country.

It is questionable whether that tribe of Indians known as the Sanhicans which lived on the flats east of the Watchungs, and were inveterate enemies of the Manhatæ held dominion west of the Watchung Mountains. [Barber & Howe, p. 60.] Tradition has it that the local tribe of Indians resident in the Passaic Valley in and about Chatham were known as the Passaics or Passaya. The name Passaic is of Indian origin, and was without doubt the name of the tribe which inhabited the valley west of the Watchungs. The original pronunciation is rather uncertain. Even the word *Pechaise* is used in early documents. [Answer to Bill of Chancery, p. 38.] Various members of the tribe pronounced the name with slight variations in consequence of speech impediments and characteristic enunciations. This is evidenced by the various spellings of the name in the old Indian deeds and consignments. The following are some of the original spellings: Passaya, Pessaya, Pessayak, Passayonck, Pasagack, Passawa, Pasawack, Pishawack, Passawick, Pesawick, Piscawick, Pesainck, Pesoick, Passaick, Pissaick, Pisaicke, Passick, Passaick, Passaic. [Collected from N. J. Arch., 1st series, vol. xxi.] It will be observed that there is a rather interesting evolution of the pronunciation from Passaya to Passaic. The first spelling given is that found in an Indian deed to Arent Schuyler, dated June 6, 1695, and is doubtless the most nearly correct of any. The Minisink Crossing of the Passaic is sometimes referred to as the crossing of the Fishawack in the valley of the great Watchung. This word Fishawack is probably a corruption of Pishawack. The letter P was possibly misinterpreted for the letter F. The Indian interpretation of the word is a valley, however the word Passayak has been interpreted as meaning peace.

John Reid's account of the "mountainous districk" of Nova Caesarea, 1685, states "Indian natives are few." [The Model of the Government of the Province of East New Jersey in America, Edinburgh, John Reid, 1685, p. 70.] Reference to a tribe of Indians called the Passayoncks is made in the "Hand Book of American Indians" and reads as follows: "A Delaware village on Schuylkill River, Pennsylvania in 1648. Macaulay calls the band a part of the Manta, and says that they lived along the west bank of the lower Delaware extending into the state of Delaware." [Hand Book of American Indians, ii, p. 208.] Manta according to Brinton is a corruption of Monthee, the dialectic form of Munsee or Minsi among the Mahicans and tribes of Northeast Jersey. Later these east Jersey Indians lived on the eastern bank of the Delaware in the vicinity of Salem. This is quite conclusive evidence that the Passayoncks were none other than a division of the Minsi who occupied the Passaic valley in the 16th century, left this locality in the early part of the 17th century, and migrated to south Jersey where in the 18th century they were incorporated with the Unalachtigo Delawares. Thence they went to Pennsylvania and northern Delaware. In consequence the Passaic Valley was found in 1685, according to John Reid, inhabited by few Indians.

The names of sachems or chiefs of the petty kingdoms east of the Passaic were Seweckroneck, Mindowaskein, and Canundus. The Indian sachems living on the western side of the Passaic and at the foot of Long Hill (known and called by the Indians Tantomwom) were Sennachus, Nonsechem, and Nowenock. [Bill of Chancery, pp. 56-59.]

Much evidence concerning the location of Indian villages in this vicinity

is obtained through the implements picked up. From arrow heads and stone axes found it has been concluded that there were camp sites at the following places: Dickinson's farm, the Budd farm down Budd Lane, Coleman's Hill, Duclamp's sand pit, the spring near the pumping station, the bluff on the western bank of the Passaic north of Main street, the knoll on the Vanderpoel estate, the hillside in the vicinity of Stanley, and the farm of Mr. Schwartz on the Black Swamp. Some of these sites were probably not permanent, being used occasionally during the wanderings of the Indians over the State. As recently as the early part of the 19th century the Indians were known to pass through Chatham on their way to the coast. The late Barnabas Bond said that he remembered the Indians stopping for the night in his father's barn, and that he had vivid recollections of seeing them pay for their night's lodging by performing a war dance in the morning as an amusement for the town folk. It is said that up to 1850 delegations were sent from the remnant tribes of this locality living at that time in the west, to look over their old hunting fields in the Passaic Valley, the Indian burial ground at Hanover Neck, and to renew in their traditional history recollections of the old land marks. [Tradition, reported by Wm. Budd.]

Previous to the year 1680 the Watchung Mountains formed a frontier barrier beyond which the white man dared not venture. Hostile Indians had their encampments dotted throughout this wilderness, and trails led from one Indian settlement to another. The clearings along the banks of the Passaic are said to have been the scene of many a battle between the aboriginal tribes. The fields beyond the Cheapside Bridge are often referred to as one of these battle grounds. The Indian has now long since left this valley and the only recollection of him at the present time is the occasional arrow-head picked up by the farmer or the student of Indian lore.

Early Settlement—It was seventy-five years or more after Henry Hudson first sailed up the river bearing his name, in 1609, before any settlement was made by the white man beyond the Watchung Mountains. A trading post was established at Bergen (Jersey City) in 1614, and scattered settlements were made at Hoboken in 1641. After the Indian massacre in 1643 and the consequent outbreak of the Indians against the whites in Pavonia (name for the Jersey shore of the Hudson) in 1654, emigrants were advised to make their settlements in groups in order to protect themselves from the Indians. In consequence of this, the first concentrated settlement was made at Bergen, 1660. Four years later a settlement at Elizabeth Town was headed by Daniel Denton, and in 1666 some New Englanders from Connecticut settled at Newark. It was from these settlements, particularly the latter, that early adventurers came into the land beyond the Great Watchung.

One of the first descriptions of this territory is contained in the following: "There are little hills from the Raritan River which is about the middle of this Province, that go to the very North-West bounds of it, in which are abundant of good Mill Stones to be had, and there are many, both corn and Saw Mills set and setting up already, also on the other side of these Mountains, there is found fresh Rivulets, fit for setting of In-Land-Towns, and a great deal of Meadow-ground upon the banks thereof so that there is abundance of Hay to be had for Foddering of Cattle in the Winter time and these meadows show the Country is not altogether covered with Timber." [The model of the Gov. of the Prov. of East New Jersey in America, Edinburgh, John Reid, 1685, p. 68.]

The first purchase including the territory west of the Watchung Moun-

tains was made by Governor Nicolls, on October 28, 1684, from the Indian chief Matano. The land covered by this patent was of great dimension and embraced not only the present Union county, but also a small part of Morris county and a considerable portion of Somerset. The Nicolls Grant covering the western part of Morris county included Chatham. Stephen Osborn accompanied by the Indian sagamores marked out the boundaries of the purchase. The particular Indian who helped decide the western boundary was Wewanapo, a cousin of one of the sagamores that sold the land originally. The line which was established on the 16th day of July, 1684, and set the first boundaries of Elizabeth Town, ran from Piscataway westward towards the Green river near where it comes out of the mountain; from thence the surveyors encompassed the foot of the mountain directed by the Indian till they came to the Minisink Path, and then came down to Elizabeth Town. It was affirmed however by an Indian chief that this compass included only a part of the town's land. [Hatfield's "History of Elizabeth Town," pp. 36 and 228.] When the boundaries of Elizabeth Town were definitely passed by the Assembly in October of the year 1693, a great part of Morris county was included within the township. It was described by the legislature as follows:—"The Township of Elizabeth Town shall include all the land from the mouth of the Raway River west to Woodbridge-Stake, and from thence westerly along the Line of the County to the Partition Line of the Province, and from the mouth of the said Raway River, up the Sound to the mouth of the Bound Creek, from thence to the Bound Hill, and from thence northwest to the Partition Line of the Province." This territory included Union county and large portions of Somerset, Hunterdon, Morris, Warren and Sussex counties including Chatham, Morristown, Schooley's Mountain and Newton. [Hatfield's Hist, Elizabeth Town, page 240.]

The Indian sachems, Wewanapo, Sennachus, and Nonsachem sold to George Carteret for the sum of £55, on April 23, 1680, a tract of land lying up in the mountains. This purchase lay upon the brook, "called by the Indians Oppinqua," (possibly Day's Brook), "there being a long mountain called by the Indians Tantomwom." Proof is given in the Bill of Chancery [p. 60] that this Long Mountain was Long Hill. If the Oppinqua were Day's Brook the purchase covered this immediate vicinity. It is possible that the brook referred to might have been the Black Brook of the Great Swamp. On October 30, 1684, Gawen Lowry and others of Elizabeth Town bought of the Indians, Seweckroneck, Mindowaskein, Canundus and Wewanapee large tracts about Green Brook and the Blue Hills (the Watchung Mountains were referred to in the early times as the Blue Hills). This purchase lay on the eastern side of the Passaic river and extended from Scotch Plains northward to the locality of Canoe brook. A part of this land is known in the Bill of Chancery as lots 125 and 126. [Bill of Chan., p. 56.]

Land was frequently purchased by the whites through deceptive bargainings with the unsophisticated Indians. A tricky method resorted to by the settlers in making purchases along the Passaic has been handed down to his posterity by Mr. Harvey Lum. Occasionally agreements were made for tracts of land as large as that which could be embraced with the hide of an ox. The Indian, thinking that the land in question was no larger than that which the hide would cover, made the exchange for a small consideration. But the interpretation placed on the bargain by the white man was quite different from that understood by the Indian. Instead of the land being the size of the hide, it was, to the contrary, of rather extensive dimensions. The

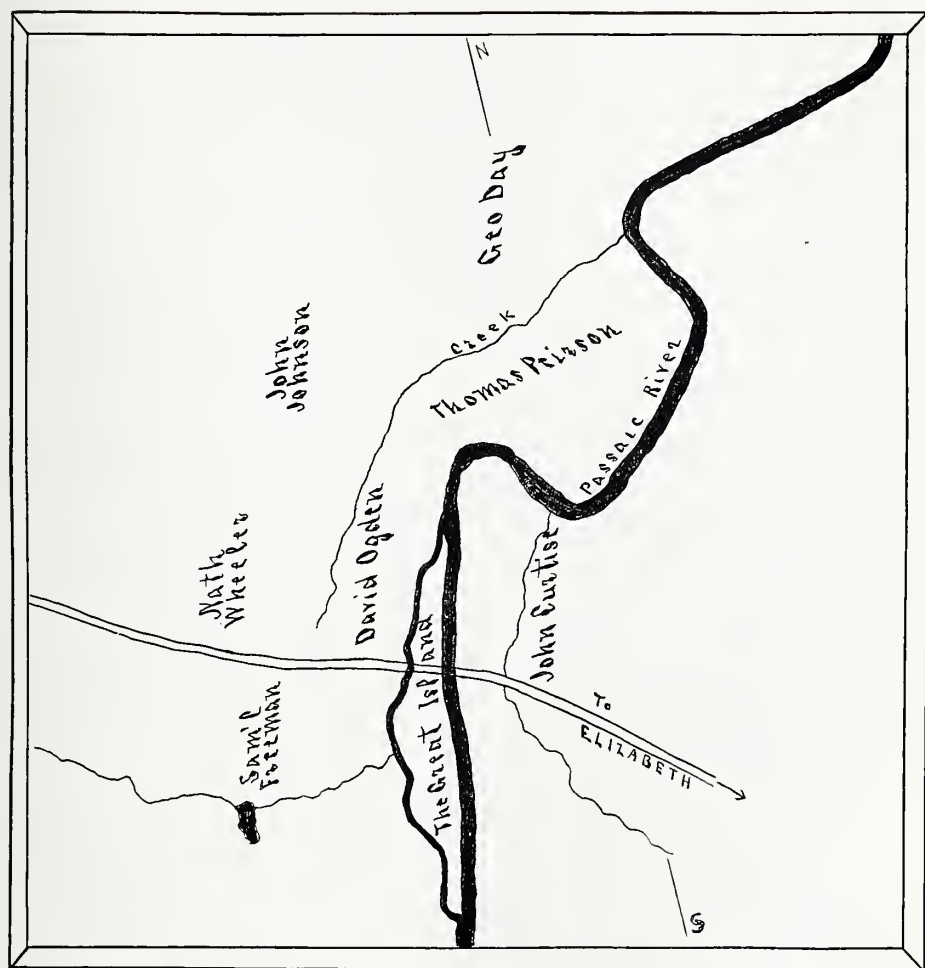
ox hide was cut into the narrowest possible strips and linked together into one continuous cord. In consequence of this strategy the land embraced became a lot of considerable size. On not a few occasions was property thus inveigled from the original inhabitants of this locality.

It appears in the records in Trenton among the deeds and assignments of land between 1664 and 1703 that small plots of land were sold to the inhabitants of Newark at the point where the Indian trail to Minisink crossed the Passaic river. Considering that the size of these plots was somewhere about twenty acres, one may justly conclude they were purchased for the purpose of making a settlement. Tuttle, in his history of the Presbyterian Church of Madison, states that about 1685 a few families from Elizabethtown and Newark settled beyond the Watchung Mountains. The following confirmation shows that a number of the inhabitants of Newark had purchased land previous to the year 1698 at the Minisink crossing in Chatham and is rather conclusive evidence that a settlement was made soon after this date.

The following is an excerpt taken from the records in Trenton: "1698, March 28. Confirmation to Elizabeth, widow of David Ogden, in Newark, in right of her father, Capt. Samuel Swaine of Newark, deceased, of twenty acres there on the south side of Long Hill, south the road, west Nathaniel Wheeler and John Johnson, north George Day, east John Curtis and a piece of meadow, northeast Thomas Peirson, southeast the "great island," southwest Samuel Freeman, northwest the creek." [N. J. Arch., 1st series, vol. 21, p. 281.] Each of these landowners lived at the time in Newark. It is quite probable that Day and Peirson moved on their land soon after this date. This particular tract was located west of the Passaic river and north of the Minisink trail. The great island referred to was without doubt the island in the river at the crossing which was possibly called, "the great island," in contradistinction to the little island at the crossing in Stanley. The location of this tract is most definitely determined through the combined references to Long Hill and this island, since there is no other island in the Passaic river to which reference may be made as, "the great island," in the vicinity of Long Hill. The statement that this land was on the side of Long Hill does not necessarily place it immediately on the slope of the mountain. The land at this juncture along the river might justly have been referred to at this time as lying on the side of Long Hill.

Another reference in the same volume goes to verify the location of this tract of land at the place heretofore selected. "1702, April 1, confirmation to John Johnson of Monmouth County in right of headlands, of a lot in Essex County on the Passaic River where the road from Minisinks to Elizabethtown crosses it." [N. J. Archiv., 1st series, vol. ii, p. 334.] The limits of the counties at this time were quite indefinite and a lot at the crossing might have been referred to as lying in Essex county without any great mistake in location.

In the earliest time there were two gate ways through which the settlers were able to reach the country beyond the Watchung Mountains. These were the gaps at Scotch Plains and at Short Hill through which Indian paths ran to the open low lands lying to the southeast. Scotch Plains was settled by Thomas Gordon as early as November 18, 1685, [Contributions to East Jersey History, Whitehead, p. 62], and surveys were made in the Passaic Valley, according to a map dated May 3, 1749, taken from a survey made for a Mr. Gordon of Gordonston in Scotland. This map is in the possession of Mr. David Dickinson. The survey made for Mr. Gordon was for his first



Original owners of lands at Minnisink Crossing, 1698. They were residents of Newark.
Map drawn by James M. Littlejohn, Chatham.

division of land in the province, and consisted of an allotment of fifteen hundred acres as the following item shows: "1701, June 10, Confirmation to Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston, Scotland, as his first division of land in the province, fifteen hundred acres on the south side of the Passaic along the path from Elizabethtown to Minisink." [N. J. Arch., 1st series, vol. 21, p. 151.] Sir Robert Gordon was one of the proprietors of East Jersey and this is indisputable evidence that his first allotment of land lay on the east side of the Passaic at Chatham. From this map of 1749 it may be concluded that settlements were made in this section of the Passaic Valley by pioneers from Scotch Plains.

It is stated that settlements were made in Morris county as early as 1685 but no definite information concerning them is given. [Barber and Howe, p. 379; also Hist. Madison Pres. Church, Tuttle, p. 10.] Soon after the Robert Treat and Daniel Denton settlements, pioneers came over the Blue Hills from Newark and Elizabeth Town. In their attempt to cross the mountains there was but one way of ingress. This was by the old Minisink Indian Trail which passed through the Short Hills Gap and led directly to Chatham. The ford of the river was known in those early times as the Crossing of the Fishawack in the Valley of the Great Watchung. The chief settlement at that time was probably made at Whippanong or Whippany. There is considerable evidence that a settlement was made at the time mentioned in the attractive locality near the crossing of the river at Chatham. However, no authentic record has been found.

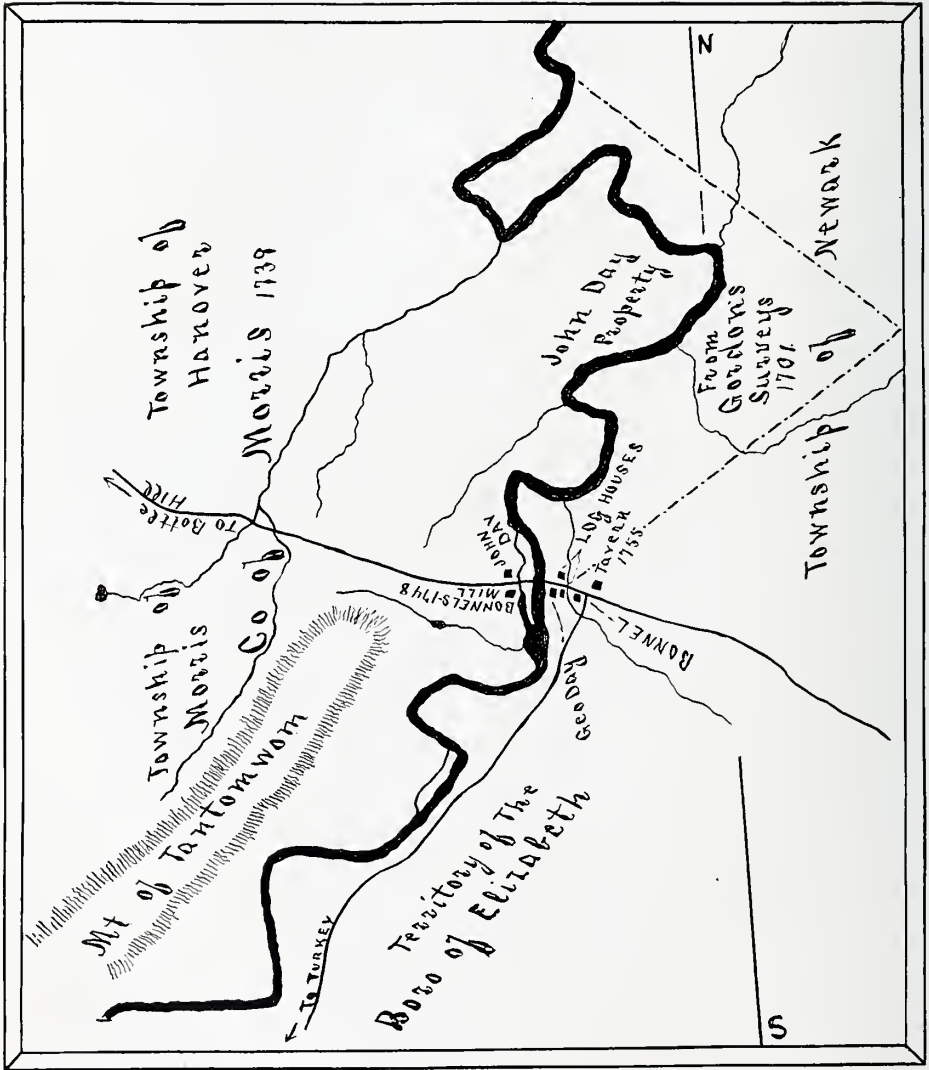
The settlement at Whippanong which included the vicinity of Chatham, was organized into one of the townships of Burlington county in the year 1700. [Proceedings N. J. Hist. Soc., 2d series, vol. 2, p. 18.] Since Chatham lay in the territory of the disputed claims between East Jersey and West Jersey, considerable confusion arose concerning the county to which the town belonged. Frequent references are found in which the territory is placed in Burlington county of West Jersey, and likewise, almost as many references locate it in Essex county of East Jersey. Tradition has it that William Penn owned a large tract of land in the upper part of Burlington county about the year 1701. Purchases were made from this tract by many of the proprietors of West Jersey. This land rightfully belonged to East Jersey and these purchases led to the conflicting claims between the proprietors of East and West Jersey.

It is definitely known that families moved from Newark and Elizabeth Town west of the Passaic and settled along its banks in the year 1710. The attraction which lured the adventurer beyond the Blue Hills or Watchung Mountains was not only the fertile land in the Valley of the Great Watchung but also the iron ore deposits lying in the hills of north central Jersey. Deposits of ore were discovered by Arent Schuyler previous to 1695 and in consequence of his discovery many forges were located throughout the territory of Morris county and the locality became known as "The Old Forges." In a letter written by Washington during the Revolutionary War he states that there were from 80 to 100 forges within the limits of this county. Tradition says that one of these forges was situated at the crossing of the Passaic river, near where the mill now stands. Local evidence points toward the possible site of this forge having been near the crossing of the Passaic river at Summit avenue. Another of these forges was located at Green Village. It is said that the iron ore found at Hibernia and Wharton was transported by means of pack horses and manufactured into arms,

ammunition, farming utensils, and ship trimmings. These were later transported to Newark and Elizabeth Town for sale.

In the year 1713 the township of Hanover ceased to be a part of Burlington county through the setting off of the county of Hunterdon, and for the next twenty-two years the territory in and about Whippanong was a township in that county.

As previously stated, the land in this locality was in the early part of the 18th century the cause of a great deal of controversy which was brought about by the conflicting claims between the proprietors of East and West Jersey. The proprietors of West Jersey in their ambition for the acquisition of land did not stop with the limit of the old Keith Line established in 1687 between the two Jerseys, but extended their claims over into the Passaic Valley making the eastern boundary of West Jersey the Passaic river. William Penn, John Budd, and John Hayward were the principal proprietors who laid claim to the land of this immediate vicinity. According to a map made April 4, 1744 showing the encroachments of the West Jersey proprietors east of the Quintipartite Line, Thomas and Richard Penn owned 4,937 acres in the Great Black Swamp. [This map is in the Surveyor General's office at Perth Amboy.] To William Penn belonged in the year 1715, 1250 acres in the vicinity of Dutch Town (Floral Hill) and to Abraham Chapman 833 acres in and about Stanley. John Budd besides possessing a great tract at Whippany, owned 1250 acres extending westward from the Passaic river through the present property of Frank M. Budd. In the immediate locality of Chatham 870 acres were purchased by John Budd for John Hayward in the year 1716. According to tradition, in 1721 John Budd was the owner of a tract of land to the extent of 847 acres including Chatham. This tract was probably the identical tract formerly owned by Hayward less a narrow strip of possibly twenty-three acres which extended to the west towards Madison. John Budd did not live on this tract, for a bill of sale, dated December 20, 1731, reads as follows: "From John Budd of Hanover to Samuel Bustill a certain brick dwelling house, etc." [Liber C—3 Burlington, p. 89.] Hanover was the home of the Budds until the time when Dr. John C. Budd moved from that place to the farm which is now in the possession of Mr. Frank M. Budd down Budd Lane. With all the diligent research which has been made the most definite date arrived at concerning the early settlement of Chatham is that of 1730, when John and Daniel Day settled in the locality where the road crossed the Passaic river west of the Watchung Mountains. These men came from Long Island. It is reported that John Day bought 250 acres of land from John Budd. George Day came into New Jersey and lived on the north side of Long Hill. [Littell's Genealogy, p. 113.] On the map formerly referred to in the possession of Mr. David Dickinson it is recorded that a George Day lived near the Passaic river south of the road leading to Elizabeth Town near the crossing in Chatham, at that time spoken of as "John Day's Bridge." It is possible that this was the George Day who settled on the north side of Long Hill. At this time, 1749, John Day owned the land west of the Passaic river including the present limits of Chatham. Nathaniel Bonnel came from Long Island to Elizabeth Town, from thence he moved to the Passaic river, and became one of the earliest settlers in Chatham. There is slight evidence in the map referred to above that a Mr. Bonnel lived on the present site of the Vanderpoel estate in 1749. However it is stated that the Bonnells settled originally on the present Bonnel homestead in Stanley. The first settlers in the Passaic valley west of the Watchung Mountains were of English and



Chatham, John Day's Bridge, or Minnisink Crossing, 1749. From original in hands of David Dickinson. Drawn by James M. Littlejohn.

Scotch origin. The former came from Connecticut to Long Island and thence to Newark. The latter landed at Elizabeth Town and came over the mountains either directly from Elizabeth or from the Scotch Plains Settlement. The early family names in and about Chatham in Morris county, which county was set off from Hunterdon in 1798, we find are Day, Bonnel, Budd, Carter, Raymond, Genung, Lum, Ward, Bruen, Spencer, and Morhouse. The homestead of the Day family was located on the present site of the Ogden Memorial Presbyterian Church. It is said however that originally the family of Days lived somewhere near the hotel on the western side of the Passaic river north of Main street. Dr. John C. Budd was the first of the Budd family to live in this vicinity and through his reputation as a doctor the land about the farm where Frank M. Budd now lives became widely known. The road leading from Main street to his farm was in consequence named Budd Lane. Unfortunately the name of this street was changed to Passaic avenue. Previous to the Revolution there were two roads leading from the road to Elizabeth Town to the Cheapside Bridge. One followed the river and left Main street opposite the old Jacob Morrell house and came out on the present Passaic avenue just beyond the Budd farm. The other went down Elmwood avenue, running north of Coleman's Hill. The present Passaic avenue evidently was built to take the place of the two. The nucleus of the Bonnel family was located in the vicinity of Stanley where a Mr. Bonnel built a grist mill. For many years this locality was referred to as Bonnel Town. In 1749 a Peter Raymond lived on the Ridge Farm back of the present Allen estate east of the Passaic river. The Genungs originally settled on the slope of the Hill south from Division street. The oldest known residence of the Lums in Chatham was on the corner of Fairmount avenue and Main street. The progenitors of this family owned land in the vicinity as early as 1730. It is reported that the farm of Frank M. Budd was called the "Lum Estate," during pre-Revolutionary times. The dwelling on Coleman's Hill was known as the Ward Mansion and was the home from which many of the noted men of that family sprang. Mr. Montgomery Ward, a notable merchant of Chicago, was a descendant of this family. He was born in Chatham, in 1843, in the house on East Main street now owned by Mr. Russel Budd. Israel Ward, of Revolutionary times, was the great-grandfather of Montgomery. Israel was a captain in the Eastern Battalion in the Revolution, and also earned a military title in the French and Indian war. Mr. Ward's property on Coleman's Hill was later occupied by his son Aaron Ward who died 1811. It is said that Gen. Washington was entertained at the home of Israel Ward when Aaron was a small child. The Morhouses referred to in Chatham history lived in the vicinity of the Orange water works. For a time previous to the purchase of the present Vanderpoel estate by David Vanderpoel in 1771, Moses Carter owned that farm. At Union Hill the first settlement was made by the Bruens prior to the Revolution and various members of the family have lived in this vicinity ever since that time.

The earliest history of Chatham deals with that locality east of the Passaic river and at the crossing about Parrot's Mill. The notable Day's Tavern often spoken of in connection with Washington, was located on the north side of the turnpike just east of where the River road turns off to the south. For a long time a mass of shrubbery and an old stone horse-block marked the site of this public house which was built about the year 1750. Foster Horton's store of the Revolutionary times was situated west of the Passaic on the south side of the turnpike road near the old mill pond.

Foster Horton was notable especially through his father, Azariah Horton, who was the first American foreign missionary. [Hist. Discourse, Rev. E. P. Gardner, p. 7.] Colonel Seeley of Revolutionary fame kept a tavern previous to the Revolutionary War, just west of Foster Horton's store, on the same side of the road to Elizabeth Town. Not far west from Colonel Seeley's tavern, on the south side of the road, was the home of Jacob Morrell, now occupied by Fred Tallmadge. It is said that the residence of John Day was located on the north side of the road, west of the Passaic and near the river. A map heretofore referred to, which was found by the author of this sketch in the year 1912 represents a survey made for Andrew Johnson on May 3, 1749. This map was among some old papers in the home of Mr. David Dickinson, and the same is now in his possession. The dwellings of George Day and Peter Raymond to whom references has been made, are definitely located thereon. This little settlement lying peaceably along the Passaic was known until 1775 as John Day's Bridge. The name was changed about this date and the town was henceforth called Chatham after William Pitt, the Earl of Chatham. In consequence of his speeches in Parliament in defence of the colonies many towns throughout the east were given his name. The derivation of Chatham is from the Anglo Saxon—chete, cottage; ham, village; a village of cottages.

Revolutionary Period—When the declaration of war was announced by the Continental Congress the quiet little town of Chatham came forward with its aid for the great cause. There had been much talk of British oppression and the likelihood of war, and when the final decision was made many were ready to enlist in the army. From this time forth until the close of the conflict Chatham was the scene of constant military maneuvers. Part of the army was doubtlessly kept stationed here throughout the whole eight years following 1775. Lord Stirling of Basking Ridge assembled troops in the early part of 1776, and men from Chatham joined these ranks. A liberty pole was raised in front of Day's Tavern. Young men joined themselves into battalions and began drilling. An eighteen pound cannon was planted on Prospect Hill, since called Hobart's Hill, to give the alarm by day in case of the approach of the enemy and a tar barrel was fixed on the top of a pole near by to be set on fire to give the alarm by night.

November of 1776 was a time that tried the loyalty of the staunchest patriot. Washington had lost at White Plains; Fort Washington was taken November 16th; Fort Lee was evacuated on the 18th; and the retreat across New Jersey began, with the British close upon the rear guard of the army. Families in Elizabeth Town and Newark, seeing the sorry plight in which they would be placed by the British occupation, hastily loaded their belongings and started over the turnpike road westward. For many days the highway through Chatham was the scene of passing families with wagon loads of personal property seeking safety beyond the Passaic river. Together with these were many soldiers who had left the army on account of sickness. General Charles Lee was ordered to follow Washington across the State with reinforcements. Washington wrote to him from Philadelphia saying "Do come on, your arrival may be fortunate." Leaving Peekskill, Lee reached Morristown, December 8, 1776, with his division of 4,000 men. In a letter written from the place to a committee of Congress he said, "If I was not taught to think the army with Gen. Washington had been considerably reinforced, I should immediately join him; but as I am assured he is very strong I should imagine we can make a better impression by beating and harassing their detached parties in the rear, for which

purpose a good post at Chatham seems the best calculated. It is at a happy distance from Newark, Elizabeth Town, Woodbridge and Bound Brook. We shall, I expect, annoy, distract, and consequently weaken them in a desultory war." (American Archives, 5th Series, vol. iii. p 1121, and Life of Washington, Irving, chap. XLII.)

Evidently Lee came down to Chatham from Morristown to look over the ground, for on the same day, December 8, he wrote from Day's Tavern, Chatham: "In reply to Washington's letter by Maj. Hoope just received, I am extremely shocked to hear that your force is so inadequate to the necessity of your situation, as I had been taught to think you had been considerably reinforced. Your last letter proposing a plan of surprises and forced marches, convinced me that there was no danger of your being obliged to pass the Delaware; in consequence of which proposals, I have put myself in a position the most convenient to co-operate with you by attacking their rear. I cannot persuade myself that Philadelphia is their object at present. * * * It will be difficult, I am afraid to join you; but cannot I do you more service by attacking their rear?" Washington replied instantly: "Philadelphia beyond all question is the object of the enemy's movements, and nothing less than our utmost exertions will prevent Gen. Howe from possessing it. The force I have is weak, and utterly incompetent to that end. I must therefore entreat you to push on with every possible succor you can bring." (Am. Archives, 5th Series, iii, 1138.)

On the 9th of December, Lee, who was stationed at Chatham, received information from Heath that three of the regiments detached under Gates from the Northern army had arrived from Albany at Peekskill. He instantly wrote to him to forward them to Morristown without loss of time. "I am in hopes to reconquer (if I may so express myself) the Jerseys. It was really in the hands of the enemy before my arrival."

Lee left Morristown a few days later, marched to Vealtown (Bernardsville) and made his quarters at Basking Ridge, some distance from the encampment of his army where he was captured by the enemy. Gates at once started from Peekskill to march for Morristown, but got no further than Walpack, Sussex county, where he was snowed in. Lee at this time was known to have made many sarcastic remarks about the commander-in-chief, and wrote to Gates: "Entre nous, a certain great man is most damnably deficient."

These actions, remarks, and responses by Charles Lee show the caliber of the man. He was ambitious to be commander-in-chief, set his opinions against those of Washington, attempted to persuade Congress that Washington was incompetent, suggested mutiny within the army, and finally exposed himself to capture. His keeping his quarters at Chatham while his army was at Morristown was much in line with his practice at Basking Ridge and might have led to similar results.

Colonel Ford's militia was stationed back of Short Hills for the purpose of watching every movement of the enemy on the plains toward Elizabeth Town. Rev. Mr. Caldwell, who had removed with his family from Connecticut Farms to Turkey (New Providence), wrote to General Lee on the 12th of December as follows: "At a Council of the Field Officers this morning, a majority of them advised to remove the brigade of militia back again to Chatham, for which they assign these reasons. Many of the Militia, rather fond of plunder and adventure, kept a continual scouting, which kept out so many detached parties, that the body was weakened; and the enemy now being stronger at Elizabeth Town than they

are, they thought they would better serve the cause by lying at Chatham till the expected army approaches for their support." [American Archives, 5th series, vol. 3, p. 1189.] This letter did not reach Gen. Lee for on the next morning he was captured. Colonel Ford evidently fell back to Chatham for on the night of December 17th he wrote the following letter from Chatham to General Heath: "We have since sunset had a brush with the enemy, four miles below this, in which we have suffered, and our militia much disheartened. They are all retreated to this place and will in all probability be attacked by day-break. The enemy, we have reason to believe, are double our numbers. If in your wisdom you can assist us, we may possibly beat them yet; but without your aid we can't stand. They are encamped (say 1000 British troops) at Springfield, and will be joined by four hundred and fifty Waldeckers from Elizabeth Town, by the next morning's light." [Am. Arch., vol. 3, pp. 1235, 1260, 1277.] Jacob Ford Jr. was the colonel commandant of the American troops lying at Chatham. Major Spencer dispatched a light horseman to Colonel Ford with word that the British were approaching Springfield. The colonel went immediately to his aid, the enemy was driven back, and a brief campaign followed in which the brave and courageous Colonel Ford was much exposed and exhausted. Soon afterwards he was seized with an attack of pneumonia and died in January, 1777. [Morristown Bill of Mortality, p. 29.] A letter of Colonel Symmes gives a much more detailed account of this transaction. [N. J. Journal, No. 4636.]

On the 20th of December, 1776, General Maxwell was ordered by Washington to take command of about 800 militia and to annoy and harass the enemy in the vicinity of Elizabeth Town and to cut off their convoys. The state of affairs at this time was reported from Chatham by General McDougall as follows: "John Halstead left Elizabeth Town this morning at eight o'clock. Says there is no troops in Elizabeth Town but Waldeckers, the same that has been there for two weeks past. Says the drums beat this morning about day-break, and he understood they were to have marched; but that they did not, and the reason why, as he understood, was the badness of the weather. Knows not which way they were to march, but it is said they were to have a little march out o' town; that he thinks six or seven hundred British troops went through town the day before yesterday, near 12 o'clock towards Newark, and that they have not as yet returned." [Spark's Washington, book 4, pp. 239, 249.] How this information was communicated is not certain. However it is known that a faithful scout by the name of Karmel operated in this locality, and such information as here recorded may be accredited to him. Sylvanus Cobb Jr. in 1855 made this certain Karmel a hero of a novel called "Karmel the Scout," which was subsequently dramatized and played in New York City.

On the 30th of December Washington wrote from Trenton to General Maxwell, "Collect as large a force as possible at Chatham and after gaining the proper intelligence, endeavor to strike a stroke upon Elizabeth Town or that neighborhood." [Hatfield's Hist. Elizabeth Town, p. 454.] General Maxwell prepared at once to carry out these instructions. The victories at Trenton and Princeton followed soon after this, and the British in the vicinity of Elizabeth Town were thrown into consternation. General Maxwell left Chatham, had a brush with the enemy at Springfield, compelled them to evacuate Newark, drove them out of Elizabeth Town, and fought them at Spank Town (Rahway) a couple of hours. Maxwell held Elizabeth Town but the British did not leave the community for the first half of the

year 1777. The whole country was put in a state of excitement. General Sullivan kept watch over the movements of the enemy while Maxwell occupied Elizabeth. "Their troops were continually moving from Chatham to Springfield, or from Westfield to Scotch Plains, watching for opportunities to cut off the foraging parties, or to pick up the scouts of the enemy. Skirmishes, more or less severe, were of almost daily occurrence." [Hatfield's Hist. Elizabeth Town, p. 459.] This winter was doubtless for the village of Chatham one of the most exciting of the whole war. It was during this season of 1776 and 1777 that Washington was encamped in the Lowantica Valley.

The northern part of the State was filled with Tories, and Morris county had its share of them. It was often hard to tell in what direction a man's sympathies lay. The entire country throughout this locality was filled with renegade disturbers and many were ready to take out "protection papers" and espouse the British cause. But with all the Tory spirit which permeated the country there were many staunch patriots in sympathy with the army at Lowantica and ready to make every effort possible to relieve them in their state of privation. Many of the soldiers were housed in the homes of patriots. Food and clothing were supplied from various parts of the community, and during the epidemic of smallpox much heroic service was rendered the suffering army.

Throughout the winter of '76 and '77 an armed sentinel was kept stationed on Prospect Hill ready to signal the country far and wide through the burning of the tar barrel at night, or the booming of the "Old Sow" by day, should the enemy be seen advancing on the Elizabeth Town road toward Chatham. It is said that more than once the country was set ablaze with patriotic fervor, caused by the signals given from Prospect Hill during that winter. The following paragraph by Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle beautifully describes the condition of affairs: "There was continual excitement and solicitude. The alarm gun was firing, or the beacon light was burning, or the sounds of the fife and drum were heard, or companies of soldiers were passing and repassing, or the minute men of the vicinity were hurrying back and forth, or the commander-in-chief and his suite and life guards were going from or returning to headquarters, or some general parade was taking place upon the camp ground, or some Tory spies were seen prowling about, or some company of the enemy's troops under the conduct of Tory guides was committing depredations in various parts of the country, or some other thing of similar character was continually occurring to keep those who resided here in a state of excitement and fear, and it was no unusual thing to see General Washington and his accomplished lady mounted on bay horses, and accompanied by their faithful mulatto "Bill" and fifty to sixty mounted guards passing through the village with all eyes upon them." [Hist. Morris County, N. J., Munsell & Co., 1882, p. 192.] Many lives were lost during this winter through the scourge of smallpox and other diseases, and the moral standards of the community were broken down by the reckless practices of the soldiers.

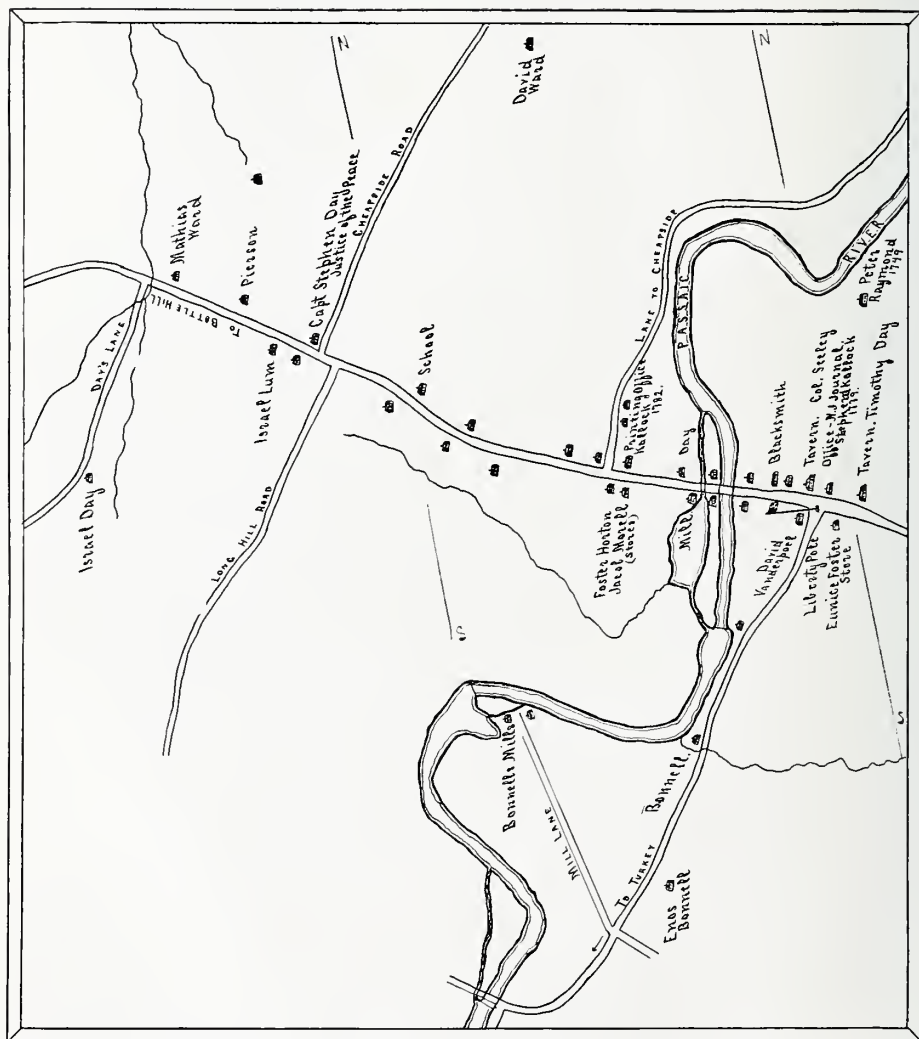
Among the men who served their country during this winter of hardships those from the vicinity of Chatham were: Lieutenant Silas Hand, John Miller, Samuel Denman, John Minthorn, Jabez Titchenor, Lieutenant Noadiah Wade, Surgeon Peter Smith, Captain Benj. Carter, Lieutenant John Roberts, Luke Miller, Josiah Burnet, Jeremiah Carter, Cornelius Genung, Captain Thompson of the New Jersey artillery (This Mr. Thompson had both legs shot off at the battle of Springfield and died urging his

soldiers never to give up to the enemy. He is said to have been captain of a company of soldiers here in Chatham, which drilled upon the ground, south of Main Street and east of Summit Avenue), Captain Eliakim Little of the New Jersey artillery (It was his company which by desperate fighting, held the enemy at bay for two hours until they were reinforced and the enemy routed at Springfield), Samuel Paul, John Bonnel, Robert Pollard (This man was shot through the body at Connecticut Farms, and yet survived many years after the war was ended), Ephraim Sayre, James Brookfield, Second Lieutenant Samuel Day, Ellis Cook, Caleb Horton, Joseph Bruen, Benj. Harris, Captain William Day, Benj. Bonnel (He assisted in carting the guns which were captured by the Continental troops from a British sloop grounded in Elizabeth Town Creek. The guns were taken to the armory at Morristown.) Lieutenant Stephen Day, Captain John Howell, Colonel Seeley, Gilbert Bonnel, Wright Reding, Israel Lum (he fought in the battle of Monmouth), Samuel Lum, son of Israel, Benj. Robinson, Matthias Lum, Ed. McDonald, James Richardson, and Philip Lunney.

With all the heroism that was shown by the men of the country equally as great was the heroism shown by the women. They made clothing for the soldiers and helped care for the sick and the dead. In many instances women harrowed and plowed the fields and threshed the grain. It is said that the home of Aaron Ward located on Coleman's Hill, was always kept in readiness for General Washington. Whenever the soldiers came to the house, Mrs. Ward fed them with the best that could be had; and often the whole first floor was given over to them for lodging during the night, while the family occupied the rooms up stairs. On one occasion when a child of the family had the croup, Mrs. Ward in order to get medicine from the closet down stairs, was obliged to step over the bodies of the sleeping soldiers who were packed in upon the kitchen floor. This is but one illustration of the hospitable spirit of the staunch Whigs of the town of Chatham.

Washington Irving, in his "Life of Washington," makes the following mention of the staunch patriotism of the citizens of Morris: "To the honor of the Magistrates and people of Jersey, Washington testifies that requisitions for supplies were punctually complied with. Jos. Tuttle says provisions came in with hearty good will from the farmers in Mendham, Chatham, Hanover and other rural places, together with stockings, shoes, coats, and blankets; while the women met together to knit and sew for the soldiery." (Life of Washington, vol. iv, p. 5.) The suffering at Valley Forge was scarcely more severe than that of the winter of '76-'77 at Lowantica.

In the fall of '77 General Sullivan by order of Washington left our community en route for Wilmington, Delaware. Chatham was consequently somewhat relieved from scenes of warfare until the winter of 1779. However the town continued a military station. The Continental Congress on March 2, 1778, ordered that horses should be assembled in various parts of the state for the use of the army. Under the date of March 5th, 1778, advertisements were placed in the newspapers that purchases should be made at the following places: by Captain Harrison at Pennington, Colonel Sheldon at Chatham, Major Clough at Trenton, and Lieutenant Colonel White at Brunswick. [N. J. Gazette, Nos. 178, 180.] These men were the commanding officers at the places mentioned. It is quite evident from this notice that even through the period from '76-'79, the crossing of the Passaic on the road to Elizabeth Town was sufficiently guarded.



Chatham in Revolutionary Era, showing older part east of river.
 Drawn by James M. Littlejohn.

One of the most noteworthy events in the history of Chatham is that of the publishing of the *New Jersey Journal* by Shepard Kollock. Mr. Kollock was born at Lewes, Delaware, in September of the year 1750. He learned the art of printing in the office of the *Pennsylvania Chronicle* at Philadelphia. During the beginning of the Revolutionary War he entered the army and served as first lieutenant with Colonel Neill of the Continental artillery. At the close of the campaign in 1778, through the advice of Gen. Knox, he began the publishing of his *Journal* in Chatham. The *New Jersey Journal* was a weekly publication and the first number bears the date Tuesday, February 16, 1779. [*N. J. Journal*, vol. 1, No. 1, N. Y. Hist. Soc. Lib., 170 W. Cent. Park, N. Y. Copies were sent by the printer to Mr. Gerardus Duyckinck, a druggist in Morristown, at the time. Mr. Duyckinck was a regular subscriber, and an advertiser in the *Journal*.] After Tuesday, January 25, 1780, the paper was issued on Wednesday. It was a national publication, an ardent supporter of the cause of independence, and the second newspaper printed in the State of New Jersey. The *New Jersey Gazette* preceded it. The first issue of the *Gazette* was published at Burlington by Isaac Collins, December 5, 1777. Shepard Kollock's publication was known to the British as the "Rebel Paper." It was rumored that Mr. Kollock thought of locating his paper in Elizabeth Town; but the conditions there were so threatening that he chose Chatham, a town beyond the hills "where no British soldiery ever trod." It has been handed down through tradition that the first location of his printing office was on the island north of Main street in the Passaic river, and that afterwards Mr. Kollock bought the old parsonage in which Ebenezer Bradford taught school in Madison. This building was removed to Chatham village during the Revolutionary War, where Mr. Kollock utilized it as a printing office. [*Hist. Madison Pres. Church*, Rev. Samuel L. Tuttle, p. 31.] It was located on the north side of Main street opposite Jacob Morrell's dwelling house, the present home of Mr. Fred Tallmadge. The old printing house was burned during the Civil War. It is possible that at one time the newspaper press of the *New Jersey Journal* was in the end of the old tavern located west of Foster Horton's store. Shepard Kollock's advertisement in his *Journal* of April 5, 1780, helps to locate his printing office. The notice reads as follows: "The highest price is given for clean linen rags by Shepard Kollock in Chatham near the liberty pole." This notice is also found under the dates August 2, and December, 1780, showing that he lived at this place during the greater part of that year. The liberty pole of Revolutionary times stood in front of the tavern kept at that time by Timothy Day. Besides printing a paper here Shepard Kollock printed books and pamphlets; and in connection with his printing office he had a store in which he sold anything from a pound of tea to farms and slaves. The following advertisement is taken from the pages of the *New Jersey Journal*, "To be sold at the printing office at Chatham; Swift's works, 13 volumes; *Spectator*, 8 volumes; *Clarissa*, 8 volumes; *Beauties of Prose*, 4 volumes; *Triumvirate*, 2 vols; *Collection of poems*, 2 vols; *Ogilvie's Poems*; *Theoron and Aspasia*; *Bradford Abbie*; *David's Repentance*; *Life of Alexander Pope*; *History of Greece*; *Lord Somners on Jurors*; *Testaments*, and *Spelling Books*; also *Cole's Latin Dictionary*; *Greek Lexicon*; *Kent's Lucien*; *Intro. to making Latin*, etc."

Three Chatham imprints are in existence. One is "A Fast Day Sermon" delivered by Jacob Green, A. M., at Hanover, New Jersey, April 22, 1778. The following line is at the bottom of the pamphlet: "Chatham, printed by Shepard Kollock, at his office, 1779." Another imprint is entitled, "Upon

Persons Possessing Iniquities of their Youth in After Life," by Jacob Green, printed by Shepard Kollock in Chatham, 1780. Sprague in his annals "The American Pulpit" states that Jacob Green published three sermons. It is quite probable that Shepard Kollock printed the third which has not yet been discovered. The first of these pamphlets is in the possession of Rev. Joseph Folson of Newark and the other is owned by William Nelson of Paterson. The most considerable Chatham imprint of Shepard Kollock's is a small 16mo. volume of the Psalms of David by Isaac Watts. The writer has an original copy of this Chatham imprint. This volume was printed in 1783 and contains more than 300 pages. This issue was probably published to supply the deficiency of Watts' Hymnals made by Parson Caldwell at the battle of Springfield on June 23, 1780. During this battle the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, seeing that the soldiers were in need of wadding for their muzzle-loading rifles, went to the church and brought forth an armful of these Hymnals which he passed out to the soldiers, saying as he presented them, "Now put Watts into 'em, boys!"

A complete list of Shepard Kollock's publications in Chatham, as far as it is known, is as follows: 1779, Oct. 12, Poems on Several Occurrences, Rev. Wheeler Case: 1. A contest between the Eagle and the Crane; 2. A Dialogue between Col. Paine and Miss Clorinda Fairchild; 3. St. Clair's Retreat and Burgoyne's Defeat; 4. The First Chapter of the Lamentations of Gen. Burgoyne; 5. The Fall of Burgoyne; 6. The Vanity of Trusting in an Arm of Flesh; 7. The Tragical Death of Miss Jane M'Crea; 8. An answer for the Messenger of the Nation. 1779, Verses on the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Chapters of Genesis, Stephen Hand; 1779, Feb. 16 to Dec. 3, 1783, New Jersey Journal; 1779, Sept. 7, A Fast Day Sermon, Rev. Jacob Green, A. M.; 1779, July 20, Spelling Book; 1779, U. S. Almanac for 1780; 1780, May 24, A Short Introduction to English Grammar; 1780, Sermon at Newark, Uzal Ogden, Aug. 15, 1779; 1780, Apr. 12, A Sermon Designed for Instruction and Warning to Youth of both Sexes, From Job 12-26, Rev. Jacob Green, A.M.; 1780, Dec. 6, Sermon on Practical Religion, Rev. Uzal Ogden; 1780, United States Almanac for 1781; 1781, Apr. 25, A View of the Christian Church and Church Government, by the Associated Presbytery of Morris Co.; 1781, A Sermon on Funeral of Elizabeth Hackett, Uzal Ogden; 1781, Nov. 30, United States Almanac for 1782; 1782, Dilworth's Spelling Book (?); 1782, New England Primer (?); 1782, U. S. Almanac for 1783 (An imperfect copy of this almanac is in the New York City Library); 1783, Elogy on Francis Barker, Dr. Ebenezer Elmer; 1783, The Covenant Interest of the Children of Believers, Rev. Amzi Lewis; 1783, Regeneration, A Sermon, Rev. Mr. Ogden (?); 1783, Psalms of David, Isaac Watts.

The rebel paper, printed in Chatham was of much concern to the British. Major Andre, the spy, in his poem entitled "The Cow Chase," made the following reference to this Whig publication. Andre pictured the parson as viewing "Mad" Anthony Wayne's retreating train after his futile attempt to capture the block house on the palisades above Weehawken.

"In his dismay, the frantic priest¹
Began to grow prophetic,
You had sworn, to see his lab'ring breast,
He'd taken an emetic.

'I view a future day,' said he,
'Brighter than this day dark is,
And you shall see what you shall see,
Ha! Ha! one pretty marquis.²

And he shall come to Paulus' Hook,³
 And great achievements think on,
 And make a bow and take a look,
 Like Satan over Lincoln.⁴

And all the land around shall glory
 To see the Frenchman caper,
 And pretty Susan⁵ tell the story
 In the next Chatham paper."⁷

(Patriotic Poems of New Jersey by Wm. C. Armstrong, p. 109.)

¹ Rev. James Caldwell. ² Lafayette. ³ Jersey City. ⁴ A figure of the devil on top of Lincoln College, Oxford University, England. ⁵ Susannah Livingston of Elizabeth, N. J., daughter of Gov. Wm. Livingston, was said to have contributed political articles to the Journal published at Chatham.

The New Jersey Journal was printed in Chatham until December 3, 1783. At this time immediately after the evacuation of New York by the British, Mr. Kollock moved to that city and began the publication of the "New York Gazetteer and the Country Journal." The removal of Kollock from Chatham led a Mr. David Cree to attempt the publishing of a paper in 1784; but little is known concerning it. Not even the name is remembered. [New Jersey as a Colony and as a State, Lee, p. 53.] While in New York Mr. Kollock conducted a weekly paper in New Brunswick, New Jersey, as early as July, 1784. About April, 1785, this publication was transferred to Elizabeth Town and was there styled the "New Jersey Journal and Political Intelligencer." Later on Shepard Kollock was judge in the court of common pleas in the county of Essex. Mr. Kollock died July 28, 1839, in Elizabeth Town, at the age of eighty-eight years. He was a brave soldier, a zealous patriot, a strenuous advocate of the Republican principles of government, and did good services for his country as a soldier and as an editor. His name deserves to be placed among the most noteworthy patriots of the Revolutionary times.

After the encampment of Washington at Lowantica in the winter of '76 and '77, the scene of warfare was removed to the south. The winter of '77 and '78 was spent by Washington with the main army at Valley Forge. There was a recurrence of hostilities in New Jersey during the year 1778, and in the winter of '78 and '79 Washington was found encamping at Middle Brook, New Jersey. On the breaking up of camp at Middle Brook, the commander-in-chief, with his army crossed over to Staten Island, evacuating New Jersey. Later he passed back through the central part of New Jersey to Philadelphia where he interviewed Marquis de Lafayette, who had just arrived in that city. After a strenuous campaign in watching the movements of the enemy in central New Jersey, Washington removed from Scotch Plains to Morristown for winter-quarters. On December 13th a large detachment of the army passed through Chatham toward Bottle Hill (Madison), where an encampment was made. It is possible that this detachment was in charge of Lafayette, and that at this time the pleasing love episode between Count D'Anteroche, one of the aids of the Marquis, and Polly Vanderpoel took place. The story is told that the young count while riding through Chatham over the Morris Turnpike in company with some American officers, encountered near the bridge over the Passaic River a pretty girl who had just stepped out of her father's house, which was located on the slope above the River. On looking into the sweet face of Miss Polly Vanderpoel the young French officer lost his heart. David Vanderpoel upon being informed of his daughter's suitor raged, stormed, and swore

that she should marry, "no d-m Frenchman." The young chevalier upon hearing the stand taken by Captain David became heart sick and took to his bed. Turning his face to the wall, he said "Let me die! Let me die!" Finally the stern father relented and casting his prejudice aside withdrew all hindrance against his daughter's suitor. Their troth was plighted and in one of the severest winters on record, on the 30th of January, 1780, the twain were made one by good old Dr. Bradford of Bottle Hill. After the war Count D'Anteroche and his charming wife removed to Elizabeth Town, where they lived for a number of years with some of the Count's compatriots. The hero of this romantic story died some years afterwards while on a visit to France. Mrs. Mary Vanderpoel D'Anteroche continued to live in Elizabeth Town until her eighty-sixth year. When Lafayette revisited this country in 1824, she and her children were greeted by him with the affection of a dear relative.

It was during the severe winter of 1779 and '80 that many of the most interesting episodes of the Revolutionary period in Chatham took place. It is said that the temperature was so low throughout this winter that New York Bay was frozen over to such an extent that the British cavalry could pass back and forth into New Jersey at will. Many devastating inroads were made in this part of the State. In consequence of this condition of affairs it was found necessary to keep the bridge at Chatham constantly guarded in order that no British soldier should pass. A company of militia under Col. Jacob Miller was for a considerable time the custodian of this bridge. Ashbel Green a youth of fifteen years was one of the guards and there is record of his having unceremoniously shot down a man who attempted to pass without giving the necessary countersign.

During this winter of '79 and '80 an exchange of prisoners was arranged for at the bridge in Chatham. General Winds was deputized to officiate for the continentals. After the transaction was completed the British field officer remarked on parting, "We are going to dine in Morristown some day." "If you do," said Winds, "you will sup in h—I in the evening." This reply was not made through the habit of profanity, but on the contrary through the fervid patriotic spirit which pervaded the general. In Mr. Platt's poem, entitled, "Chatham Bridge," this incident is one of the number referred to. He also treats of an attempted capture of Washington by the British in the winter of '79. As he speaks of it the soldiery which made this attempt passed beyond the river and as far as Union Hill. There is dispute regarding this statement for in a letter which is herein given, it will be found that the storm of the night and the crust on the snow prevented the detachment from going any further than David Vanderpoel's house which was located east of the river. Furthermore had this company of British soldiers gone beyond the bridge, it could not have been said as it so often was that the bridge at the river was a "closed gate and secure" through which no British ever trod.

The signal gun, on Prospect Hill, was ever in readiness to fire the alarm and the tar barrel blazed forth whenever any movement of the enemy over the eastern plain portended harm to the inhabitants of this vicinity. It is quite probable that numerous officers were quartered in the village and that a detachment of the army was stationed here in the fall of 1779. The oldest inhabitants were wont to relate that Washington accompanied with his retinue of officers frequently passed through the town, and that on various occasions he was accompanied by his distinguished friend, Marquis de Lafayette.

During the year 1779 the vicinity of Morris county was overrun with spies and banditti of the British soldiers. The following item is indicative of the condition of affairs at that time: "Four armed men were seen south of Chatham. A posse of men, accompanied by dogs, was sent after them. Two were caught and two got away. One of the men caught was George Whelps, Esq., from Coshecton, N. Y. It is hoped he will be treated to a taste of American hemp." [N. J. Journal, April 11, 1779.] The above men proved to be British spies.

The location of Chatham with its protecting hills made it not only a safe retreat for Shepard Kollock, but also a place where patriots unmolested could meet and discuss questions of vital interest concerning the nation's welfare. The following extracts show with what importance the location was considered.

A general courtmartial of the state of which Col. Neilson is appointed president is ordered to set at Chatham on the 27th instant. Col. Frelinghuysen and Van Dyke (Lieutenant), Colonels Jacob Crane and Benoni Hathaway, Majors William Davison and Joseph Lindley, Captains Peter Latham and Daniel Cook, Gawen McKoy, Stephen Monson, Joseph Beech, James Kean are appointed members. Mr. Wilcox is appointed to act as judge-advocate of the court by order of His Excellency, Governor Livingston. April 10, 1780. [N. J. Journal, Vol. 2, No. 61, April 12, 1780.]

The committee of Essex County Associators request the Whig inhabitants of Morris County to meet them at the house of Matthias Woodruff in Chatham on Tuesday the 24th, this month, precisely at one o'clock, on business of the greatest importance. Signed, Vauxhall, April 17, 1781. [N. J. Journal, *ibid*, No. 113, April 18, 1781.]

This quotation from an old letter is further evidence of how strategic a point was the town of Chatham during Washington's encampment at Morristown in the winter of '79 and '80.

Immediately opposite the Presbyterian Church is still standing a frame dwelling owned by Mrs. Mary J. Tallmadge in which Washington at various times sought shelter and relief from the burdens pressing him. It was the home of Jacob Morrell at the time Washington was in Morristown.

In the winter of 1780 while Washington accompanied by his faithful aide, Alexander Hamilton, and his two faithful servants, was temporarily quartered in this building, the American army being encamped at Morristown, a party of one thousand British cavalry left New York with the intention of taking Washington prisoner. They came by the way of Elizabethtown. During the night a violent storm of hail, snow, and rain set in, forming a thick crust which cut their horses feet, and rendered the road so impassable that when daylight dawned, having journeyed no further than the Passaic River, near what is now known as the Vanderpoel residence, they deemed it prudent to return. Standing in fear of their guide, an American spy, they enclosed him in the center of a hollow square, and then rode with drawn swords.

While Washington was temporarily stopping at the house already alluded to, a scout called Karmel, belonging to the American Army, was on his way from Perth Amboy with important dispatches to Washington's headquarters then at Morristown. When the scout reached Elizabethtown he was overtaken by a blinding snow storm. He proceeded on his way, however. Before reaching Chatham the snow had changed to hail and rain, which froze as it fell, forming a thick crust. His horse's feet were so badly cut by the sharp crust that he was obliged to seek shelter in the dwelling which stood on the site now occupied by the residence of Mr. Vanderpoel, and at which time was owned and occupied by David Vanderpoel, the great grandfather of the present owner. Here the scout learned that Washington had taken refuge from the same storm in the house of one of Chatham's patriotic citizens.

Karmel had not yet retired, although he had been shown to his room, when he heard the tramping of a party of horsemen. His suspicion that something was wrong, having been aroused, he stole noiselessly out of the house to ascertain the cause of the commotion. He was not long in learning that it was a company of British soldiers. He readily surmised from the little he heard of their conversation that Morristown was their destination and the capture of Washington their mission.

Had they succeeded in their undertaking, the American Revolution would have

been known in history as America's Rebellion, and instead of a Union of forty-five states, we would probably to-day still be provinces of Great Britain.

However, fate had decreed it otherwise, and Karmel the scout, to whom history has scarcely done justice, pushed on that night from Elizabeth Town to Chatham through the sleet and snow. He arrived in time to warn Washington who later made his escape. [Early files of Chatham Press.]

During one of the frequent adventures of the British soldiers in this locality in the winter of '79 and '80 the following occurrence is said to have taken place at Timothy Day's hotel on the eastern side of the Passaic River. The story was related to the author by Miss Phebe Potter. Mr. Day's hotel was opposite the Vanderpoel estate. The family upon seeing the approach of the British soldiers left the hotel and hid behind a stone wall at the rear of the house. The redcoats walked lawlessly into the house and ransacked it from cellar to attic. After their departure Mr. Day found on his return that the spigots from the wine barrels in the cellar had been opened, and that the cellar floor was flooded with wine. Not satisfied with this they had taken the feather ticks from the beds and had emptied the contents into the wine on the cellar floor making a gruesome concoction of feathers and wine. At this hotel, Jacob Morrell's dwelling house, and at the homes of Stephen Day and Aaron Ward, Washington is reported to have been a frequent visitor.

On January 30, 1780, Chatham witnessed preparations for a most daring enterprise. It was Lord Sterling's hazardous attempt to attack the enemy at Staten Island. The detachment left the town with great aspirations, but returned much chagrined.

In the spring of 1780, Maxwell's brigade was stationed at Chatham. Following the severe winter there was a very late spring, even on May the 18th the grass was not yet green. Knyphausen was in command of the British force in New York and planned to invade New Jersey and expel from its confines the patriotic army. Consequently in the early part of June, he crossed to Staten Island and thence to Elizabeth Town. These movements of the British electrified the community of Chatham with military excitement and put Maxwell's troops in readiness for an encounter. It was reported that they were on their way to Morristown to capture the main depot of the army's supplies and to drive the rebels out of "the Jerseys." As soon as the force of the enemy, in order and splendid array, left Elizabeth Town on the Turnpike Road towards Springfield, word was quickly passed along to Prospect Hill where the eighteen-pound signal gun, the "Old Sow," and the tar barrel were fired. Patriotic citizens of the whole country round flew to arms. The army drums at Morristown beat the soldiers in line and under the command of Washington troops marched down to Bonnel Town near Chatham to check the on-coming enemy beyond Short Hills. The militia of the surrounding country joined the main army on its way to the field of action. At Connecticut Farms the onset was checked by the forces of General Maxwell and Colonel Dayton, and the splendid army which marched out from Elizabeth Town went back to Staten Island more or less demoralized.

It was at the battle of Connecticut Farms where Mrs. James Caldwell, formerly Miss Hannah Ogden, was barbarously shot by a British mercenary. [Hatfield's Hist. Elizabeth Town, p. 488.] Mrs. Caldwell was a sister of Mrs. Stephen Day of Chatham, who lived on the northwest corner of Main and Elmwood Avenue. After the murder of his wife, Parson Caldwell moved with his children to Chatham to live with Mrs. Day. From this time until the end of the war, Parson Caldwell kept an ammunition store



Jacob Morrell House of Revolutionary times, East Main Street, Chatham.
Washington stopped here frequently.



Day Mansion, in which Washington was entertained, Elwood Avenue, Chatham.



Bonnell Homestead of Revolutionary times, Watchung Avenue, Chatham.

in Chatham near Shepard Kollock's printing office. He was later murdered at Elizabeth Town by a man named Morgan, one of the rebel sentinels. The following incident shows how the Parson was regarded by the patriots of Chatham. Mr. Tuttle narrates that at one time when the Rev. Mr. Caldwell was about to preach in the open air in Chatham, an old soldier crowded to the front and cried out, before there was time to build a platform, "Let me have the honor of being his platform! Let him stand on my body! Nothing is too good for Parson Caldwell."

After the battle of Springfield, General Washington on his return to Morristown sent word ahead to Mrs. Stephen Day that he would stop off to see her on his way through Chatham. Accordingly Mrs. Day dressed herself in a fine black silk gown with a large white scarf about her neck and awaited the coming of her distinguished visitor. A small mahogany table was placed on the lawn in front of the house, and a pleasing repast was prepared for the General. The call was made and heartfelt words of sympathy were extended to Mrs. Day in behalf of the horrible murder of her sister at Connecticut Farms. Much appreciation was shown by the General for her hospitality and often afterwards it is said that Washington called at the Day Mansion. Captain Stephen Day, the husband of Mrs. Jeremiah Ogden Day was one of the staunchest patriots. He was justice of the peace under both the British and Continental rule, served in the army, and was one of the first to aid the Continentals when requisitions for supplies were made. It is said that he gave a whole beef when the first call was issued.

The British were not vanquished by the repulse at Connecticut Farms, and on the 23rd of June, 1780, early in the morning they left camp at Elizabeth Point and set out, five thousand strong under Knyphausen, in the direction of Short Hills. Again the old eighteen pounder and the tar barrel on Prospect Hill gave signals of the approach of the enemy. The militia was hastily collected from every quarter to guard the pass over the hill. A fierce encounter took place in Springfield at the end of which the Continentals came off victorious. Parson Caldwell was very active in this engagement. It was here that he supplied the soldiers with psalm books, out of which to make wads. Although the enemy was finally driven back to Elizabeth Town, it was not done until great damage was committed in the town. It is said that all the houses were burned excepting four. The Americans under General Green lost thirteen killed, forty-nine wounded. First Lieutenant Thompson of the New Jersey artillery was one of the slain. The loss of the enemy is not recorded but it was doubtless much greater than that of the Americans. With this victory, ended all possibilities of the British ever passing beyond the Watchung Mountains.

When the news came that the British were advancing towards Springfield, there was great consternation in Chatham. The possibility of their defeating the Americans, threatened an invasion of the country beyond the mountains, and in order to safe guard themselves, the greater part of the inhabitants packed their goods in readiness to flee, and in excitement, awaited the outcome of the battle. There was great relief when Mr. Ball on horseback came over the hill with the news that the enemy had been driven back.

The soldiers wounded at Springfield were brought to Chatham and cared for in Timothy Day's Tavern, which became a veritable hospital. Parson Caldwell and many heroic women joined in relieving the suffering soldiers housed within the town at this time.

Colonel Barber's detachment fell back to Chatham for a short period and then set out for Elizabeth Town. Washington at this time lay in the vicinity of Rockaway ready to reinforce his troops if necessary. Throughout the winter of 1780 and '81, the Pennsylvania troops of Mad Anthony Wayne were stationed at Morristown. It was during this winter of hardship caused by the lack of money in circulation and the wholesale counterfeiting by the Tories of the community, that the soldiers under General Wayne mutinied and marched to the Continental Congress at Princeton. Much heroism was shown by the patriots of this vicinity in their attempt to relieve the distressed army at Morristown. The story of Rhoda Farrand's driving around and collecting clothing for the soldiers is illustrative of the loyal spirit ardently aglow in the breast of each patriot. The success of the Pennsylvania regiments in obtaining redress of their grievances, prompted the New Jersey troops at Pompton to attempt the same performance. On the night of the 20th of January, 1781, a brigade of one hundred sixty men from Pompton marched to Chatham and urged the troops stationed there to join them in their revolt. General Washington on hearing of their plans immediately dispatched under General Howe a detachment to arrest the movement and to punish the leaders. Howe arrived in the village on the morning of the 21st and surrounded the mutineers encamped in front of Timothy Day's Tavern. Colonel Barber commanded them to parade without arms to designated grounds. The revolvers hesitated to obey and Colonel Sprout was ordered to advance with his regiment and give them five minutes to comply with the command. Under the threat of bayonets and leveled muskets they instantly complied with the order. Three of the leaders were tried and executed on the spot. This was probably the most exciting military maneuver of the war in the immediate confines of Chatham. [Hist. of New Jersey, Sypher and Apgar, p. 175, Memoir of Major Shaw, by Hon. Josiah Quincy, p. 89.]

Soon after the victory at Springfield the scene of action shifted to the south. On the 23d of August, 1781, the French army crossed the Hudson and proceeded on its march to Chatham where for more than ten days artificers were building ovens and forming an encampment on the east side of the Passaic in order to deceive Sir Henry Clinton then holding New York. [Diary of American Revolution, Frank Moore, p. 466.] Washington had decided to close up the war by coupling Cornwallis with the main British army in Yorktown, Virginia. In accordance with this idea he had ordered the French regiments and the New Jersey brigades to move southward to Virginia, and in order to mislead Clinton, these pretences of establishing permanent quarters at Chatham were made. On the arrival of the French army at Chatham Dayton's brigade was found stationed at this place. The French division, uniformed in black, with red trimmings, made a most striking spectacle. The Royal Deux-Ponts were decked in white broadcloth coats faced with green, and the heavy artillery men in blue with white facings. The French grenadiers who were acknowledged as the elite of the corps marched at the head of each battalion, wearing buckskin hats and distinctive uniforms. No grander spectacle of military parade has ever been presented to the people of Chatham before or since. The allied armies of the French and the Americans marched by different routes in four divisions across the state towards Trenton on their way to Philadelphia. The right column of the Continentals, composed of Hazen's regiment, the corps of sappers and miners, the artillery stores, the baggage, and the thirty flatboats on carriages passed on the 28th through Chatham on its way to

Bound Brook. The left column under Major General Lincoln separated from the right at Chatham and joined the left at Trenton on the 31st, having marched by way of New Brunswick to Princeton. It can readily be imagined, on the arrival in Chatham of the right and left Continentals driving great herds of cattle before them, with many covered wagons carrying the baggage and tents, and the troops of soldiers permeated with the spirit of victory, that an unusual spectacle was presented to the patriots of this vicinity. Those too sick or lame to march were permitted to ride. It is said that the women contingent to this military procession, were of considerable annoyance since they were not amenable to military discipline. The following order was issued in consequence of their behavior: "Prior to the commencement of our march this morning the commanding officers will inform the women of their respective corps that the General saw many of them yesterday from their proper line of march, strolling in gardens and orchards, an irregularity which must not be repeated. Should any attempt it hereafter they will be denied their rations and prevented farther from following the army." [Story of an Old Farm, A. D. Mellick, p. 536.]

Both the French and Continental troops, which came down from the north with all their artillery and baggage wagons, encamped immediately in front of Day's Tavern, east of the road leading southward to Turkey. Many of the soldiers were quartered in the homes of the community. The Bonnel house on Watchung avenue, in Stanley, was filled to its utmost capacity. Mrs. Bonnel was not content with giving them shelter alone; but all the night long by the stepping back and forth over the soldiers sleeping on her kitchen floor she baked bread that the needy army might be better fed on their long march to the south. What a beautiful exhibition of patriotism this was! On a certain evening the camp looked as usual; fires were lighted, sentries were set, and all the soldiers numbering at least 6,000 were apparently ready for the night. On the following morning, both as a surprise to the local inhabitants and to the British spies who were lurking in the community, there was nothing left on the site of the encamping army excepting wooden sheds and the ovens which the soldiers had built. The two divisions marched in separate directions as heretofore stated. This gorgeous exhibition of military pomp was a fitting close to the Revolutionary excitement of the unmolested country, lying to the west beyond the hills.

A few troops, some officers, and prisoners of war were quartered in Chatham up to the time of the signing of the treaty at Paris.

As the winter of 1782 drew to a close the sounds of war died out with only occasional reminders by the way of news through some express rider who brought accounts of the closing events, or groups of soldiers returning home honorably discharged from service. For some years after the war, the log cabins used during the winter of 1776 and '77, were to be seen at Lowantica; and the old pretentious sheds and ovens opposite Day's Tavern were ostentatious reminders of the long and dreadful conflict. The ovens were thoughtlessly torn down in 1835.

It would not be fitting to close the Chatham account of the Revolutionary struggle without making mention of the ill-fated Capt. Asgill who was for a time immediately following the war imprisoned in the town. Captain Josiah Huddy was an active patriot of Monmouth county, and through his vigilant action in suppressing the Tory insurrections he became a marked man by the treacherous refugees. In the spring of 1782, Huddy was captured at Tom's River and transported to New York. He was

charged with the killing of a man by the name of White, and was barbarously hanged under the command of Captain Lippincott at Gravelly Point, Staten Island. This inhuman murder filled the country with indignation. It was insisted that the British commander should deliver up Lippincott or otherwise some English officer in the hands of the Continentals should die instead. Steps were taken to carry out this threat by selecting eight Captains and five Lieutenants, on parole in Pennsylvania, from among whom one man, to be fated by lot, was to pay the penalty. The die was cast in Lancaster, Pa. at the Black Bear Tavern, and the unfortunate lot fell to Captain Asgill of the foot guards the youngest officer present. The ill-fated officer was escorted by Major Gordon to the Jersey Line. At Chatham, the place assigned for his execution, he was put in the charge of Colonel Elias Dayton of the second New Jersey regiment. Washington wrote to Colonel Dayton on the 4th of June, 1781, as follows: "Treat Captain Asgill with every tenderness and association, and politeness consistent with his present situation which his rank, fortune, and connections, together with his private state, demands!" A few days later Washington wrote the following: "Sir, I am informed that Captain Asgill is at Chatham without a guard, and under no restraint. This, if true, is certainly wrong; I wish to have the young gentleman treated with all possible tenderness consistent with his present situation, but considered as a close prisoner and kept in the greatest security. I request, therefore, that he may be sent immediately to the Jersey Line where he is to be kept close prisoner in perfect security till further orders." [Story of an Old Farm, A. D. Mellick, p. 545.] Ultimately Sir Guy Carlton succeeded in satisfying the Colonial government that the execution of Huddy was not without good reason. Meanwhile Congress was besieged with communications for the release of Asgill. This together with the prospect of peace impelled Congress finally to grant to Asgill a reprieve. On the 7th of November, Colonel Dayton at Morristown gave his prisoner unconditional liberty.

The part played by Chatham in the struggle for freedom was no small one. Not only was the place a strategic point while Washington was encamped during the two trying winters at Morristown, but it also sent its full quota of men to the firing line and furnished a large amount of supplies for the needy army. Some fitting memorial should be erected in honor of the service rendered by this community during those threatening days of the Revolution. In closing this part of the history of Chatham it is quite appropriate to insert a eulogy written by the poet, Charles D. Platt, of this county:

CHATHAM BRIDGE.

Not far to seek is Chatham Bridge
As on the highway you may ride
From Morristown along the ridge
To Madison; here let us bide
A moment—list! the ghostly tramp
Of troops who once came here to camp.

Then on we ride through Chatham, till
The Chatham Bridge at last we reach;
Here as we rest let memory fill
The mind with what this spot can teach;
Here let us think of the days of old
And tales that of those times are told.

Hither came all who sought to cross
Passaic's stream and onward fare;
Here guards were set, for it were loss
If o'er this bridge the foe should dare
To pass and raid the land or make
Some prisoner—all was here at stake.

A company was ordered here
By good Benoni Hathaway
Of Morristown; it doth appear
In pension lists of that far day,
That they were led, that company,
By Timothy Tuttle of Whippany.

And here on guard stood Ashbel Green
A little time as sentinel,
When but a youth; his age, I ween,
Was fifteen years, yet he guarded well
This Chatham Bridge and made arrest
Of one whose case was none the best.

And here it was that General Winds
Met a British officer afield;
Here those two warriors spoke their minds
And the Briton thought it best to yield;
So Winds escorted him on his way
As he retreated home that day.

These are but trifling tales, in sooth,
And yet they point to matters fraught
With destiny, this is but truth,
As you shall quickly now be taught;
'Tis in the annals of our State
With other matters small and great.

1779-'80.

On Kemble hill our army lay
And Washington his quarters had
In Morristown and made his stay
At Colonel Ford's, as I might add;
When forth there rode a daring force,
A squadron of the British horse.

From Staten Island on they came
And in the night they took their way;
They passed the sentinels, the same
That at Short Hills were set to stay
Marauding bands, o'er Chatham Bridge
They crossed, and started up the ridge

To Bottle Hill; but snow and hail
Had clogged their speed through all the night;
They saw their plan would surely fail
And back they turned in sorry plight;
For their steeds were lamed by icy crust
That cut their feet—retreat they must.

Their guide, he was I know not who,
But that he was an American;
And, fearing he would not be true
Unto their cause, they set the man
Within a hollow square, and so,
Swords drawn, in haste they homeward go.

Back to the point they safely rode
 To which they had crossed when they set out
 From Staten Island, their abode.
 'Twas known then what they were about,
 And moved was all the country side
 On hearing of that midnight ride.

For had their errand met success,
 What it had wrought, no man can say;
 Our cause had been one man the less;
 One man the less, mean what that may;
 Ah! Had they stolen our Washington,
 Our cause, God wot, had been undone.*

*Ballads of New Jersey in the Revolution, Chas. D. Platt, p. 141.

[Other residents besides those mentioned on map entitled Revolutionary Era, were William Darling, Thomas Randall, Mathias Woodruff, Joseph Grummon, Samuel Alling, Elihu Linley, Jacob Hallet (had store 1779).]

The War of 1812—The community of Chatham was ever characterized by its military spirit. Not only was this shown in Revolutionary and Civil War times but also in the War of 1812. Captain Abraham Brittin who lived at Union Hill, and was allied with the spirit of the town was one of the leaders in military affairs. After the Revolution he was captain of a group of soldiers known as the fusiliers of Chatham. This company with Captain Brittin at the head went to the front during the war and was in active service from September 1, 1814, until December 3 of the same year.

Visit From Lafayette—The year 1824 is a memorable one in the history of Chatham. Forty-one years had passed since the dreadful Revolutionary conflict had ended. It was at this time that a noted warrior of the Revolution now an aged man came to visit the scenes of warfare between Great Britain and her transatlantic colony. Again he passed over the road from Elizabeth Town to Chatham where his aide and distant relative, Count D'Anteroche, won the love of Polly Vanderpoel.

Elaborate preparations were made for the great general. The stars and stripes were flung from every home, and veterans of the war stood with uncovered heads when the revered Marquis D'Lafayette passed by. In the house where Mrs. Hamblin now lives, on the northeast corner of Main and Elmwood Ave. the Marquis was entertained. The main reception was held in Madison. A great number of the young girls of the town of Chatham, dressed in their prettiest costumes, took part in the formal exercises of the reception. No greater honor and heartfelt gratitude was ever given to any foreign visitor than that extended to the aged Lafayette.

Churches—The Rev. David Brainard, of the school of Jonathan Edwards, was the first missionary to the Indians in New Jersey. His evangelistic work extended throughout the State, and was exercised not only toward the Indians but also toward the white settlers. In his journal he relates traveling from Crosweeksung, at the forks of the Delaware, to Elizabethtown. This journey, which was made in 1746, led him over the old Minisink trail which passed through Chatham. He further states that he stopped at Connecticut Farms and preached. While there is no statement to the effect that he visited the church at Hanover yet we are led to infer that he did not pass it without a visitation. [Life of Brainard, by Jonathan Edwards, pp. 254, 273.]

The early settlers of the upper Passaic were Scotch Presbyterians and

attended religious services at Whippany where a Presbyterian church was built in 1718. [History of Presbyterian Church at Madison, p. 10.] In 1748 a church was built in South Hanover, Hanover Neck, which the members of the Whippany church in this part of the township of Hanover attended. The Presbyterian church at Bottle Hill, Madison, was built in 1765, and was largely composed of patrons from the town of Chatham.

The Methodists of this vicinity previous to 1800 were related to the church at Turkey, New Providence, until a union meeting house was built in the year 1808, for the accommodation of both Methodists and Presbyterians. This building stood north of Main Street and west of the bridge near General Mahlon Minton's store. This first church in Chatham was a two story building without bell or cupola, and had on three sides of its walls, galleries. These were used only when the congregations were unusually large, which happened invariably on the occasion of a funeral.

There were no stoves in this church until the year 1820. Previous to this date each worshipper either brought with him a foot warmer or suffered from the cold. The only lights used were candles, and those who attended church went on foot, horseback or in a springless wagon. Beside the minister in the elevated pulpit there regularly stood at his right the chorister whose business it was to set the pitch with his tuning fork and lead the singing.

The Presbyterians of the town were organized as the Chatham Village Church in 1823. There were thirty-eight members at this time. The first pastor of the congregation was Rev. Asa Lyman. The upstairs rooms in the old academy were used for Sunday school and prayer meeting in consequence of the two congregations using the regular Union meeting house. In 1828 Rev. Joseph Meeker Ogden was called as the second pastor, and served the people of his church in a most meritorious pastorate until the year 1873. Mr. Ogden was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1823. He was a scholar of high standing both in Greek and Hebrew and for many years was the examiner in these subjects in the theological school of his Alma Mater. The Rev. Mr. Ogden was well known among the church authorities and had an exalted reputation as a preacher of the gospel.

The members of both the Presbyterian and Methodist congregations who used the Union church found it very hard to work in harmony. Considerable feeling eventually arose between the two organizations and the most bitter hatred was finally exercised in what is known as the "Battle of the Churches" in ancient Chatham. The quarrel between the Presbyterians who wanted to withdraw and build a new church, and the Methodists who cared not to permit this procedure became so heated that the members of the Presbyterian faction ultimately under the cover of nightfall, in the year 1830, hitched oxen to the corner of the church and pulled it down. The poem herewith presented was written at the time and fully describes the event although throughout a biased opinion is rather evident. This poem, the literary critic will observe, is not without considerable merit.

A MODERN, OR SECOND MONTPELIER.

Montpelier in miniature arrayed,
Or papacy as modernly displayed;
Montpelier a noted town in France,
Rose to a city, 'twas by art or chance.
'Twas at Montpelier a church once stood,
Devoted by the Huguenots to God:
'Twas here the Huguenots with cries and tears

Sent forth to heaven their fervent, humble prayers;
 But ah! how soon deprived of this retreat,
 To pay their homage at their Saviour's feet;
 Louis the fourteenth, tyrant of his age,
 Commands, and lo! they pull it down in rage;
 Poor Hugunots, they pile the sacred stones
 In memory of their pious fathers' bones.
 Their warm attachment and regard they prove
 By this last token of paternal love.
 But lo! we turn from ancient 'peliers down
 To one of recent date and one of home.
 I've lived to see said 'peliers rise of late,
 And lived to see said 'peliers mournful fate.
 In Morris County, near Passaic's flood,
 In Chatham town, a Chapel long has stood,
 Built by the Methodists in days of yore,
 And stood the test near forty years or more.
 Yet built for all denominations free,
 On principles of pure philanthropy;
 Near thirty years the house was occupied
 By Methodists more than all sects beside;
 But right was not denied, to sect or name,
 Till Presbyterians usurped their claim.
 Perhaps they think as Irish rebels thought,
 None should, but their divinity be taught—
 And they, in eighteen hundred thirty-two,
 Commenc'd a Chapel of their own, 'tis true,
 When rear'd and covered, and adorned with paint,
 In imitation of a half washed saint;
 They held a party caucus in the town,
 And there agreed to pull Montpelier down;
 A host of men, deliberately led
 By men in trust, and deacons at their head,
 Proceed in purpose firm, without a jar,
 With one intent, pull down the house of prayer;
 Took out the windows, and unhinged the doors,
 Knocked off the boards and then took up the floors;
 Took off the roof and then the frame took down,
 And laid poor 'pelier level to the ground.
 Then bore their booty from the spot away,
 As heroes do the trophies of their prey;
 The shatter'd fragments advertise for sale,
 And I suppose will pocket the avail—
 I called to mind the faithful Hittites' lamb,
 And cried, oh if I am bereaved I am.
 But here I rest—the bigotry or spite,
 Leaves men to judge, if wrong was ever right—
 May generations yet, unborn and free,
 Proclaim the deed to late posterity,
 May Gospel, Christian herald, public news,
 The tidings, o'er this continent diffuse;
 May packet ships convey the news to France,
 That 'periers sons may at tidings glance;
 May England hear, and all her subjects see
 The blest effects of free born liberty—
 And may the archives of a free born seed,
 In faithfulness record the noble deed
 May a new era in our history rise,
 To be observed,—till time and nature dies,
 May travelers of every cast and lot
 While passing by, point out the sacred spot.
 And call to mind, 'twas here! 'twas surely here
 The Methodists once owned a house of prayer.
 But Presbyterians in the warmth of zeal,
 With their adherents marching at their heel
 Pull'd down the house of prayer.

These facts are true,
As here presented to the public view.

Chatham, Morris County, New Jersey, September 3, 1832.

After the wave of spirited feeling had subsided in the year 1832, the Presbyterians built on the site of the razed structure a church edifice in which building the Rev. J. M. Ogden was the first pastor. Following is a list of the ministers who succeeded Dr. Ogden: Rev. A. V. C. Johnson, Rev. W. F. Anderson, Rev. J. B. Beaumont, Rev. Dr. E. P. Gardiner, Rev. Dr. John Macnaughtan.

The first reference to Methodism in the territory is found in the quotation which follows: "1786 Rev. Ezekiel Cooper made a visit of two weeks to New Jersey." [Light on Early Methodism, p. 43.] Mr. Cooper preached in Chatham during this visit at a Mr. Clark's and Colonel Crane's. [History of Chatham Methodism, Rev. Wm. J. Hampton, p. 8.] It is said that the Presbyterians doubted the authority of the Rev. Mr. Cooper to preach and demanded by what right he undertook so divine a calling. He was about to be arrested but the procedure was obviated through his identification with the Elizabeth Town circuit. Quarterly meetings were held in Chatham as early as January 16 and 17, 1802. However Father John Hancock of Springfield writes February 23, 1849, that a church was built in Chatham at an early period prior to 1807 where for many years up to about 1830, regular services were held by circuit preachers. This same Father Hancock at one time conducted services in Chatham. Mr. Tuttle relates in the history of the old classical academy of Bottle Hill, in which Rev. Mr. Bradford taught school, that the first Methodist Episcopal services held in Chatham Township were conducted in this building. It will be recalled that it was in this house after it was removed from Madison to Chatham that Shepard Kollock printed the New Jersey Journal. It was after his abandonment that it was used as a church. This tradition was handed down to Mr. Tuttle by Mr. Enos Bonnel of Chatham. Brainard Dickinson, Matthias Swaim, and Isaac Searles were the staunch supporters of this early Methodist organization. The last one mentioned is referred to in the Christian Advocate as having been the founder of Chatham Methodism.

After the destruction of the union church a house of worship was built by the Methodists on the southeast corner of Main and Summit avenue. William H. Dickerson was the first regular pastor of the congregation in 1852. Previous to this date the church in Chatham was an adjunct to the Madison circuit. The building on Summit avenue was used until the year 1896, when it was pronounced unsafe and the congregation removed to Kelley's Hall for the next two years. During this time a beautiful building was being constructed on Center street, to which many Presbyterians whose ancestors many years before had spitefully opposed and fought the promulgation of the Methodist doctrine, contributed liberally. Happily all the fervid animosity of former times has disappeared and both congregations are now observed working harmoniously to the one end of Christian uplift.

The brick industry which was begun about the year 1830 later attracted a great many Irish Catholics to Chatham. In 1870 it was apparent to the Right Rev. William M. Wigger that there was need of a Catholic mission in the town. Through the advice of Mr. John McCormack, property was purchased of Mr. Paul Lum for a school. This location was later exchanged for a plot of land then belonging to Mr. John Doran, which was nearer the centre of population. A school was erected in 1872 at a cost of \$4000, and

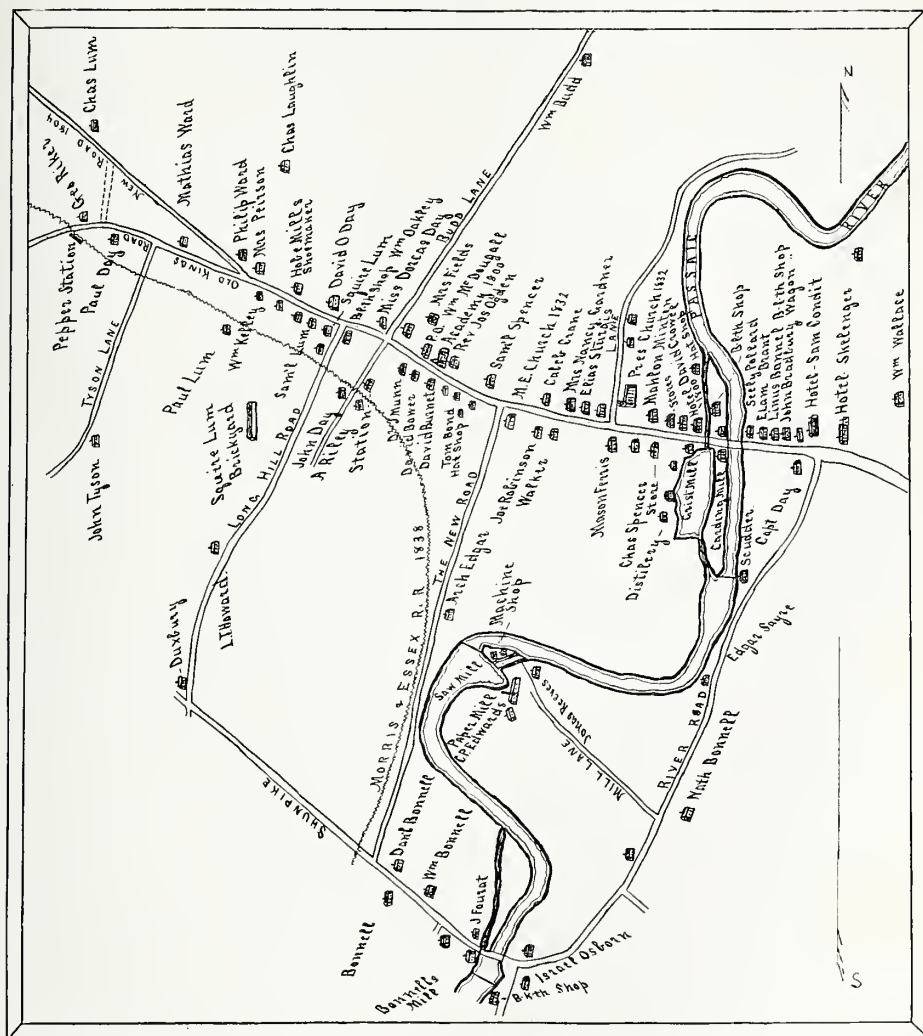
was used for the two-fold purpose of mission and school. Since a number of parishioners worked in the near-by brickyard, sufficient bricks were contributed for the construction of the building. For a time the "fog" in Chatham was a damper on the courage of the Bishop to establish a church along the Passaic. However, the difficulty was overcome in 1887, and a church was founded by Bishop Wigger, on the corner of Washington avenue and Oliver street. Rev. Muhl was the first acting priest of the parish. Following him came successively Father McGahan, Rev. Joseph C. Dunn, Rev. William T. McLaughlin, Rev. James M. McCormack, Rev. Samuel Hedges and Father Keyes. At the present time the church is under the leadership of Rev. P. A. Maher.

In consequence of a flourishing paper manufactory in Stanley, Mr. George Shepard Page organized a Sunday school for his employees in the year 1867. Services were held in an upstairs room opposite the old paper mill on the River Road. This group of worshippers grew until a building was erected and named Stanley Hall, in honor of Mr. Page's mother, which building is the present vapo-cresoline factory. In the year 1873 the Congregational Church of Stanley was organized, and Stanley Chapel was built in 1881 on the corner of Hillside and Watchung Avenues. Messrs Abram French and John Munn were active in this movement. The first pastor of the church was Rev. F. S. Palmer and he served in this capacity from the year '73 to '75. In 1902 a handsome gray stone edifice was built by the Congregationalists on the corner of Fairmount avenue and Oliver street. A flourishing organization of about two hundred members now supports this church under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Charles E. Hesselgrave.

The beginning of the Episcopal church in Chatham was in the parlor of Mr. John Gould, on Elmwood avenue. A Rev. Mr. Lylburn was the first rector, from 1897 to '98. Mr. Gould at his death gave a plot of ground adjoining his property on which to build a chapel. Funds were not available for some years following and in 1902, when the Presbyterians decided to build a new church, the chapel on Main street, east of the Fairview Hotel, was exchanged for the plot of ground donated by Mr. Gould. The lot lay on the corner of Main and Elmwood avenue, where the present Presbyterian church stands. The Rev. J. W. Van Ingen, of Milburn, is the officiating pastor.

For a number of years there were no cemeteries in juxtaposition to the churches of the town. The Methodists buried in Turkey (New Providence) and the Presbyterians in Bottle Hill (Madison). The first graveyards of Chatham were in connection with the Methodist and Presbyterian churches and were located near these places of worship—the Methodist on the corner of Main and Summit, and the Presbyterian north of Main street and west of the river. These continued until the year 1859, when Fairmount Avenue Cemetery was incorporated. The east side of Long Hill was selected as the site, and the bodies in the old cemeteries were disinterred and placed in this new burying ground. A small family burial plot was at one time located on the present clubhouse grounds. This was used by the Days and later by the Browns. The bodies buried in this plot were also disinterred and placed in the Fairmount Cemetery.

The Public Schools—It is reported that from the earliest time the people of Chatham and Morris County gave special attention to the education of their children. After a long research it has been quite impossible to find where within the present borough limits the earliest building for the use of school purposes was located. In the history of every town a brief account



Chatham in 1845. Drawn by James M. Littlejohn.



of the old log schoolhouse is invariably presented. Such account concerning Chatham cannot be given for no one knows of the existence of an original log structure. The first school house might have been located across the river near Timothy Day's hotel, since that was the centre of the town previous to 1800. Shepard Kollock entered the following advertisements in his *Journal* under each of the dates, May 10, 1780, and January 3, 1781. "A schoolmaster that can be well recommended may find employment by applying to the printer hereof." There is also reason to infer that the original building was located on the exact site of the old Academy. This may explain why no trace of the first school of the town can be found. The first reference regarding a school in this vicinity reads as follows: "Joel Jones came from Massachusetts about the year 1787. He kept school on Long Hill." [Littell's *Genealogy*, p. 196.] The school here referred to might have been one located on the site of the present red schoolhouse.

The first schoolhouse within the limits of the borough of which any definite record exists was that known as the "Old Academy." This building was located on the north side of Main Street on the present site of the Episcopal Chapel. This structure was erected about the year 1800 and was used until 1873. It contained two stories. On the first floor the common public school was held, and part of the time the upstairs room was used for Sunday School purposes. Eventually the school was divided into two parts; one, a select school in which the pupils paid for their tuition, and the other, a common free public school. This was one of the many academies established throughout the state in the early part of the nineteenth century through the solicitation of Yankee schoolmasters who came down from New England and sought patronage from the parents in various vicinities. These teachers "boarded around" and charged a certain amount for the tuition of each pupil in addition to their board and lodging which was furnished by the patrons. The bell of this academy is at the present time on the colored meeting house in Madison and bears the date 1806. Herein is a clue respecting the time when the building was erected.

The names of many of the teachers of this academy have been lost. However, among some old papers found in the possession of Mr. Washington Bond were discovered receipts given to Thomas Bond who was a trustee of the academy in the early part of the century; and from these the following names have been assembled: Under the date February 26, 1803, N. C. Everett was the teacher; March 24, 1804, Anthony Cameron; March 28, 1836, Thomas M. Dooley; October 26, 1840, Mary M. Walker; 1846, John O. Day, George H. Cook; 1855 (?), Richard Robinson, Lewis Case Carpenter, Dr. Forgue, Mr. Howard, Mr. Morey, Mr. Fox, Benjamin Felch, Hugh Cox, Mr. Henderson; June 23, 1865, William F. Morrow, Jessie Cutler, Thomas H. Briggs, Thomas T. Collard. The following receipt is typical of the evidence from which a number of these names were taken:

Chatham, March 24th, 1804.

MR. THOMAS BOND,

To ANTHONY CAMERON, DR.

Jan. 15, 1804—To teaching your son Maxfield, Latin, 40 days at 4d. per day	£0	13s.	4d.
Melissa, 45 days	0	7	6
Tom Bond, 45 days	0	7	6
To bal. of a former account	0	5	9

£1 14s. 1d.

Notable among these teachers was Geo. H. Cook of Hanover, for many years State Geologist of New Jersey. One of the most reputable teachers of

this list was Mr. Thomas H. Briggs, who was said to be the severest of all schoolmasters. Mr. Briggs had but one leg, and was consequently confined to the use of a crutch. Men now living who attended his school report that his favorite method of discipline was by throwing the dried up pigtail which he always kept at his right on the desk to the unruly boy, requiring him to bring it forward to receive punishment. Mr. Briggs was very dexterous in going about the schoolroom. By means of his crutch he was able to cover the distance between his desk and the pupil in a surprisingly short time.

Many were the unruly acts committed on the teachers by the pupils of the "Old Academy." These outbreaks of deportment toward the new teachers frequently led to violence. It is said that some were "smoked out," by locking the master in, closing the shutters, and then sealing up the chimney. Occasionally a disreputed teacher was snowballed out of town. Then too, the big boys who attended in the winter would often pick a quarrel with a likely master and give him a thrashing. It is reported that previous to the coming of Thomas Briggs there had been four schoolmasters driven out successively. Each one stayed no more than a month. The jokes and unruly conduct were not committed toward the men teachers alone; however respect for the women of the profession never permitted any to commit acts of violence. The story is told of a rather bold joke on Miss Elizabeth Magee. It appears that she had a young man admirer by the name of Solomon Parsons. His attentions to Miss Magee were so well known by the boys that jokes about him became frequent in occurrence, and successively more harsh in character. The climax was reached when some culprit of the school took a jackass from the stable of a townsman and led him to the Academy. On the arrival of Miss Magee in the morning, she was put in much of a quandary on her approach to the school, because of the frequent clinking of the school bell. She hurried to the building, anxious to find the cause. On opening the door at a glance all was explained. The rogue had taken the donkey into the building and tied him to the bell rope; but that was not all. In large letters on a placard fastened about the animal's body was the inscription, "I am Sol Parsons." Miss Magee saw at once the whole intent of the joke. The beast was hastily removed, and the punishment inflicted on the culprit, were he discovered, it might be inferred, was severe.

Mr. Thomas Collard taught both in the old academy and the new school building which was constructed on Passaic Avenue in the year 1873. Miss Elizabeth McGee, niece of Rev. Joseph Meeker Ogden, and daughter of Dr. McGee of Elizabeth Town, for many years during the 50's conducted a select school upstairs in the old academy. Miss Alice Arnold and a Miss Genung were also teachers in this select school.

On the occupancy of the school on Passaic avenue, there were but two teachers, Mr. Collard and Miss F. H. Megie. Following Mr. Collard in 1877, Mr. Peter Garabrant was the teacher. A most unique coincident accompanied his conducting the school. Mr. and Mrs. Garabrant were the sole teachers in the school, their home was in the rooms of the building upstairs, and their children were part of the school. The enrollment at this time was about 130 pupils.

A complete list of the teachers from the time of Mr. Garabrant until the present is herewith presented: 1883-85, Albert Brugler; 1885-87, Walter D. Wheat; 1887-90, J. L. Snook; 1890-96, Frank O. Payne; 1896-97, Russell M. Everett; 1897-99, W. L. Sprague; 1899-1900, A. F. Stauffer; 1900-01,

Ralph W. Jones; 1901-05, W. A. Ackerman; 1905-09, Arthur E. Lovett; 1909—Charles A. Philhower.

In 1909 it was found necessary to make further provisions for the children of the town. The old building was more than filled, and for seven years Kelly Hall on Main street had been used for the overflow. In accordance with this demand a new building was erected on Fairmount avenue in 1910, and occupied at that time with an initial enrollment of 310 pupils and 13 teachers. This was an increase of four teachers over the number in the old school. At the present time the enrollment of the public school is 425.

Various private schools have been conducted in the town. Most popular of these were Miss Cooley's school above Dr. Swain's drug store, Miss Hannah Bower's school on Bower Lane, and Miss Thring's school on Main street, near Passaic avenue.

Previous to the year 1856 the schools of the State were governed by township superintendents. Mr. Stephen Ward, of Chatham, was one of the first to act in this capacity, and for many years was employed as superintendent of Chatham township. The Rev. J. M. Ogden was the leading trustee in this township, and in the Report of the State Superintendent of Education in the year 1856, Mr. Ogden gave a very excellent account of the status and progress of the schools of Chatham. At that time the township was made up of a number of one-room schools. In the immediate vicinity of the town there were three schools: one was situated south of Coleman's Hill on the right hand side of the road going down Budd Lane, one at Union Hill, and another which probably antedates these two was situated on Long Hill where the present red schoolhouse is located.

The school at Union Hill continued until the year 1863 and was located at the corner of Division street and Kings Road. The building was eighteen by thirty feet, and had a large fireplace with a great stone chimney in one end. About the year 1846 this fireplace was removed and a tinplate stove was substituted. It is thought that this building was erected somewhere about the year 1800. In 1862 in consequence of the reconstruction of school districts a new building was erected west of Union Hill and north of Main street in the borough of Madison. The various teachers of the original Union Hill School of Chatham as accurately as they can be recollected by Mr. Frank Bruen were: Miss Hannah Bower, Miss Marietta Tuttle, Mr. John Condit; Dr. Forgas, Mr. James K. Magie, Miss Sarah A. Carter, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Charles Sayre, Mr. Ashbel Wright, Mr. Henry Smith, Miss Anna E. Thompson, Mr. Stephen H. Ward, Miss Johanna B. Thompson, Mr. Van Cleve, Mr. Francis Smith, Mr. Richard Robinson, Mr. Wilbur F. Morrow, 1863. (The Public Schools of Madison, N. J., by Fred B. Bardon, p. 57.)

From these crude and illy kept country schools many men of note received their early education. However the great mass of pupils in the district frequently suffered for want of attention denied them on account of the demands of a few brighter pupils in the school. The present practice of grading the schools is a great departure from this old method of conducting these public institutions. Under this system each pupil in the grade receives equal attention. The school at the present is composed of an up-to-date kindergarten, eight well regulated grades in the grammar department, and a four-year high school which offers three courses; classical, scientific, and commercial. The first two courses mentioned admit pupils to college without examination. The high school was placed on the State Approved List in the year 1910.

New Jersey was the first State to encourage the development of public school libraries. This was done by a law which provided that for every \$20 raised by a school district for the establishment of a public school library, the State would give an equal amount, and during each succeeding year thereafter, on the event of the district raising \$10 for the further development of said library, \$10 would be donated by the State. The originator of this bill was the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, of Union Hill, whose estate is located on Division street. Mr. Niles was at this time, 1871 and 1872, a member of the Assembly from Morris County, and speaker of the house in '72. He was the staunch supporter of the public schools of the State. To his honor lies the credit of establishing the school system of the State on a firm financial basis. This was done by means of an annual redistribution of the State school tax according to the school population of each county. Through its operation for the past forty years this law has proved most practical and has enabled the poorest county of the State to offer to its children school advantages equal to any. [Modern Battles of Trenton, Sackett, p. 78.]

Travel—From the time the earliest settlers came to Chatham the great thoroughfare of travel was over the "Road to Elizabeth Town," the course of which was determined by the Minisink Indian trail leading from the upper Delaware to the coast. In 1790 a stage coach was running from Wm. Parrott's hotel in Chatham to Paulus Hook, Jersey City. It is recorded that this stage also stopped at Timothy Day's hotel in Chatham. From Jersey City to New York there was a relay which enabled the traveler to go from Chatham to New York and back in three days. The main turnpike road led to Elizabeth Town.

The Newark and Morris Turnpike was built on the old stage route in the year 1840. Toll gates were located near the present Canoe Brook Golf Club and at Union Hill. Mr. George Lees who died recently at the age of eighty-three for many years kept the toll gate near the Canoe Brook Golf Club. As a result of these toll gates the present Watchung avenue was used as a "Shunpike" over which wagons loaded with produce on the way to Elizabeth or Newark could shun the tolls of these two gates. On account of this practice the road became known by that name.

In order that the original names of the roads in and about Chatham be not lost, a list is herewith presented including some which heretofore have been referred to incidentally: Main Street, known as Minnisink Path, road to Elizabeth Town, and Morris Turnpike; Passaic Avenue, Budd Lane; River Road, road to Turkey; Watchung Avenue, Shun-pike; Fairmount Avenue, Long Hill road; Red Road, Maple Avenue (changed back to Red Road), named Red Road because of outcropping of red shale; Jockey Hollow road, ran from Summit avenue along the river to Watchung avenue, was abandoned when the second track of the railroad was laid; Lafayette avenue, Tyson Lane; Summit avenue, New Road.

The Morris & Essex Railroad was built in the year 1837 and marks a great step in the means of travel to and from New York. This road extended at first from Newark to Morristown. The rails of the tracks were made of wood with a thin strip of iron on the top. The locomotive first used was a queer sort of "dinky" engine with a single driving wheel. Wood was used for fuel. There were three trains daily each way, and it was not until the year 1899 that regular Sunday trains were put on. The business of the road became so profitable that in 1867 a second track was laid. At this time the Jockey Hollow road was done away with.

For a number of years about 1860, Chatham was a kind of terminus

for the western coal traffic. It was not an uncommon sight to see dozens of trains made up of "coal jimmies" lying in the switches at this junction. Chatham was a reserve coal station from which train loads of coal were taken to the cities as needed. The Lehigh Valley railroad ran most of its coal over the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western at this time. Crews coming in on loaded coal trains would lie over here for a day and then return to the coal fields of Pennsylvania on empty trains. On account of this custom, many reckless trainmen were brought to the town, and through their conduct about the hotels and saloons they became quite intolerable to the inhabitants. So aggravating was their behavior that in 1870 through the efforts of George Shepard Page, all hotels and saloons were closed.

Until the year 1902 an engine house was located in the railroad yard south of Summit avenue. This was used for the engine of the Chatham accommodation train. At one time six engines were housed in this building.

For a long time the low marshy land north of the old railroad station was an unsightly menace to the town. In 1896, through the efforts of the ladies of Chatham and Mr. Reasoner, superintendent of the Morris & Essex railroad, this land was purchased and filled in. The ground was graded, shrubbery planted, and a park laid out, which was named for Mr. Reasoner.

At one time there were four stations within the present limits of the borough. They were located, one at Stanley at the River road crossing, one on the northeast corner of Passaic avenue and the railroad tracks, one at King's Road crossing, and one at Division street. Ultimately there was but one station, which was situated in Reasoner's Park. On the event of the elevation of the tracks in the fall of 1913, the site of the station was changed from Reasoner's Park to its present location west of Fairmount avenue and south of the tracks, where a new station was built.

After considerable controversy between the citizens of the town and the council, whether the railroad should elevate or depress its tracks, in the year 1913 a decision was rendered in favor of elevation. The railroad company began the project in the fall of that year. It was agreed to close Willow Street and Red Road. Great excavations were made between Summit Avenue and the river, and a freight-yard was laid out in which were located the freight-station and coal yard. An average elevation of about ten feet was made, and the double curve in the Stanley section was eliminated. On changing the site of the station to its present location the old coal yard and brick yard pond was transformed into a park.

The traffic on this road has ultimately made it such a profitable enterprise that the stock stands among the highest in the country and there now are instead of three trains daily thirty-two each way with nearly as many on Sunday.

It was not until the year 1912 that Chatham was favored with trolley service. At this time the Morris County Traction Company was granted a franchise over the main street. Double tracks were laid and cars run every half hour. The main street was paved with amacite and in consequence greatly improved.

Hotels, Stores, and Post Office—The early growth of Chatham must be attributed to some extent to the location of its first hotel or roadhouse which was built about the year 1755. A second was erected soon afterward. The great practice of farmers carting their produce from the central part of the State to Elizabeth Town and Newark made a demand for these hotels. Chatham lying on the turnpike road was about one day's journey from the center of the State. Farmers on their way to market were accustomed to

stay over night at the hotels of the town. The next day by starting very early in the morning they would continue to Newark or Elizabeth Town and return in the afternoon. Men doing this would "put up" the second night in Chatham and on the third day go on to their homes. So extensive was this practice that the Rev. Joseph M. Ogden related he had seen at one time as many as forty Conestoga wagons in line coming over the hill from Madison on their way to Newark or Elizabeth Town. The yards of the various hotels which flourished here were frequently filled with these wagons and in consequence this little village was periodically a scene of considerable excitement. Loads of charcoal frequently passed through the town, and herds of cattle were often kept over night on the flat east of the river. Timothy Day was among the first who kept a hotel east of the river. This tavern was situated near where the road branches off to Turkey. About 1820 it was known as Condit's tavern. Samuel Lee kept a hotel west of Condit's tavern. In the year 1808 Israel Lum was the proprietor of an inn on the southwest corner of the Turnpike and Long Hill Road (Fairmount avenue). From the early part of the nineteenth century the hotel west of the river and north of the Turnpike road was known as Crowell's tavern. About 1865 this tavern was kept for several years by a George Philhower. Squire Spencer's hotel and store combined was located west of the river and south of Main Street nearly opposite Crowell's tavern. About thirty years ago on the site of the Widow Field's mansion, William Martin built a summer hotel which is now known as the Fairview House. Some years ago the business of catering to summer boarders was extensively carried on at this hotel which accommodated in the maximum about one hundred-fifty guests.

In Revolutionary times two stores were spoken of in the New Jersey Journal. One was probably located east of the river and the other west; the former was Jacob Morrell's, and the latter Foster Horten's. Advertisements concerning these stores are found in the N. J. Journal under the date May 11, 1779.

The Rev. James Caldwell, in his capacity as deputy quartermaster-general, kept a store in the village during the Revolution. [Proceedings of Hist. Assn. of N. J., vols. 3-4, 1st series, p. 82.] The following amusing incident is recorded concerning the parson's ammunition and army provision store. Over the door of his establishment were the letters D. Q. M. G. (deputy quartermaster general). Abram Clark, a citizen of the town, one day was found by the parson gazing intently at these letters evidently trying to interpret their meaning. "What are you looking at so earnestly?" asked the parson. The reply was, "I am trying to make out what those letters mean." "What do you think," questioned Rev. Caldwell. "Well," said Mr. Clark, "I can see nothing else in them but, Devilish Queer Minister of the Gospel," over which remark the good old parson jocularly laughed.

For a number of years the most popular store of the town was kept by "General" Mahlon Minton. This building was located opposite George Parrot's house now occupied by Mr. H. B. Stopford. Some rather exciting tales are told about the robberies committed at the old Minton store. Previous to 1860 it was not an unfrequent occurrence for ruffians to come out from the cities or larger towns and successfully rob the country stores. On one particular occasion the inhabitants of Chatham were awakened on a frosty morning by the cries of fire. It was soon discovered that "General" Minton's store was ablaze. On arriving at the store it was observed that the doors were open and that a robbery had been committed in addition to the firing of the building. All joined in fighting the fire excepting Samuel Lee,



Lum Homestead, corner of Main and Fairmount Avenue, Chatham.



Chatham Hotel (Crowell Tavern), East Main Street, Chatham.

proprietor of one of the hotels east of the river, who conceived the idea that the culprit was not far on his way down the turnpike road. Jumping on a horse he set out in pursuit of the suspected burglar. Beyond Springfield he overtook a suspicious character with a load of store goods. Mr. Lee rode up and commanded him to stop. The thief drew a single barrel pistol and attempted to shoot his assailant, but luckily the weapon would not go off. Lee dismounted and a tussle ensued in which the thief was bound and brought back to Chatham. On Mr. Lee's return he found the fire extinguished. The goods were restored and the convict was sent to prison, where he died.

Another incident is related of thieves entering General Minton's house. This was one winter evening when Sarah E. Minton, the daughter, was away at boarding school in Newton. It was Miss Minton's custom to sleep in a down stairs bedroom. In the middle of the night Mrs. Minton was partially awakened for some unknown reason, and in her half conscious state noticed flashes of light on the ceiling. This phenomenon though unusual faded from her consciousness, and she dropped off to sleep. In the morning it was discovered that the home had been robbed, and upon investigation dirty finger prints on the white counterpane of the empty bed of their daughter Sarah, and the open window under which the bed stood revealed that this had been the source of entrance to the house. Further findings proved that Miss Minton's absence was fortunate for her, for upon the capture of the thieves to the surprise of the country folk it was found that they were two burly negroes. One in confessing his criminality stated that he stood over the bed of Mr. and Mrs. Minton with an ax in hand determined to dispatch its occupants should they awaken while his accomplice was looting the house. (Tradition from Mr. Guy Minton.)

The first postoffices established in New Jersey were at Trenton, Princeton, and Elizabeth Town. Chatham in the latter part of the eighteenth century was an outpost of the Elizabeth Town office, and mail was delivered at the stores by stage. This mail which was addressed Elizabeth Town reached the various inhabitants of this territory through voluntary distribution by the merchant of the town with whom most of the people of the community traded. Of course there was very little correspondence and a letter was seldom received. However the practice of letter writing, both of a social nature and for business purposes, grew until on July 1, 1808, Chatham became a postoffice station, with Daniel Crane as postmaster. Mr. Crane was succeeded on July 1, 1814, by David L. Osborne. In the year 1822 Gideon Burnett was the postmaster. Later Samuel Crane and Paul Day served in this capacity. The stage route which ran from New York to Easton by way of Schooley's Mountain passed through Chatham and left mail there at this time. In the year 1851 William R. MacDougal was postmaster and continued in his relationship to the national government for thirty-one years. The office was in his store which occupied the east end of the present dwelling of Mr. Geo. MacDougal. After his incumbency the postoffice was located on Bower Lane. Later it passed to Hudson Minton's store on the corner of Fairmount and Main, and ultimately to the Wolfe building, in which it is located at the present time with Dr. William J. Wolfe as postmaster. Dr. Wolfe was preceded by Mr. Ezra F. Ferris who was postmaster in the borough for fifteen years.

A postoffice was established in Stanley about the year 1865, in consequence of the large paper manufactory along the river. This office, though small has had an uninterrupted existence from the above date until the present.

The Chatham Fish and Game Protective Association, which has for a number of years been not only of great social but of considerable moral benefit to the town, was organized April 11, 1889, by a few gentlemen who were interested in field sports. The purpose of this association was to protect more effectually game and game fish. Its members consisted of many noted men of New York City and New Jersey who for a few days in the year would come to the club to enjoy ginning in the adjacent country. A great many quail were set free, the river was stocked with bass, and the smaller streams with trout. Trap shooting was indulged in to a great extent. The charter members of the club were George Shepard Page, William W. Ogden, James H. Valentine, William H. Lum, William E. Budd, William Elder, Frederick H. Lum, Addison H. Day, Josiah Jowitt, all of Chatham, and William F. Bailey of Summit, New Jersey. The first officers were George Shepard Page, president; William W. Ogden, vice-president; William Elder, treasurer; Edward H. Lum, secretary, and William M. Hopping, assistant secretary. In the year 1907 a large plot of land, east of the property on which were situated at the time a great many ramshackle houses, was bought, and the present beautiful lawn and tennis courts were built.

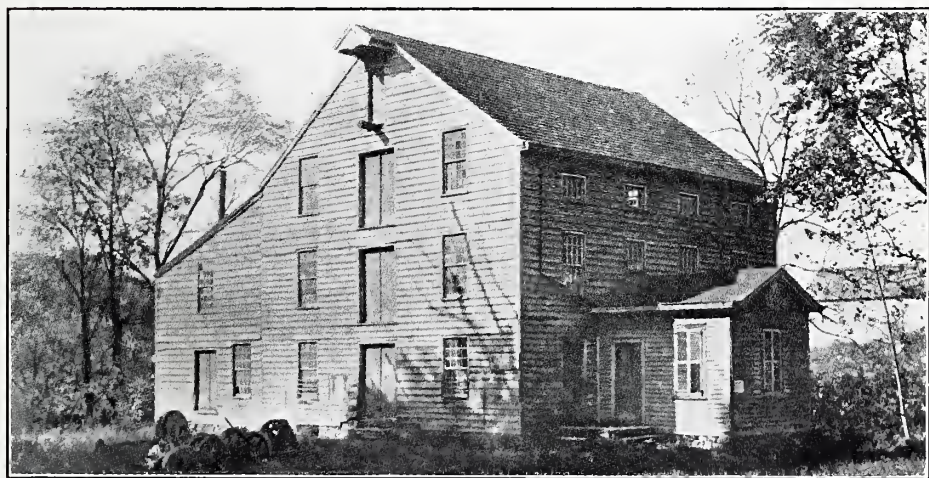
The club known as the Chatham Wheelmen was organized in 1893, when the bicycle craze was rife throughout the country. It was strictly a wheelmen's club and enrolled in its greatest prosperity 160 members, most of whom were actual bicycle riders. Frequently large numbers would take long wheeling detours over the country. With the subsidence of the novelty of the bicycle the club slowly evolved into a social organization, and were it not for the name, the original significance of the club would be lost. Mr. Cyril G. Smith was the first president. The club now numbers about seventy-five members.

Industries—One great factor in the attraction of settlers to this locality was its water power which was caused by a slight fall in the flow of the river over the remaining terrace of the terminal moraine of the glacial period. This in fact was the most deciding element of the location of the village. There were mills at four different points in this immediate vicinity; one at the crossing of the Passaic by the road to Elizabeth Town, one at the crossing of Summit avenue, one at the crossing of the Shun-pike in Bonneltown, and one a short distance up the river above the railroad culvert. It is possible that the "Old Forge" was located on the west side of the tail-race. In about 1850 Parrott's mill was built east of this race way. Previous to Parrott's mill there were on that site at different times a small carding mill, a flour mill, and a fulling mill. About 1845 Mr. Chas. Spencer had both a cider mill and a saw mill west of the pond. In conjunction with these two industries he also ran a store in which he sold the product of his cider mill. The names Uncle Bobbie and Aunt Affie as applied to the Spencers are familiar cognomens to the oldest inhabitants of the present time.

The story is told that Uncle Bobbie, consistent with his penurious disposition, in selling whiskey would always put his large thumb inside the quart can in which the liquid was drawn, and in this way would profit by the amount displaced. On account of this characteristic method of doling out his liquor the young men of the town were always on the alert in order to get even with Uncle Bobbie. It is said that one Thomas Bond on a certain occasion came into Mr. Spencer's store and asked for a quart of spirits. Inquiry was made concerning what he had in which to put it. Mr. Bond brought forth an old green bottle with a hollow bottom. Uncle Bobbie retorted at once saying, "That bottle won't hold a quart." After much arguing



Stanley Mill, near Chatham, along Passaic River.



Parrott's Mill, Chatham.

pro and con Spencer said, "Tommy, if we can get a quart of whiskey in that bottle, I will give it to you." He proceeded at once to fill the bottle from his quart measure, this time measuring without a big thumb inside the receptacle. The bottle was filled and there was still some whiskey in the measure. "There," said Uncle Bobbie, "I told you so." At which remark Bond calmly shoved the cork into the bottle, turned it upside down, and said, "You can put the rest in there." Mr. Bond drank the spirits from the bottom of the bottle and walked out of the store with a quart of whiskey which cost him nothing more than the exercising of his wit.

At another time this same Bond was short of cash and desired a drink of Uncle Bobbie's refreshing liquor. Before going to the store he wagered with the boys that he could get a quart of Mr. Spencer's whiskey "on trust." This the crowd felt assured was impossible for Bond already owed Spencer for too many quarts for which Uncle Bobbie knew there was little chance of making settlement. It was winter and Bond wore a long coat. In preparation he got two quart bottles, filled one with water, and put one in each of his hip pockets. After his cronies had assembled in the store Bond walked in and asked for a quart of spirits. Mr. Spencer drew the quart which Tommy at once thrust into his pocket saying, "I can't pay you for this today." After some parleying Uncle Bobbie became angry and said, "Then give it back to me. I won't trust you for any more." "All right," replied Bond and reaching into his pocket unawares to his humble landlord he presented the bottle filled with water. Uncle Bobbie poured it back into the barrel and returned the bottle to Bond. The boys went out at once, leaving poor Bobbie the victim of their joke.

One of the "old boys" of the town on a certain occasion when he had no money was refused the accustomed quart of whiskey by Mr. Spencer. He was very thirsty and in consequence was impelled to devise some scheme by which to solve the difficulty. It was the practice in those days to take in exchange for whiskey, eggs, butter, grain, and whatsoever could be sold from a country store. The man in question knowing that Uncle Bobbie had a number of hens "setting" at the time, went to the nests in the adjacent wagon house and brought back with him a sufficient number with which to purchase a quart of whiskey. It chanced that these eggs were soon afterwards sent in to Aunt Affie to be used in cooking, who found them to be unfit. A few days afterward Uncle Bobbie discovered that they were the eggs from under the "old blue hen" in the corner of the wagon house; but alas, the clever boy had already disposed of the whiskey.

A most amusing incident happened with "Aunt Affie" Spencer on the occasion of a hunter coming to the store to buy a pound of shot. The customer was in a hurry and "Aunt Affie" in her anxiety to accommodate her patron could not find the pound weight of the scales with which to weigh the desired amount of shot. Finally becoming confused in her futile search she jocularly cried "Well, a pint's a pound the world around," and gave the patient man a superabundant measure full, none the wiser of her unaccustomed liberality. Considering Aunt Affie's penurious disposition the joke on her was highly appreciated by the town folk.

Where Summit avenue crosses, the Passaic mills were located. One of these was known as Edward's saw mill. A paper mill was also located here. In 1850 there was a millwright shop at this point.

In an issue of the New Jersey Journal in 1780 there is an advertisement of the vendue of a farm which was located about a mile from Chatham near the "Old Mill." This old mill could have been none other than the mill at

Bonneltown, at one time called "Goose Town," and suggests by its name that a mill was built at this crossing at an early date. The name "Bonnel's Mill" was applied very appropriately to the mill situated in this locality since it was owned and operated for a number of years by members of this family. Later it was known as Franklin's mill of Bonneltown. The name Ross's mills which applied to a combination grist and saw mill is also mentioned in the early records.

Further up the river was located the old paper mill. The principal product of this establishment was pasteboard. Jonathan C. Bonnel was the first proprietor of this business. The various firms which conducted businesses on the Bonnel Mill property were Page, Kidder, and Fletcher (felt paper, in 1868); Page and Kidder, (same business, mills burned in 1870); Armour and Co., (manila paper). Later malt creamlets were manufactured here. The buildings were also used at one time as a hat manufactory. Page and Kidder continued a business of making tar roofing paper on Willow street in Stanley. It was here through the experiments of a Mr. Cheever, a chemist, with the waste-tar products, that cresoline was discovered.

One of the earliest industries carried on to any great extent in this borough was that of the making of brick. The oldest inhabitants say that bricks were first made of clay taken from a pit opposite the old school on Passaic Avenue, however none are now living who remember seeing bricks made in this locality. It is quite likely that the business there antedated 1835. Brick clay was found after that date near the present "old brickyard" back of the new school on Fairmount Avenue, and one of the earliest promoters of this industry was Benjamin P. Lum, known popularly as "Squire Lum." Mr. Nelson Kelley relates that as a boy he was greatly interested in their primitive methods of making brick. Clay was mixed in a large hollow in which chunks of earth were thrown and over which oxen were driven round and round in order to "temper the mortar," as it was then termed. Afterward this clay mortar was thrown into a large receptacle and ground by means of the old time lever-power. Bricks were made by hand. The man making them had six molds in front of him which he filled with his hands and leveled with a straight stick called a "striker." The bricks were then carried off to one side to be dried in the sun. Later kilns were constructed for this purpose. After the death of Benjamin P. Lum this business fell into the hands of Messrs. Charles and Harvey Kelley, and was run by them until 1892 when the industry was discontinued on account of the scarcity of clay. The maximum output of this business was reached in about the year 1875 when 3,000,000 or more bricks were manufactured each year.

If there is one industry in this locality that stands out more prominently than any other it is that of rose growing. The earliest promoter of this business was Mr. James M. Littlejohn who was the first to send roses as merchandise from New Jersey to New York City. This was in the year 1867 at which time Mr. Littlejohn worked in Madison. Later he built the first greenhouse in Chatham which was located on Lum avenue. The business was continued at his death by his son, James R. Littlejohn who erected the present greenhouses east of the clubhouse grounds. This industry has grown until at the present time we have the following greenhouses located within the borough limits; those of Frank L. Moore, Fairmount avenue; David Falconer, Hillside avenue; G. F. Neipp and William J. Badgley of Floral Hill; Pierson & Green and Smith & Company on

Lum avenue, Samuel Lum on Main street, John Roper near Division street, Phipps Brothers on Hedges avenue, and J. T. Wagner in Stanley.

In connection with the growing of roses it is interesting to note that the widely reputed pink Bridesmaid rose was first grown in this town by Mr. Frank L. Moore in 1891. This variety was for a long time the popular rose of New York City, and the honor of its original culture lies to the credit of Mr. Moore of Chatham who discovered it as a sport on a bush called the Catherine Mermet.

The manufacture of vapo-cresoline began on Main street in the upstairs rooms of Nelson Kelley's store. The early promoter of this compound was J. H. Valentine. Later Mr. George Shepard Page, who was at the time engaged in a tar paper manufactory in Stanley, took up the industry and developed it to its world-wide extent of the present time. The proprietors of the present business are Messrs. Laurences, Harry DeB. and Albion L. Page.

The grinding of wheat flour was at one time the predominant business of Chatham. Mr. George T. Parrott for a number of years conducted a very flourishing flour industry at the river. Farmers from Sussex, Warren, and the northeastern part of Hunterdon were accustomed to bring their grain to Parrott's mill to be ground into flour. This business thrived until the extensive flour mills of the west crowded it out of existence on account of the subtle competition.

For some years past the business of digging building sand from various glacial deposits in the vicinity has grown to a considerable extent. This began in the sand pit formerly known as Gould's sand pit and later as Duchamp's. At the present time it is in the possession of Mr. Jacob Snook. Mr. August Molitor has developed at Stanley a similar industry which has reached a large annual output. Sawmills of this community were also instrumental in attracting people to the town and helping to make this little hamlet west of the second mountain the center of business.

For many years about the time of 1850 the "great island" of former times, (known at this date as "the island"), was the place where special gatherings of the community were held. Before the time of mosquitoes the people of Chatham would often have evening teas on the island, picnics, and Children's Day celebrations. However the one great occasion of the year was that known as "Bobilation Day." This particular event was celebrated on the fifth of July and was a day set aside on which the colored people of the northern part of the State might celebrate the anniversary of the independence of America. A considerable feeling was at this time held against negroes and they were not privileged to celebrate on the same day with their superiors, the white people. The one great attraction on "Bobilation Day" which brought hundreds of people from Newark and the surrounding country was a butting match between two negroes. It is said that a scene of this kind was witnessed annually and that in a certain contest one of the negro contestants had his neck broken and died instantly. The immediate locality of these celebrations was on that part of the island which extends north of the bridge and at the present time is but a narrow strip of land in the river. When the earliest settlements were made here this island was undoubtedly many times larger than it now is, otherwise the name "great island" could not have been appropriately applied.

Doctors and Lawyers—The locality of Chatham was made famous in the time following the Revolutionary War by one of its inhabitants known as Dr. John C. Budd. He was born in the year 1762 and was the son of Berne Budd, a physician at Hanover. In the early part of the nineteenth

century on the death of Mrs. Moses Lum who occupied the farm now owned by Mr. Frank M. Budd, and that time known as "The Lum Plantation," Mr. Budd moved from Hanover to this place. Mrs. John C. Budd was the daughter of Moses Lum and inherited the right to the farm. The Doctor lived to the age of eighty-four and was known in the latter part of his life-time as "Old Doctor Budd." Not only was he a physician of great repute within his own vicinity, but he also had a high reputation both in the city of New York and throughout the whole northern part of New Jersey. Many young men received their medical instruction and first practice under the direction of Dr. John C. Budd. It was for him that the road leading to Cheapside Bridge, or the lower Chatham bridge, was named Budd Lane. Besides his great ability as a physician Dr. Budd was reputed to have control over the evil spirits. Many incidences occurred where he was reported as threatening the visitation of his Satanic Majesty and likewise where he, as it were, "cast out devils." At one particular time it is said that the doctor was frightened by his own devil. One evening on his way from visiting a patient at Springfield he stopped at Mrs. Day's hotel east of the river. It was late and Mrs. Day was prevented from closing her place of business on account of some town characters who continued to play cards in front of the open hearth. The doctor on entering was asked by the proprietress to help her in her trouble. Willing to be of service to her, he said to the boys, "The devil will get you fellows if you don't stop playing cards at this late hour of the night." Notwithstanding his admonition, they kept on playing and the doctor finally became interested in the game, too. Mrs. Day much exasperated called from out of the room one of the chimney sweeps who was stopping off for the night on his way from Newark, and prepared to dispel the loafers. In the barn was a cowhide with the hoofs still attached to it. This she fastened on the chimney sweep, setting horns and tail in place. Then with some heel chains in his hand she sent the urchin to the top of the house to play the devil coming down the chimney. The fire on the hearth was about burned out, and presently in the dim candle light chains were heard in the chimney. Before the company could explain the noise "the devil" dropped into the ashes with a thud and began scrambling about. The frightened party together with the Doctor made hasty exits through doors and windows, and Mrs. Day promptly closed the hotel for the night. [The Medical Men of N. J., 1666 to 1866, by J. Henry Clark, p. 26.]

The next doctor of considerable repute was Jephtha B. Munn who lived in the latter days of J. C. Budd and fell heir to a great part of his practice. His home was opposite the Fairview Hotel in the house occupied at the present time by Mr. William Riker. Dr. Munn was very active in the politics of Morris County and was made a member of the council (senate) of New Jersey in the year 1835. He was elected vice-president of that body, and it is said that during the absence of the governor, Hon. Peter D. Vroom, Dr. Munn was the acting governor of the State of New Jersey, and in this capacity signed a number of bills. Dr. Munn was a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons and filled the most exalted office of that organization in the State of New Jersey as right worshipful grand master. Following Dr. Munn came Dr. George M. Swaim, who was the next doctor of any length of service in the town of Chatham. He was of an old Newark family members of which were among the early settlers of that city. Dr. Swaim in connection with his practice had a drug store near the corner of Main and Center Streets. He was a surgeon in the Civil War and served with Sherman on the march to the sea.

The next physician of prominence to come to Chatham was Dr. William J. Wolfe who has been a highly successful practitioner in his profession in the village since 1885. He has been active in both borough and school affairs. At present he is the borough postmaster, and is the owner of one of the largest business blocks.

Other physicians of the town at present are Drs. F. Irvin Krauss and Bert A. Prager. Dr. Walter A. Jaquith, chief of the medical staff of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, and Dr. Joseph E. Pollard, also a member of this staff, are residents of Chatham.

For the past fourteen years Dr. Frederick H. Lum Jr. has practiced dental surgery in the borough. He has not only a large patronage in the town but attracts patients from many of the cities in the northern part of the State. Dr. J. P. Ekins has recently established a practice in the profession in Chatham. Drs. C. S. Van Orden and his son Charles are prominent dentists of Brooklyn, New York, who reside in the village.

Most prominent among the lawyers of the town was Frederick H. Lum who spent his whole life as a most worthy citizen of Chatham. He was not only the organizer of the borough but also the guiding spirit of its initial success. The highest respect was given him by the populace whom he served consistently until his untimely death. Mr. Lum was born in 1848. His early education was received in the public school of the town. Later he attended the private school of Julius D. Rose, of Summit, New Jersey. After leaving this institution he took up the study of law, under Judge John Whitehead and Wm. B. Guild, Esq. of Newark. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and in 1873 became one of the original members of the firm of Guild & Lum, which firm at the present continues in the family as Lum, Tamblyn, and Colyer. To the great grief of his many friends on account of over work Mr. Lum's health broke in the year 1904, and with the best medical aid he was not able to recover. In his death in 1906 the Borough of Chatham lost its greatest benefactor.

Another of the prominent lawyers of the town is Mr. Chas. M. Lum. After graduating from Columbia College as an honor student, Mr. Lum was admitted to the bar as attorney in the State of New Jersey, in 1884, and as counsellor in 1889. He became a member of the firm of Lum, Tamblyn & Colyer, of Newark, in '89, and has since distinguished himself as a counselor at law. In this capacity he has rendered invaluable service to numerous large estates and corporations. Mr. Lum has always exercised great interest in the welfare of Chatham. From the inception of the Free Public Library he has been its president. For a number of years he was the president of the Chatham Fish and Game Protective Association, and in addition to this has given like service as the chief official of the Board of Trade. Mr. Lum has not only exercised a great deal of interest in and attention to the history of Chatham, being in consequence one of the editorial staff of this work, but has also reached out into the broader field of the history of the state. He is at this writing honored with the vice-presidency of the New Jersey Historical Society.

Prominent among the lawyers of Chatham is Mr. Guy Minton who has had his law office in Morristown since he began practicing in 1868. At this time he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey and succeeded in the practice of Mr. George Gage under whom he studied. Mr. Minton is connected with various business enterprises of Morristown such as the Morris County Insurance Company, Morris County Savings Bank, and the First National Bank of which he is the vice-president. He is a most active official in the

Ogden Memorial Presbyterian Church of Chatham, and shows a lively interest in all the projects of the municipality.

Mr. Ralph E. Lum, although young in the law profession, has already made himself prominently successful. As a pleader in court he has few equals. Mr. Lum was graduated from Columbia University in 1900, took a post graduate course in law at New York University, and entered the bar in New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1900. He was admitted as a counsellor in 1903. For a number of years Mr. Lum has given his service gratis as counsel for the borough of Chatham. In his practice in Newark he stands among the highest and in consequence is entrusted with a large and distinctive clientele.

Among the younger promising men of Chatham in the law profession should be mentioned Mr. Lawrence Day, who is practicing in Morristown, and Messrs. Ernest Lum and Ernest L. Quackenbush, practicing in Newark.

Slavery—Although slavery in its greatest extent was confined to the South, the practice was participated in to no small extent in our Northern States, and New Jersey was not least among them in the holding of human chattels. The institution was formally abolished by the State legislature in 1820. Previous to this time the more wealthy families of the locality held from one to a half dozen colored men and women in bondage. Mr. Thomas Bond, Dr. Jephtha Munn, and Dr. John C. Budd, of Budd Lane, were the last to liberate their slaves. The following copies of agreements found among the papers of Mr. Washington Bond are in brief the history of the negro man Jack, who belonged at one time to Mr. Thomas Bond.

Know all men by these presents that I, John B. Miller, of the County of Morris and State of New Jersey do this day sell and deliver to Thomas Bond for the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars my Negro man Jack to serve him for the term of seven years at the expiration of the said time Thomas Bond is to manumet and set free the said Negro man Jack and should the said Jack run away and put the said Thomas Bond to any expense to recover him, he the said Jack shall continue in said Bond service to pay said expense and loss of time and I do warrant the property of said Negro man Jack against me or any other person whatsoever as witness my hand this 29th day of December 1823.

JOHN B. MILLER.

On the back of said document the following entry is made:

I do hereby certify that the within named (Negroman) Jack was sold by me to John B. Miller and his age is not to exceed thirty-four years.
January 10—1831.

ISRAEL DAY.

Another document reads as follows:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

MORRIS COUNTY

To wit we do hereby certify, that on this fifth day of March in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and thirty one—, Thomas Bond of the township of Chatham, in the said County of Morris brought before us two of the overseers of the poor of said township and two of the justices of the Peace of said County, his slave named Jack, who on view and examination appears to us to be sound in mind, and not under any bodily incapacity of obtaining a support, and also is not under the age of twenty-one years nor above the age of forty years. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, the day and year above written.

ZOPHAN FREEMAN
Overseer of Poor

ARCHIBALD TAYLOR
Overseer of Poor

AZARIAH CARTER
WILLIAM BRITTIN

Overseers of the Poor of said Township of Chatham.

Justices of the peace in and for said County of Morris.

On the reverse side is written:

Certificate of Overseers of the Poor
of the Township of Chatham and two
of the Justices of the County of Mor-
ris.

Rec'd. and Recorded in the Morris
County Register of Manumissions 12th
March 1831 (Liber C, Fol. 16).

DAVID DAY, Clerk.

Fee paid.

There was considerable practice of kidnapping in this vicinity in these days of slavery. The following incident was related by Mr. William Budd, concerning a slave girl of Dr. John C. Budd. So bold were these kidnappers that on an evening in the year 1814, while the family were at tea, they came through the back door of Budd's house into the kitchen with a large plaster which on catching her was placed hastily over the mouth of the slave. In their attempt to take her from the kitchen, she caught hold of the cupboard filled with dishes and upset the same. This aroused the family and the poor girl was left behind by the kidnappers, who were fortunate in escaping. Many incidents of this kind happened within our vicinity during the time of the holding of slaves. Kidnapping was a business with some of the reprobates of New York City and other towns. The following advertisement taken from the files of the New Jersey Journal suggests the difficulties encountered by slaveholders of this vicinity:

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD—Ran away from the subscriber, early this morning, from Mr. John Leary's, at Chatham, a negro man named Scipio, about 5 feet 9 inches high, about 45 years old, not married, with a flat face and nose, large eyes, and grey hair on his head; he had on a claret colored short coat, with lapels, a gold lace or old plain hat, short waistcoat, and leather breeches, a pair of shoes without buckles. He had a bundle with him containing four shirts, a blanket, and a pair of breeches, etc. Whoever will take up said negro, and deliver him to Captain Jacob Arnold, at Morris Town, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

JOHN BARRERE.

Civil War Period—When the Civil War broke out, the patriotic spirit of the citizens of Chatham was shown by the way in which its sons responded to the national call for the defense of the Union. About ten per cent of the male population of the town left their homes and enlisted.

Again the custom of erecting a liberty pole established in Revolutionary times was participated in, however the location was not the same since the center of the village was changed. It was no longer east of the Passaic. The coming of the railroad and the location of its station attracted the inhabitants westward, and at this time the business section was at the crossing of Passaic avenue and Main street. Here in '61 a liberty pole was erected. This first one was unfortunately blown down. In an attempt to erect another in its place, the pole fell and was broken to pieces. Although this seemed to be an omen of an unfortunate outcome of the war, the population of the borough was determined to be represented as standing ardently in behalf of the united nation by a pole from which the stars and stripes should be floated to the breeze. The third attempt was successful and the pole stood for many years. At this time Aunt Dorcas Day, a weaver of rag carpets, lived on the corner of Passaic avenue, where Mr. Nelson Kelley's house is now located. One of the guy ropes was fastened to the pear tree standing on the ground of Aunt Dorcas's lot. In the erection of the pole this tree was uprooted and the derrick and pole fell to the ground and was broken in pieces. It is said just at this time the mail train bound for Newark stopped at the station. Many of the passengers seeing the plight that the people were put in by this unfortunate happening, stepped from the train. Among the arrivals was one Joseph P. Bradley, who afterward became a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Seizing the op-

portunity offered him, he climbed upon the roof of the scale house situated near the corner of the Long Hill road and the turnpike and extemporaneously made the speech of the day. This stirred the villagers to a renewed effort and within a short time two large timbers were hewn out, fashioned, and spliced by the millwrights and carpenters, and soon became the liberty pole of the town. The great flag which floated from this pole was the product of the skillful hands of the patriotic women of Chatham.

So anxious were the young men of the town to enlist in the army that a load of sixteen was assembled and driven by Mr. Paul Lum to the county seat of Hunterdon County, at Flemington, New Jersey. There these anxious young patriots became members of Company C, 15th New Jersey Infantry, on August 7, 1862. Of these sixteen, five were killed in the service and six wounded. It should be noted that this 15th New Jersey composed of citizens of Morris, Sussex, and Hunterdon counties stood seventh in the list of the three hundred fighting regiments of the war in the number killed and wounded in battle. Of the one hundred five members of Company C, the record shows that there was not one deserter among them.

It is said by one of the number who joined the army from Chatham, that when the news of the firing on Fort Sumter reached the village, the excitement was so great that more than half of the men of the town volunteered their services. Messrs. Hudson Muchmore and William Lum were among the most active, and took their places at once as officers of companies of boys who began drilling, hopeful that they might soon enter the army.

The following is a list as accurate as could be had from the minds of veteran residents of the town, Messrs. William Lum and George Spencer, of those men who left Chatham and went to war: Merritt Bruen, first lieutenant, quartermaster in Co. K 7th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, died in the army; Theodore Bruen, brother of Merritt; Joseph Marsh; Lewis Bruen; Stephen Bruen, brother of Lewis; Andrew Genung, killed at Spottsylvania; Israel D. Lum, color-sergeant, was wounded by a bullet that killed the color bearer in his regiment; William Lum, brother of Israel; Elias Muchmore, captured at Monocacy, Md., died in Danville prison; Oscar Brokaw, killed at Salem Heights, Virginia;—(when the report reached Chatham of a certain important battle in which the North lost, he was working in a carpenter shop of Mr. Harvey Lum. Mr. Brokaw was planing a board when the news arrived. He stopped work at once and said to his employer, "I shall not complete the planing of that board until the war is over." He joined the load of sixteen which went to Flemington and became a member of Company C of the 15th N. J. Soon after his departure news came of his death. Mr. Brokaw was over six feet tall, and was killed with a bullet which struck him in the very topmost part of the head. Had he been two inches shorter he would have escaped the fatal shot); William Brokaw, brother of Oscar; Albert Nichols; John Nichols, brother of Albert; Samuel Ball; Job Hardman; William Kelley, navy; Isaac Day, missing after the battle of the Wilderness, and never heard from; Edward Day, brother of Isaac, was killed at Cold Harbor, Virginia; Vincent Clark, navy; William Howard, army and navy; Silas Eugene Wonderley; John Tyson; William Trelease (He was the son of a widow in town and worked in the wagon-maker's shop. Mr. Trelease was mortally wounded at Spottsylvania, Virginia. Israel Lum was marching at his side when he was shot and bending over him at his dying moments, asked whether he had any word to send to his mother. The response of the patriotic son of Chatham was made in the words of Nathan Hale: "Tell mother that 'my only regret is that I have but one life



Home of Hon. Jephth B. Munn, East Main Street, Chatham.



McLaughlin Home of Revolutionary times, North of West Main Street, Chatham.



Park at Railroad Station, Chatham.

to give for my country' "); Lewis Turner; Frank Pollard, son of John Celey Pollard, wounded and confined during the latter part of the war in Libby prison; Eugene Pollard, brother of Frank; Marsina Pollard; Munn Pollard, brother of Frank, died in Andersonville Prison; Joseph Spencer, killed before Petersburg; Charles Spencer, died in hospital in Nashville, Tennessee; William H. Thomas; Joseph C. Bower; Manning C. Broadwell; Henry W. Pierson; Thomas Phipps, killed in service; William Phipps, brother of Thomas, carries in his body to this day a bullet received while on duty on the firing line; Henry C. Addison; James Riker; George Oakley, navy; Sylvanus Oakley, brother of George; Daniel Stickles; Frank Camp; Minard Farley Miller, enlisted a second time; William H. Miller, lost an arm at Gettysburg; William Brewster; James Brewster, brother of William; Philip Ryan; Alonzo Edgar; William Oliver, killed in service; John N. Wilkinson, died in Andersonville prison; William Highland; Charles Cucuel; Brittin Durie, William Brant, William Young, wounded; Jacob Miller; Charles Miller, brother of Jacob; Samuel Parsons; Aaron Parsons, brother of Samuel—these two brothers joined a New York regiment. John Dennis Ferris joined the 3rd New York.

Modern Growth—The Chatham Library began previous to the year 1870 in a most humble way in the upstairs rooms of the old D., L. & W. R. R. station. A few books were assembled and were read by the people of the town who were interested in the project. The use of these rooms for religious services caused the promoters of the library to abandon the project. In 1875 a committee consisting of Rev. Jas. B. Beaumont, Charles M. Lum, William H. Lum, Charles H. Hoyt and Dr. George S. Swaim established the organization. The library was located in the home of David S. Bower, with Miss Nettie McDougal as librarian. Later it was moved to Kelley's Hall, where Mrs. Swaim was librarian for a time. A number of books and pictures were donated by Mr. William A. Martin. Under this organization it continued for about ten years. In the year 1886 the institution was revived by James Littlejohn and George McDougal. At Mr. William Martin's death a legacy of \$1000 was bequeathed, the interest and principal of which were to be used only for the purchase of books. The library at this time consisted of about 2500 books, which were kept in the house of Mr. Bower. Members of a committee served gratis as librarians. For a long time this committee consisted of John Tallmadge, James Littlejohn, Fred Sayre, and Charles E. Genung. Mr. Littlejohn was one of the most active. When the municipality in 1906 voted one-third mill of the total borough assessment for the maintenance of a library, \$700 of the Martin endowment together with the books were handed over to the borough. For a number of years the leading spirit in the library movement has been Mr. Charles M. Lum, who is now the president of the association. Under Mr. Lum's wise guidance it has grown to a collection of about 6000 volumes. Since the library has been under municipal ownership it has been located in the town hall where Miss Lynda Phillip has for the past eight years served the public most acceptably as the borough librarian.

After the discontinuance of the New Jersey Journal in 1783, no other publication of any importance was undertaken in the town until March, 1897, when Mr. John DeWitt began the weekly issue of the Chatham Press. Previous to this date, Chatham news was published in both the Summit Herald and the Madison Eagle. Many of the citizens of the town were ardent supporters of these papers. In September, 1898, Mr. J. Thomas Scott became the proprietor of the Chatham Press, and since that time he has

issued a very commendable publication which now has a circulation of approximately one thousand copies per week. It is of interest to note that a few issues of a two-page leaflet called *The Pioneer* were published in 1871. This paper appeared monthly, and was edited by Mr. W. E. Gould.

Until 1892, the government of the town was subject to that of Chatham township. In this year under an act of the legislature the community was organized into the Village of Chatham and was governed by a body known as the village trustees. There were two hundred forty voters in the village at this time. The following gentlemen composed the first body known as the village trustees: Frederick H. Lum, president; H. Jowitt, J. T. Wagner, George T. Parrott, and Dr. William J. Wolfe. Mr. Hudson Muchmore was the clerk. The town existed under this form of government but for five years, at the end of which time it was incorporated as a borough, with Frederick H. Lum as its first mayor. In the year 1897 the voters had increased to three hundred thirty-six.

It was through the efficient leadership of Mr. Frederick H. Lum that the borough affairs were so successively begun. Much wisdom was exercised in all his acts and in his reviewing of the acts of the council. The first council was made up of Edward L. Phillips, Thomas W. Dawson, Edward Taylor, C. J. Miller and William H. McCormick. Chatham was the first town to be incorporated under the borough act of '97, and many of the forms necessary to carry out the workings of a borough were drawn up by Mr. Lum originally, and used by the State as copies. Under Mr. Lum's mayoralty the town was furnished with water which was turned on February, 1898. Under the efficient supervision of Mr. Edward L. Phillips and his two co-workers on this committee, Thomas W. Dawson and Frank L. Kelly that work was consummated. Electric lights were put in the town in the year 1901, through an increased bond issue of \$15,000, which made the total at this time \$60,000. To Mr. Lum's credit belongs also the installation of the phone service, police protection, and the organization of a volunteer fire company. Mr. Lum is a descendant from a long line of ancestry of the Lum family which was without doubt among the first settlers in the present confines of the borough. His immediate line lived on the homestead property located at the corner of Fairmount avenue and Main street. No one family has stood out so prominently in the history of affairs in the town as that of the Lums. From service in the Revolution and the Civil War, to the business enterprise and general welfare of the community, its members have been zealously active.

Following the service of Mr. Frederick H. Lum as mayor of the town, came Mr. Frank L. Kelly, who was elected in 1903. For many years Mr. Kelly had been a co-worker with Mr. Lum and through his tutelage had grown to be very competent in municipal affairs and thoroughly capable, as his long and successful service has shown, to be placed at the head of the borough. Under his mayoralty the water and light plants were enlarged and extended, municipal building was erected 1906, a sewer system in conjunction with the borough of Madison was installed June 1, 1911, a franchise was granted to the Morris County Traction Company in 1912 to run trolleys on the main street, miles of permanent sidewalks were laid, a gas franchise was granted to the Public Service Gas Company in 1911, the Lackawanna railroad tracks were elevated in 1913, the town was practically freed from mosquitoes through the combined laying of the sewer and the work of the Board of Health, and throughout the town hundreds of shade trees were planted by the shade tree commission appointed by Mr. Kelley. In conse-

quence of these many improvements made during Mr. Kelley's administration the borough of Chatham offers to all prospective citizens the most modern conveniences.

When the village was set off in 1892 it was divided into two districts the northern and the southern, with the railroad track as the dividing line. At first the greater population of the southern district was made up of the people of Stanley and a few residents on what was known as Duxburys Hill, the locality in and about the crossing of Watchung and Fairmont avenues. There was little growth for a number of years because of the real estate being in the possession of the older residents who would not sell. However in the year 1900 considerable development began, and from a village of about 1200 the town grew to approximately 2000 within ten years. The great majority of the newcomers were from Brooklyn and sought homes in "high and healthful Chatham," because of its salubrious air and pure water. At the present it is a town of commuters, men whose businesses call them daily either to Newark or New York. (Josiah Muir, it is said was the first commuter from Chatham to New York.) The growth of the borough has not stopped. With all the modern improvements it is quite likely that within the next ten years the population will be doubled. No one village west of the Watchung Mountains can offer more pleasant building sites with greater town accommodations than that of the borough of Chatham.

Officials of Borough of Chatham, 1913.—Mayor, Frank L. Kelley. Council, Alfred M. Trowbridge, president; William G. Badgley, Percy B. Lum, Emory N. Faulks, James W. Wagner, James Whitton. Borough clerk, William S. Angell; borough counsel, Ralph E. Lum; borough attorney, Lawrence Day; recorder, Ezra F. Ferris; overseer of the poor, William S. Shuster; collector, G. Vernon Lum; street commissioner, Paul Molitor; assessor, Charles A. Miller; borough electrician, Harvey Vance; borough tapper, Charles H. Van Wert. The council meets the first Monday evening of each month. Committees—Roads, Trowbridge, Whitton; finance, Faulks, Wagner; police, Badgley, Faulks; fire, Lum, Badgley; sidewalks, Whitton, Lum; sewerage, Councilmen Trowbridge, Badgley, Faulks; Members, W. M. Hopping, J. H. Macintyre. Police, Francis L. Heater; marshals, William Shuster, Paul Molitor, David H. Crawford, Walter H. Hand. Board of Water Commissioners, Alfred M. Trowbridge, William M. Hopping, Emory N. Faulks. Board of Health, meets last Monday evening of each month. President, Dr. B. A. Prager; Hervey S. Degroodt, J. Thomas Scott, C. I. Budd; D. H. Crawford, secretary and registrar of vital statistics; J. J. McCormack, health inspector; George L. Kelley, plumbing inspector. Board of Education—James H. Macintyre, president; Joseph H. Conklin, vice-president; William M. Hopping, district clerk; Walter V. Sayre, Herbert T. Strong, David Falconer, Charles A. Van Orden, William Riker, J. Thomas Scott; Lawrence Day, counsel. The school board meets the last Tuesday evening in each month. Joint Sewer Commission: Frank L. Kelley, chairman; J. Thomas Scott, secretary; George W. Downs, treasurer. This commission meets on the third Mondays of January, April, July, and October, alternating between Madison and Chatham Council Rooms.

The newly elected officers at the November election 1913, were Mayor Laurences Page, to succeed F. L. Kelly, and councilmen Lawrence Day and Wesley R. Conklin to succeed Alfred M. Trowbridge and Emory N. Faulks.

Schools—Public School No. 1, with an approved four-year high school course. Supervising Principal, Charles A. Philhower. St. Patrick's Parochial School.

Churches—The Ogden Memorial Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. John Macnaughtan, pastor; Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. J. H. Egbert, pastor; St. Patrick's R. C. Church, Rev. P. A. Maher, rector; Congregational Church, Rev. Dr. C. E. Hesselgrave, pastor; St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rev. J. W. Van Ingen, rector.

Lodges—Chatham Lodge, No. 245, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening in the Wolfe building. Sunset Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the Wolfe building. Pride of Sunset Council, Daughters of Liberty, meets every Wednesday evening in Wolfe building. U. S. Grant Post, No. 117, G. A. R., meets second and fourth Saturday evenings of the month in the Wolfe building. Chatham Fish and Game Club. Chatham Wheelmen Club.



CHAPTER XV

HISTORY OF DOVER.

PREFACE

This is a new contribution to the recorded history of Dover, New Jersey. It is Dover history, but not a history of Dover in the sense of being a complete record of the making and the growth of the town. Taken with the good work done by former historians of the town, it would go far to introduce the subject, but this is a story that is always "continued in our next," and no one knows when the history of Dover will be completed. In fact, it is hard to say when it really began, if we look for primary sources. I have not yet been able to trace the stream of Dover's humanity all the way back to its fountain head. My whole effort has been given to gathering up the fragments that were most in danger of being lost. My time has been limited. I have not undertaken to bring the history to date. My investigations end for the most part about 1870.

In speaking of the history of Dover, I do not restrict myself to the precise corporate limits established in 1869. To the historian the borders and fringes of the garment of history are an essential part of it. Mill Brook, Mine Hill, Randolph, Franklin, Mt. Pleasant, and other outlying villages are inseparable from the history of Dover.

My thanks are due to the many good people of Dover and vicinity who, by personal experience and by family connections, are intimately acquainted with the story which they have kindly imparted to me. I have acted as questioner to draw them out and as scribe to record what they have told me. There is still much that I have not been able to secure. It has cost no little time and labor to accomplish as much as I have done; but it has been a great pleasure to me to meet so many on such friendly terms and to carry on such an interesting correspondence with distant Dover folks and others who have assisted in the work. I have felt that we have been erecting a Bi-centennial Monument to the town, and it is my hope that these personal contributions to the history—the information and the reminiscences contributed by those who know Dover, will be valued by all Dover people at their real worth and that this book may serve a useful purpose, in accordance with the recommendation of our State Superintendent of Education, by making our local history available so that our young people may more readily learn about the early history of their own town and may take a genuine interest in such inquiries. I had hoped that this material might be found of real educational value in many ways. We made some use of it in an impromptu fashion at the High School Commencement of 1913. There is material here that may well serve as a basis for instruction and entertainment in many forms for years to come, and that should be more highly appreciated as the years go by.

Perhaps, too, this book may suggest a method and a possibility in the cultivation of local history research for the future, both in this town and elsewhere. At Johns Hopkins University many years ago they began to train young men in the practical work of historical research, and one of the things suggested was that each student should go back to his native

town and begin to gather all data relating to it. We have been doing this kind of laboratory work in history during the past year.

We cannot go far in such studies without some personal reflections on the part that we are ourselves enacting in creating the history of the future. The study of our own local history brings home to us this historical consciousness—shall we say, historical conscientiousness? It does so more intimately and acutely than the study of general history is likely to do. And in this way history becomes a study of practical import. The stage is not so large or so remote that we have no place on it. When we think of the men who first in the wilderness sought for “the strength of the hills,” the iron that was inherent in the “black stone” of this region, and when we trace the history of the men who from that time to this have labored to make the strength of these hills available and serviceable to humanity, we feel that we are getting acquainted with some of “The Makers of Dover.” When venerable grandmothers and grandfathers tell us reminiscences of their early days and of the homes that nourished them, we feel that the home-makers are to be counted among “The Makers of Dover.” When we trace the slow growth of the educational system of our town from its first humble schoolhouses and small numbers to the present we see that these very schoolhouses have been forges where men and women have toiled at their task of building the city. The things that are seen are temporal, but the things that are unseen are eternal: the preacher and his work cannot be left out of our reckoning. The very schoolboys and schoolgirls can realize the fact that they too, even in their school days, are “Makers of Dover.”

We begin to see how home, and school, and church, and shop have worked together and are now working together to “make Dover.”

CHARLES D. PLATT.

Dover, New Jersey, May 9th, 1914.

HOW I BEGAN TO STUDY DOVER HISTORY

One day, when I was taking my turn presiding over the noon hour at school, some of our bright, studious girls were talking about their lessons and I was drawn into the conversation. The subject of “Compositions” came up, sometimes regarded as a bugbear, if you remember about your own schooldays. I suggested that there were many subjects of interest close at hand, right here in Dover. Why go so far afield, why ransack the encyclopedias and other huge volumes? Why not write about something that you can observe or inquire about for yourself? Why not learn to gather information from persons as well as from books, especially from persons who have experienced what they tell about, or who are in some way close to the facts? Why not write up interesting chapters in the history of Dover? There’s the Governor Dickerson Mansion, for instance. They say he had a wonderful flower garden there years ago. Why don’t some of you girls find out about it and write the story? And there’s the Dickerson mine. Why wouldn’t that be a good subject for a boy to write up? Is it too hard? Then try Indian relics, arrow heads and so forth.

The eyes of my auditors twinkled in a dubious sort of a way. I didn’t know whether they would or they wouldn’t. One boy spoke up and said, “We were living in an old house that was full of old papers—old deeds, and letters, and diaries, and account books. We just took them out and burned them by the barrel to get rid of them. The man that lived there

before was a lawyer." "I wish I could see some of those papers," said I. "I have the old roll-book of the Dover Academy in 1856," said he. "My little sister is playing with it, and marking in it, and tearing it up." "Bring me the pieces," I said. "I want to see it."

The next day he brought me the book. It was an ordinary blank book, about 6½ by eight inches, rather dilapidated. I bound the loose leaves together and began to study it. The title page showed some attempt at ornamental penmanship and read as follows:

Roll Book of the Dover Academy,
W. I. Harvey,

Dover, N. J.

Principal.
Oct. 4th, 1856.

Another title page was found in the other end of the book:

Roll Book,
Second Term of the Dover Academy.
Commencing Dec. 15th, 1856.
W. Irving Harvey, Prin.

I was now fairly launched on my study of Dover history. What was the Dover Academy? Where was it? Who was W. Irving Harvey? Who were the pupils? What did they study in those days? Such were the inquiries that I began to make. They have drawn me on much further than I intended or expected. I had no intention of looking up Dover history at large.

If I had been an old resident of Dover, I should have known more about these questions. My curiosity would not have been aroused. But I had only lived in Dover ten years. So I began to inquire. Being a school-teacher myself, I wanted to learn something about the schoolteachers and the schools of former days. There may not have been any sacred "laying on of hands," by which the schoolmasters of old transmitted their virtues and authority to their successors in office, unless, perchance, some of their pupils became teachers. But I felt a desire to establish the line of succession. So I went to work with the very modest design of gathering the names of Dover's school teachers in their order of time, as far back as I could discover any trace of them.

My first stumbling block was the name, "Dover Academy." My friend, Judson Coe, explained to me that the "Academy" was a name that properly applied to the stone Academy on Dickerson street, where Snyder's restaurant now, in 1913, still endeavors, though in a different way, to satisfy the inner man. Judson Coe's name is the first on the old roll-book, and he remembers W. Irving Harvey distinctly. Mr. Harvey was a Princeton graduate and taught school in the building that is now back of Birch's Store at the foot of Morris street, south of the Lackawanna railroad track. This was the public school of Dover, and the Academy was just across the street from it. Many have told me that the name "Academy" did not apply to the public school held in the Birch building. But Mr. J. B. Palmer tells me that his mother, who was a Baker, used to refer to the Birch building as the "Academy" where she had gone to school. There seems to be some confusion of titles. But by using the name "Stone Academy" we shall avoid all confusion. And this name "Stone Academy" was used by Phebe H. Baker in her copy book in 1829, when the Stone Academy was built.

Judson Coe vouches for the fact that Mr. Harvey taught in the Birch building. At recess Mr. Harvey would stand on the porch, for there was a

porch then, and smoke a cigar. When the children saw him throw away the stump of the cigar they knew that recess was over. He didn't have to ring any bell. William Champion, whose name is on the list of pupils, says that Mr. Harvey afterwards went to the oil fields in Pennsylvania, and died there of typhoid fever. He was buried in Succasunna. Mr. Champion attended his funeral and remembers the hymns that were sung. This was about 1865. The Harvey home was at Mine Hill, near the old Mine Hill hotel. It was in this house that the old roll-book was found among the old deeds and other papers. If it had not escaped the flames, I suppose I should not have begun the study of Dover history.

The school appears to have had two terms, a fall term and a winter term. It will be seen that more boys came in for the winter term, when farm work was out of the way. Then the trustees had to secure the services of an able-bodied man teacher, skilled to rule according to the methods of the old régime. But it is now time to open school and call the roll.

An alphabetical list of the pupils who attended school in Dover in 1856:

Albert Bailey	= +	Mulford King	+ &
William Bailey	= +	Joseph B. Kinney	= +
Lucinda Ball	= +	Martha Lamson	= +
Lyman Ball	+ +	Walter Lawrence	+ +
Asa Berry	+ +	Amelia Lindsley	= +
C. A. Berry	+ +	Harriet Lindsley	= + &
Franklin Berry	= + &	Marshall Losey	= + &
Titus Berry	+ +	John Love	= + &
Hattie Breese	= + &	Nathaniel Maze	+ +
Mary L. Breese	= + &	David MacDavitt	= +
Sidney Breese	= +	James MacDavitt	+ +
Philip Champion	= +	Adelia Palmer	= +
William Champion	= + &	Stephen Palmer	= + &
Judson Coe	= + &	Susan Pruden	= +
Charles Conrad	= + &	Julia Riley	+ + &
Carrie Cooper	+ +	Frances Ross	+ +
Wm. Cooper	+ +	George Ross	+ +
George L. Denman	= +	Nathaniel Ross	= +
Ludlow Denman	+ +	Thaddy Ross	+ +
Joseph Dickerson	+ +	Eliza Sanford	= +
Elisabeth Dickerson	= + &	Hattie Searing	= +
Rebecca Dickerson	= + &	Mary Searing	= +
Susan Dickerson	= + &	Phebe Searing	+ + &
Wm. Donahue	+ +	Olivia Segur	= +
Lewis N. Doty	= + &	Libbie Singleton	+ +
Wellington B. Doty	+ +	John Stickle	+ +
Elisabeth Fleming	= +	Nelson Stickle	+ +
Marcus Freeman	= + &	Susan Stickle	= +
Caroline Gage	= + &	John Tebo	= +
Ella Gage	= + &	Augustus Tucker	= +
Laura Garrigus	= + &	Edward Tucker	= + &
Leonard V. Gillen	= + &	Albert Wiggins	+ +
Emma Goodale	= +	Henry Wiggins	= + &
John Hance	+ +	Louisa Wiggins	+ + &
Racilia Hoagland	= + &	Robert Wighton	= +
Whitfield Hoagland	= +	Isabella Willson	= +
Edwin Hurd	= +	Sidney Willson	= +
Frank Hurd	= +	David Young	= + &
Ford King	= +		
Isaac King	+ +		
Joseph King	+ +		
Lewis King	+ +		
Margaret King	= +		
Mary King	= +		

= Present October 4th, 1856.

+ Present Dec. 16th, 1856.

In October 29 B + 27 G = 56.

In December 44 B + 17 G = 61.

"&" means living, in March, 1913.

Studies Taught—Composition, declamation, reading (4th reader and 5th reader), Colton's geography, 1st and 2nd, Physiology, English grammar, mental arithmetic, natural philosophy.

W. IRVING HARVEY, Principal.

On arranging this list in alphabetical order in one combined roll we find that there are eighty-two names. (The pupils enrolled in the Dover public schools now [1914] are 1,984.) Of these eighty-two persons it is estimated that twenty-seven are living in 1913. The Program of Studies is quite brief, compared with that now in use, including the High School.

Believing that persons whose names appeared on this list would be pleased to see the names of their old schoolmates, I made copies of the list and gave it or sent it to all of whom I could hear, who could still be reached by post. In return much information was gathered and some interesting letters received. This list represents many old families of Dover. The history of Dover began to unfold before me as I inquired. I had found a key to the history of the community in this list of school-boys and school-girls. I traced them to Newark, New York, Colorado, and California, Massachusetts, Kansas, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina, Wharton, and the Dover of today. I began to be impressed with the momentous importance of the school teacher. But when I found how little these scholars could tell about their old teachers, I wondered what school teachers do count for, after all. But then, children never do tell all they know. Those teachers counted for more than these pages are able to express. The reader must learn to draw inferences and use his imagination upon the scanty annals that I have gleaned. There is a world of history back of that list of names. Some of the old inhabitants can read more between the lines than I can.

I began to inquire of people who have lived in Dover longer than I have. I suggested that we form a Local History Club, not for the sake of organizing and electing a President, Secretary and Treasurer, but actually to gather all information possible about the history of Dover, beginning with this list of 1856. In this connection I appealed to our teachers of history, Miss Isabel Hance and Miss Minerva Freeman, who accepted the suggestion with enthusiasm. Miss Hance has advised me from time to time, and Miss Freeman found many clues to fact and story and helped me "set the historical ball a-rolling." With the assistance of Mr. Peter Burrell she furnished some preliminary gleanings, like the first streaks of dawn upon the horizon. Miss Grace Richards, another of our history teachers, has assisted greatly by loaning me her copy of "The History of Morris County," published in 1882. My aim has been to add to this history, not to copy out extracts from it, but it has been of great service to me as a guide, and I fully appreciate the good work that was done in it by my predecessors in local history, such as the Rev. B. C. Magie, D.D., the Hon. Edmund K. Halsey and others. In fact there has been a local history club in Morris county from "way back." But that would be a subject for another volume. Let me now give some of our preliminary gleanings, gathered by personal inquiry.

Gleanings, Relating to the Academy Roll of Names—Whitfield Hoagland lived in the Spargo house on Morris street. He worked for The George Richards Company when their store was in the frame building that has since been moved out to East Blackwell street, known there as the wooden-heel factory. It was originally the Breese store. Whitfield Hoagland later

went to Colorado Springs. His father was a merchant. Leonard V. Gillen, uncle of Whit. B. Gillen, lives at 24 Orchard street, Newark, New Jersey; visits Dover. Rev. Franklin P. Berry, 5103 Pasadena avenue, Los Angeles, California, brother of Stephen H. Berry, and son of Titus Berry. Joseph B. Kinney lived on Blackwell street, originally, where pool-room now is. Supposed to have died during the Civil War. Marcus Freeman lived in the house now occupied by the House family, adjoining the Thomas Oram property, in East Dover. Sidney Breese had a stationery store where the 3 and 9 cent store now is; went west; died recently. David Young, ex-surrogate, lives in Morristown.

Edward Tucker and Augustus Tucker lived on the Tucker farm beyond the George Richards estate, just before you come to the James Brotherton house. The Tuckers were masons and erected the National Union Bank Building. Some one has said that they were "gentlemen masons"—used to lay brick with their coats on, wearing cuffs. David McDavit, brother of Henry; died a few years ago at Eagle's Corners. Stephen Palmer lives on Sanford street, Dover. Philip Champion is related to the Wharton Champions. Was killed at one of the mines, either Weldon or Ford; his wife still lives at Wharton. William Champion, brother of Philip, father of present generation of Wharton Champions; employed at Ulster Iron Works. Ford King worked in old blacksmith shop near North-side schoolhouse; his wife lives on Morris street. George Ross and Nathaniel Ross lived in an old plastered house (still standing) on Mt. Hope avenue, left side of road. They left Dover several years ago; very nice people. Susan Dickerson. Rebecca Dickerson is Mrs. F. Trowbridge, of Essex street, Dover. Sister of Mrs. Judson Coe, who was Elizabeth Dickerson. Martha Lamson lived on the Lamson farm on Mill Brook road, now the Dover Chicken Farm; she married Mr. Kuhns. Susie Stickle, Mrs. Nathaniel Chandler, died in Paterson. Olivia Segur lived in the Segur home, now the Elks' Club house. Very charming, beautiful, popular. Died of tuberculosis; buried in Orchard street cemetery. Mary Searing, Hattie Searing, Phebe Searing. Ella Gage, sister of Mrs. William Harris, became Mrs. Wildrick. Charles Conrad (Conrad) lived in a little brown house next to the Richards estate, corner of Penn avenue; went west; he visited Dover in 1912. John Love, uncle of Harry Weaver, lives at Ledgerwood, at the home of William Sheer. Henry Wiggins, a prominent physician of Succasunna. William Bailey and Albert Bailey of Mill Brook.

Robert Wighton, brother of Mrs. S. R. Bennett; died thirty or more years ago. Racilia Hoagland, sister of Whitfield, became Mrs. George Hance, Easthampton, Massachusetts. Louise Wiggins, sister of Dr. Wiggins, lives in Succasunna. Elizabeth Fleming married Stephen Palmer. Amelia Lindsley, sister of Mrs. Charles Dickerson, born and died in house on corner of Sussex and McFarlan streets. Adelia Palmer, sister of Stephen Palmer, became Mrs. Henry McDavit. Mary L. Breese, sister of Miss Hattie Breese, became Mrs. Whitlock. Susan Pruden, aunt of Mr. Ed. L. Dickerson. Died recently. Harriet Lindsley, daughter of Ephraim Lindsley, became Mrs. Charles Gage. Caroline Gage became Mrs. Kanouse. Joseph Dickerson, brother of Mrs. Coe, resides in the South. Lyman Ball, lived in Prospect street—a very nice man.

Mr. Burrell, who has given some of these notes, came to Dover in 1862. At that time the father of Eugene Cooper was the principal of the public school. Mr. Burrell remembers trading wagons with him one morning at recess. Mr. Cooper died in 1912. He lived on the Cooper farm, near the

Quaker Church. Mr. Burrell gave from memory a stanza of a poem that was recited during the Civil War at one of the schools in town, viz.:

"Where the Cumberland River rolls its mighty waters on,
Thirty-four souls in the grasp of death went down;
Thirty-four brave strong hearts, thirty-four gallant youth,
Gave their life in the noble strife for country, freedom, and truth."

This refers to the Cumberland River disaster in the Civil War.

Rev. Charles T. Berry, D. D., son of Titus Berry, married a Miss Sears, sister of Mrs. James Dickerson, of High street, Newark, New Jersey. Dr. Berry was settled for many years in the Presbyterian Church of Caldwell, New Jersey, the "Cleveland Church." He is now living in Brooklyn. Laura Garrigus became Mrs. Wilmot H. Thompson, now of New Haven, Conn.

In the same manner I have gathered scraps of information from many persons. These are like the personal items in newspapers, the atoms of historical science. Gradually they group themselves in the mind, and out of chaos the story of individual lives and of the community takes form and sequence.

I am greatly indebted to Mr. Isaac W. Searing, who can remember for seventy years back. He is president of our board of trustees in the Dover Free Public Library, and takes a great interest in this effort to secure in writing a history of the town. He is one of my chief sources of information. When I was young I used to wish that I knew all that is in the history books. I am trying now to learn what is in the human volumes of history to whom I have access. This information will be woven into the story that follows.

Mrs. Montonye, born Malvina Sutton, daughter of Samuel Sutton, has been of great assistance, using her father as a book of reference. It is by following out the clues which she and others have given that I arrive at my results. Mr. Samuel Sutton is regarded as a veritable oracle on local history. He came to Dover in 1847, and claims to be our oldest living resident, being 87 years old in September, 1913; but Mrs. Emily Byram, of Morris street, née Emily Baker, was born in 1824. I think we shall have to let her go up head in the history class, as our oldest inhabitant.

To be in the fashion, I may as well construct a bibliography or better, a list of persons, showing my chief original sources of information. These constitute our local history club.

Mrs. Phebe H. De Hart, née Baker, now living in Bloomfield, New Jersey. Born November 28, 1815. The oldest living pupil of the Dover schools. (Died in 1913.) Mrs. Emily Byram, née Baker, born 1824, who has lived here all her life. (Died August, 1914.) Samuel Sutton, 87 years old, came to Dover in 1847. Isaac W. Searing, whose recollections extend back for seventy years.

(Some people have not advanced so far as to be proud of their age. The following names are not arranged in ætatical order.)

Miss Marjorie Spargo, Mr. and Mrs.
John Spargo;

Miss Minerva Freeman;

Miss Isabel Hance and her mother, Mrs.
Hance;

Mrs. Wm. H. Harris;

Mrs. Gilbert B. Montanye;

Mrs. Alice Maguire;

Mr. Emery Van Gilder;

Mr. E. W. Rosevear;

Mr. George E. Jenkins;

Mrs. Wm. H. Goodale;

Mr. David Berry, Rockaway, N. J.;

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Palmer;

Mr. John Briant, Rockaway, N. J.;

Mr. Wellington Briant;

Mr. Luther M. Cox, Newark, N. J.;

Mr. George B. Sanford, Newark, N. J.;

Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, Wash-
ington, D. C.;

- Mr. Guido Hinchman;
 Mrs. Louisa M. Hinchman and Miss Susan H. Crittenden, Scranton, Pa.;
 Miss Harriet A. Breese, Redlands, Calif.;
 Rev. Franklin P. Berry, D. D., Los Angeles, Calif.;
 A. Judson Coe and wife;
 Mr. Peter Burrell;
 Mrs. Ella W. Livermore, née Losey, Richmond Hill, L. I.;
 Mr. Edward W. Losey, San Bernardino, Calif.;
 Mr. William Champion;
 Miss Mary Berry;
 Mrs. Stephen H. Berry;
 James O. Cooper and Eugene J. Cooper;
 Major Andrew B. Byram;
 Miss Mary F. Rose;
 Mr. James L. Hurd;
 Mr. Ed. L. Dickerson;
 Miss Gussie A. Dickerson, Jersey City, N. J.;
 Mrs. George Hance, née Racilia Hoagland, Easthampton, Mass.;
 Mrs. James Bigalow, Baileyville, Kansas;
 Miss Abbie F. Magie, New York City;
 Mrs. Charles E. Wortman, Harmony, N. J., near Brookside;
 Mrs. George Singleton;
 Mrs. R. A. Bennett;
 Mr. Henry M. Worrell, New York City;
 Mr. David Whitehead, Boonton, N. J.;
 Mr. Fred H. Beach, Morristown, N. J.;
 Mr. Edward Howell, Morristown, N. J.;
 Mrs. Jennie Chambre;
 Mr. David Young, Morristown, N. J.;
 Mr. John T. Lawrence;
 Mrs. Ballentine, Kenvil, N. J.;
 Mr. Fred A. Canfield, Ferromont;
 Mr. R. C. Jenkinson, Newark, N. J.;
 Mr. John C. Gordon, Wharton, N. J.;
 Mrs. Sarah E. Searing;
 Mrs. Wheeler Corwin, Kenvil, N. J.;
 Mr. Harry J. Dickerson;
 Mrs. D. F. Calkins and Mrs. S. L. Stickle;
 Mr. James H. Neighbour, old deed, etc.;
 Mr. Henry C. Pitney, Morristown, N. J.;
 The Clerk's Office, Morristown, N. J.;
 The Surrogate's Office;
 The Secretary of State, Trenton, N. J.;
 Munsell's History of Morris County, 1882, loaned by Miss Grace Richards;
 McFarlan's Books and maps by courtesy of Hon. Fred H. Beach;
 Mr. William Henry Baker;
 Miss Olive Searing;
 Mrs. H. W. Cortright, Nolan's Point, Lake Hopatcong;
 Mrs. Sarah Fichter, Wharton;
 Mrs. Isaac Christman, Dover;
 Mr. Charles Brotherton, Dover;
 Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Elliott, Dover;
 Mrs. George Curtis, Dover;
 Mrs. Edward S. Hance, Wharton;
 Miss Kate Ayers, Dover;
 William Hedges Baker;
 Mrs. Althea Fitz Randolph Bedle, Jersey City, N. J.

REMINISCENCES OF THE DOVER SCHOOLS.

Having called the roll and glanced at the curriculum of the Dover public school of 1856, I will now call on some of the pupils to recite. The reader will kindly bear with me if I assume the role of schoolmaster on this occasion. This will not be an ordinary class recitation, such as I hear every day in the school of 1913. Fully fifty-six years have passed since these scholars sat on the benches of the old Birch building. The year 1856 was an eventful year. At least it was so for me, for in that year I first drew breath. So you may see that the schoolmaster is just a few years younger than the pupils whom he calls upon to recite. These pupils did not go to school to me. Will they respond to the voice of a stranger? The first name on the list is Judson Coe. We are not strangers to each other. I have already quoted him in the story of the cigar whose extinction marked the end of recess. Mr. Coe thinks that Mr. Harvey was rather eccentric. But there—I ought not to have mentioned that. Who says that a school teacher—any school teacher, is eccentric? I once raised that question with the president of our Board of Education. "Why do people say that school teachers are eccentric? Why don't they say that doctors are eccentric?" I innocently inquired. "Because they know better," he replied. (He's a doctor, himself.) I leave it to the reader to decide. I think he said that doctors have more to do with real folks, while teachers deal mostly with children. I wonder how many children, with their parents thrown in, it takes to equal the number of real folks that a doctor calls on each day. And he only sees them for a few minutes. Besides he calls

on the same children and their parents that the school teacher does. But this is one of those subjects that I must drop, if I am to get on with my story.

One day Mr. Coe drove to Morristown with Mr. Harvey. They passed a large brick building. It was a public school. Mr. Harvey remarked: "There's another State's Prison." Now, does that prove that he was eccentric? Nevertheless I understand that Mr. Harvey was an able man and a good teacher. He afterwards studied law. Most able men who are teachers seem to do something of the kind, finally.

The next scholar whom I will call on is Franklin Berry. He has got so far away from the old school that he must answer by letter. I wrote to him, and sent him a list of questions, like an examination paper. You will see that he passed a very good examination. Another indication of his ability is the fact that he bears the title, "Doctor of Divinity." Here I have an advantage over the ordinary teacher, who never knows just which boy is going to achieve a "D. D.," an "M. D.," or an "LL. D."

Yes, I find that I am really conducting an examination. But instead of trying to find out what my pupils learned yesterday or an hour ago, I am asking what they can remember about their school life fifty-six years ago. No doubt they remember a good deal more than they can tell. There is always some scholar who "knows the lesson, but can't tell it."

When I called on Stephen Palmer for his reminiscences, he said, "There's Jud Coe: he has a very good memory: ask him." But I could see that Mr. Palmer was just as much interested in the lesson as any one. And he offered to lend us "Palmer Hall" for a re-union meeting. A re-union after fifty-six years would be full of interest.

Some of these scholars are beyond my reach. Whitfield Hoagland died recently in Duarte, California. But I have a letter from Racilia Hoagland. She afterwards attended the Chester Institute under the regime of Miss Susan Magie. Miss Magie asked her, on her first appearance at the dinner table, whether she would be helped to "a little lamb or a little roast beef," and Miss Racilia replied, "A little of both, if you please." At which the other young ladies, longer accustomed to the austere deportment of that institution, fairly gasped in amazement. (I wonder if I shall be forgiven for telling this.) She may now answer for herself.

Letter of Mrs. George Hance:

Mr. Platt:

Dear Sir: Sorry not to have been more prompt in writing you, but have had company and this is my first opportunity to write. Mr. Gage, Calkins, Cox, Lee, Harvey, Bancroft, Noble and Wilson all taught in the frame building (Mr. Birch's Feed Store). Mr. Dudley was principal of a school in the Stone Academy. Fred Dalrymple taught for him, and, I think, George Sanford. Miss Janette Chapman, now Mrs. Bile, taught in the Frame Building, also Josephine Belknap, afterwards Mrs. Swayne, (dead). Maria Dalrymple (dead). These taught before Miss Dickerson. Miss Forgas taught in the Stone Academy in '69, '70, '71. Mr. Bancroft came to Dover in '59, I think; studied medicine; located in Denver, Colo., and died there. Albert Wiggins joined the 27th N. J. Regiment; was drowned in the Cumberland River in the spring of '63.

My first teacher was Mrs. Whittlesey. She taught in the basement of the house where Mr. Allen lived, afterwards owned by Alex. Elliott, I think. Later a school house was built farther up the hill for her, near the parsonage. Later on Miss Carrie Breese taught in the Whittlesey school house. My brother, Whitfield Hoagland, died in 1910 at Duarte, Calif. Fear I have not been able to give you many items of interest.

Yours resp.,
RACILIA H. HANCE.

Easthampton, Mass., April 15th, 1913.

By this time I had begun to extend my inquiries and ask for information about all the schools and school teachers of Dover. The above letter contains a good deal of such information in a brief compass.

I learn that Leonard V. Gillen is living in Newark, New Jersey, but I have not heard from him; he died in 1914. Marcus L. Freeman has been carrying on a contracting business as a mason at 139 West 24th street, New York City. When I called at his office he had gone South. William Champion I found working at his anvil in the shop of The Ulster Iron Company. I called on him on my way home from school one day. He came to this country from Cornwall, England, in 1854. His father was a miner and first lived at Andover, Sussex county, New Jersey, where there was iron mining at that time. The railroad did not extend further than Dover. They lived for a time at the old Swede's Mine, Dover. Afterwards they removed to Mine Hill. Mr. Champion is a fine old gentleman of the old-fashioned religious type. His daughter, Miss Ella Champion (since married) used to be principal of the Wharton public school and teacher of German. She has sent to our Dover High School some of our best scholars. I should say that the Champions believe in "making men, as well as iron." Charles Conrad or Coonrad visited Dover recently. This is one of the old names on the map of Dover.

Some letters have come to me in response to a notice put in our local papers, asking for information about Dover schools. Among them was the following:

I was born in Dover in 1844. My maiden name was Susan K. Dickerson. I first attended a private school taught by Miss Serena Sturtevant—I think I was then about six years old. The school was held in an old farm house in the center of a field where the Central R. R. Station now is. After that I went to a Miss Serena Ross in a house that stands close to the Orchard street Cemetery gate, main entrance. I do not know how long I went to either of these schools. Went afterwards to the public school. Can not give date or name of teacher, but think I could tell if I could see list of teachers' names. Think my name must be on 1856 roll-book. So far as I know there is no one living who attended either of those little schools with me.

(Mrs.) JAMES BIGALOW, Baileyville, Kansas.

This short letter gives information contained in no other. We have to go to Kansas to gather the history of Dover. Her name is on the list.

Elizabeth Dickerson, now Mrs. Judson Coe, gave me many of my first clues to the names of the early teachers in Dover. Using a confused list of these as bait I began fishing for more information, trying to construct as complete a list as possible of all schools, schoolhouses, and teachers in Dover's early days, for they then constituted the educational system of the town.

I will not now attempt to give an account of every name on this list of 1856. I have called on Dr. Henry Wiggins at his home in Succasunna, and upon David Young, at the Surrogate's office in Morristown. I shall quote him later. I have heard about different ones.

Miss Harriet A. Breese has written to me quite fully about her recollections of the town, and I shall now let her speak for herself, feeling assured that her letters will be read with much interest by her many friends, who regard her as an authority on Dover history.

From Miss Harriet Breese:

Redlands, Calif., March 24, 1913.

My dear Mr. Platt: Your letter and contents were very interesting to me. I was carried back to the days of long ago, when Dover was a very pretty little village, nestling among the hills.

The old Stone Academy was built in 1829. The upper floor was used by the Presbyterians as a place of worship, the lower floor being used for a school. The earliest date I can find for a school there is in 1858, January first, a Rev. Mr. Dudley and a Miss Avery having charge of it. The building was owned by Mr. Henry McFarlan, and the school, if I am not mistaken was under the auspices of the Episcopal church. Mrs. Chambré, who is living on Dickerson St., two doors from Martin's bakery, is the only one living in Dover at present that I think could tell you about the school at that time. She is a sister of Mr. David Young. I was the last one who taught in the old Academy. In 1875 and '76 I had a private school in the room up stairs. After that time it was turned into a dwelling house.

Mr. Harvey did not teach in the old Academy, but he did teach in the public school building across the railroad and fronting on Dickerson St. I was quite young at that time and was only in the school one term, so that my recollections are not very distinct, although I do remember most of the scholars whose names are on the roll.

About 1860 there was a school building erected on Prospect st., where Mr. Reese Jenkins' house now stands. It was called "Hill Top Seminary" and was a boarding school for boys as well as a day school for both boys and girls. The school was taught by a Mr. Hall, who had as an assistant a young man, a college graduate. Some years after it was used as a private school for day scholars only, and finally disbanded as a school house and moved to the rear on Spring St., where it is now used as a dwelling house. The little school house on Randolph Ave. was built by Mr. Edward Hurd, and the Rev. W. W. Halloway, Dr. Halloway's father, was the teacher. It was not used as a school very long. The picture that Mrs. Berry showed you of the old public school was taken about the year 1861. A Mr. Wilson and Miss Belknap were the teachers at that time.

In regard to the poem, "The Cumberland River," I do not remember ever to have heard it. Mrs. E. D. Neighbour attended the school on Randolph Ave. She might remember about it.

I want to say a few more words about Dover as it used to be. It was such a very pretty little village. Its rows of maple trees each side of Blackwell St. and its beautiful gardens made it a most attractive place. The Rockaway river at that time was a very pretty little stream of water. There were no houses on the northeast side of Blackwell St. from the corner of Morris to the "point of the mountain," as we used to call the lower part of Blackwell St. It was all meadow land and on the other side of the street there was only one house and an old building, from Essex St. down the street. On Morris St., above the school house, there were beautiful woods, where our Sunday School picnics and the Fourth of July celebrations were held.

I wish I could give you more information about the old Academy. You know, perhaps, that Dr. Magie used to write about Dover and you might get something that would be of real help from Miss Magie. She is living at 2430 Aqueduct Ave., New York. My mother said the first school house in Dover stood on the corner of Morris and Dickerson Sts., where the old blacksmith shop is, on the Pruden property.

Thank you very much for your kind words of appreciation of my sister's poems. Her poetry was a true index of her character. We lived, at the time to which she refers in her poem, "Across the Street," on the corner of Blackwell and Morris. Where the Lehman store now stands was our garden, our house standing back from the street. When my father built there, Blackwell St. did not extend farther down the street than to Morris.

Mr. Titus Berry, to whose daughter Phebe the poem was written, lived on the corner where now stands the S. H. Berry & Co. store, and the "streamlet" was the Rockaway river which, as I have already written, flowed through the meadow just at the foot of Morris St. My sister and Phebe were very dear friends from childhood. She—Phebe—died some few years before my sister. "Still I only cross the street" refers to the house we afterwards built on Orchard St., where Mr. Fred Allen now lives. My mother and my sister and I lived there for some years after we sold the old home. Her friend Phebe lies in the Orchard St. Cemetery.

In some respects I like California very much. The climate here in winter is much to be preferred to that in the East, but I do not think there will ever be any place quite like New Jersey to me.

Sincerely yours,
HARRIET A. BREESE.

From "Many Days and Other Poems," by (Miss) Carrie A. Breese; edited by Rev. W. W. Halloway, D. D., her pastor, Dover, New Jersey. (The Iron Era, 1886.)

To Mr. and Mrs. Titus Berry, on the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage.

Why come to me? Why should I praise,
As silver or as golden, days
That I may never hope to reach
By more than mocking forms of speech?
Such is the irony of fate,
The ignorant must still relate
Of what he nothing knows, and tell
In rhythmic numbers, ill or well,
By guessing words he cannot spell.

Dear friends, forgive the selfish words,
By selfish impulse in me stirred;
To whom can better right belong
To prove the ministry of song
As fitting, simple though my lay,
To grace this golden wedding day?
Who is there else has longer known
The beauty of your life and home?
From childhood's rare and earliest day,
When often in its eager play,
From cellar to the garret roof,
The racing feet gave noisy proof
Of unrebuked hilarity
And honest, childish jollity,
Still watched by all the tenderness
Your wisest love could e'er express;
From those glad days to later years,
All full of changing hopes and fears,
To this loved place I've ever come
As if it were a second home,
And sweetest lessons here have learned
Of life-long worth, and all unearned.

The over-fullness of "some lives
Drop crumbs" on which another thrives;
So yours for me, nor "crumbs" alone,
The measure must be all unknown
Of kindness, but this I know,
Beyond compute the debt I owe
Of gratitude, and were it given,
Unbalanced still this side of heaven,
Well may I offer then a song
The wedding feast to still prolong.

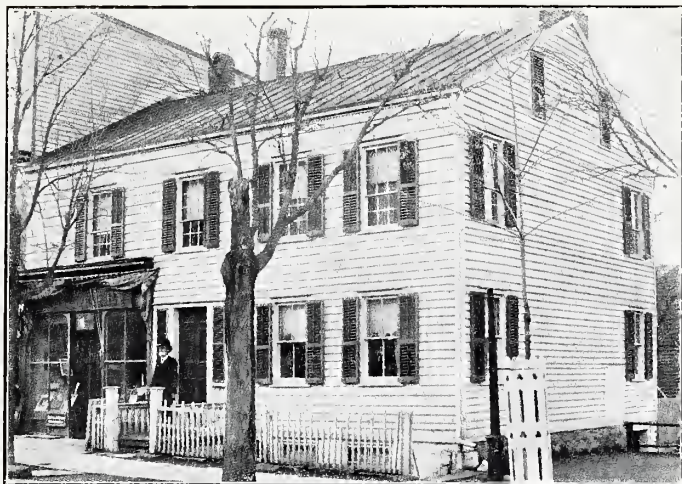
THE SONG.

Bring golden gifts in fair array,
With bridal wreaths and orange spray,
And crown the Old love New to-day.

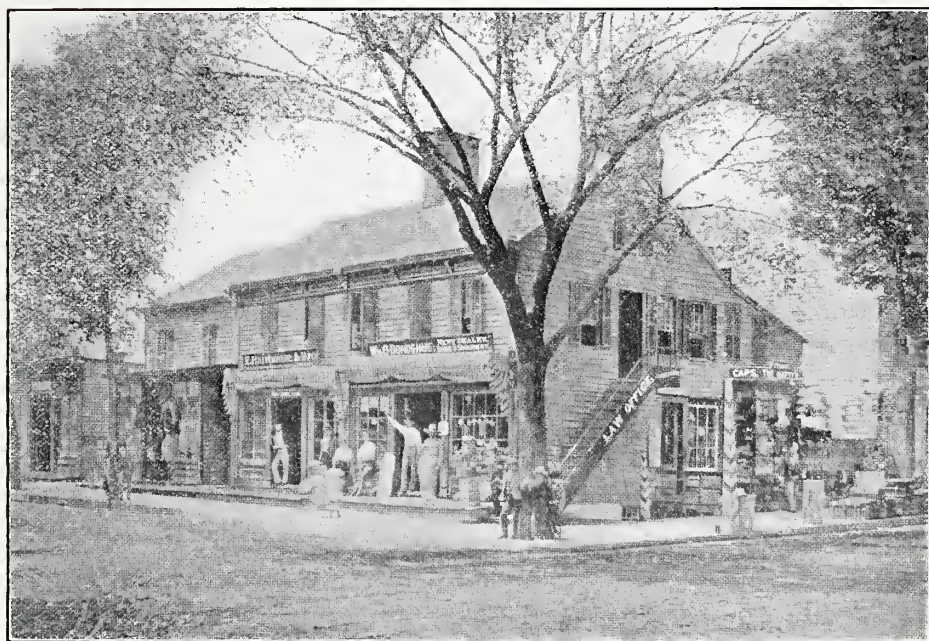
Fair hopes have gathered, drooped and died;
And joys went ebbing on life's tide;
Outlasting all does Love abide.

No westering clouds can tinge its light
With shadows than itself less bright,
Or hide it in enfolding night.

In God's great love enwrapped secure,



Titus Berry Home and Store.



An Old Landmark, Blackwell and Sussex Streets, Dover, 1870.

It shall forevermore endure,
Forever faithful, strong, and pure.

Bring gracious gifts in fair array,
For bride and bridegroom as you may,
And crown the Old love New to-day.

ACROSS THE STREET.

Years ago my childish feet,
Daily crossed the village street,
Childhood's loving friend to greet.

Maple boughs were overhead,
Grassy paths beneath the tread,
Love and sunshine over-spread.

Rippling ran the streamlet by,
'Neath the joyous summer sky,
Or the winter's colder eye.

Wooded hills looked down and smiled
On each happy, careless child,
Free, in spirit unbeguiled.

Life was narrow then, and play
Filled its utmost, day by day;
Play, and love across the way.

With the years' swift ebb and flow
She has flitted to and fro—
Now she's lying low, so low!

Still I only cross the street,
Under maple boughs that meet,
There to find my love so sweet.

True, she cannot smile to see;
True, she cannot speak to me,
As in days which used to be.

Yet I joy to cross the street,
Olden memories to repeat,
Memories of my love so sweet.

THE BURIAL.

We covered her with roses;
All lovely things she loved,
And fragrant as with flowers
Was life, where'er she moved.

We covered her with roses;
Love could do nothing more,
And soft they fell as music
On some far distant shore.

She rests beneath the roses;
Life's long, long suffering past;
In sleep which is not sleeping,
She sweetly rests at last.

And we who scattered roses
Must carry now the cross,
And bear a new-born burden
Of sorrow, pain, and loss.

The foregoing verses are from a copy of the poems kindly loaned by Mrs. Stephen H. Berry. Mrs. Berry also has a photograph of the old school house which stood where Birch's store is at the foot of Morris street, a frame building. The teachers and scholars are shown in front of the building, and the picture is dated 1860. She also has an old picture of the town of Dover of date 1852, giving a bird's-eye view.

These letters from persons who have lived in Dover and who have been intimately associated with the life of the town for many years, are, in my opinion, valuable historical documents. One way of treating them would be to gather the substance of fact which they contain and rewrite it in an abridged or altered form. But I feel that much would be lost in so doing. The letters are excellent specimens of historical writing. They are the first-hand impressions and testimony of those who know. No better source of information can be found. In point of style they are straightforward, simple, unaffected, free from any attempt at fine writing. They are also an index of the kind of persons who were the product of the Dover schools and who constituted Dover society in their time. They reflect the best influences of Dover homes, Dover schools, Dover churches, Dover life. In this way they are a contribution to the history of this community over and above the mere statements of fact which they contain. And they are the best contribution of the kind that is obtainable. However imperfect my personal contribution to the writing of this book may be, I feel that I have rendered a real service to the town in securing these reminiscences and letters, the first-hand testimony of the most credible witnesses, the expression not merely of fact, but of the love with which they cherish the memory of their old home.

If the teacher of a class in school does all the reciting, a visitor cannot form a very intelligent opinion of the work and quality of the class. I claim the privilege of making some remarks on occasion, but the reader shall hear the class speak for themselves, and my class will be larger than the list of 1856.

From Martin Luther Cox:

13th Ave. School, Newark, N. J., April 12th, 1913.

My dear Mr. Platt: Your recent letter came duly to hand and in reply I am sorry to state that I do not know very much about Hugh Nelson Cox, who was principal of the old school in the Birch building in the '50s.

My mother, who was Caroline Cooper, daughter of Samuel Cooper, son of Moses Cooper, son of Daniel Cooper, Jr., sheriff of Morris Co., son of Daniel Cooper, who lived to be one hundred years old, spoke of him (Hugh Nelson Cox) to her children frequently. As nearly as I can remember, he was in Dover in the years 1855-56. He gave great emphasis to public speaking and to elementary science. My mother took part in several public exhibitions of a dramatic character and Mr. Cox gave great attention to elocution. I still have a copy of "A Guide to Scientific Knowledge of Things Familiar, Rev. Dr. Brewer," which was the text book used. My copy was printed in 1855 and must have been a new book when introduced. Its introduction made quite a stir in the little village. I know nothing of the antecedents of Hugh Nelson Cox, as I have never come across his name in any family record that I have seen. I am the son of John Backster Cox, of Sussex Co., the son of Martin Cox, son of Arthur Cox, of Sussex Co. I have been unable to find a record of the father of Arthur Cox in the Archives of N. J. Rev. Henry Cox of Harrington, has written a "History of the Cox Family in America."

Very truly yours,

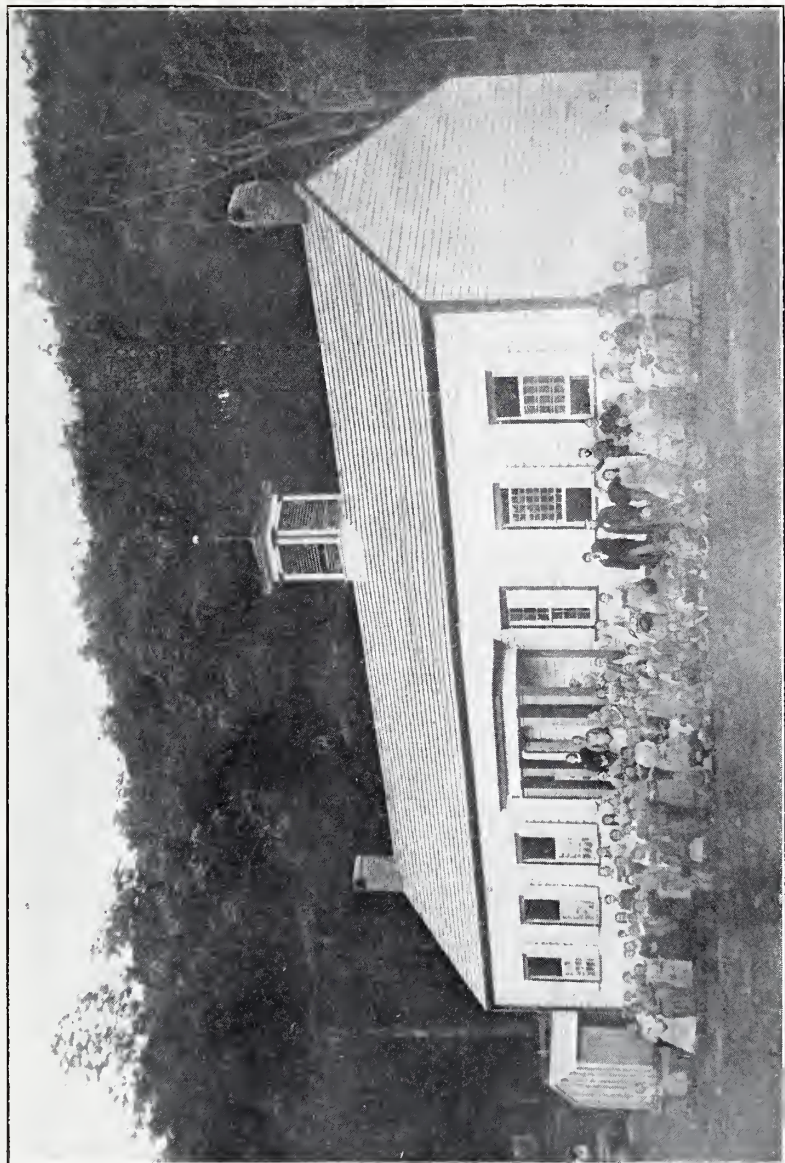
From Mrs. Ella W. Livermore:

MARTIN L. COX, Principal.

Richmond Hill, L. I., Fulton and Briggs Ave., April 18, 1913.

Mr. Charles D. Platt:

Dear Sir: I have been informed you are collecting the names of the teachers who from time to time have taught in Dover. Thinking I may be able to add some



Dover Public School, about 1861.

names to your list I have enclosed them to you and hope I have not intruded by this voluntary contribution.

1st. Miss Pike, who taught in the basement of the old church. I think it was about the year 1844-45. I was too young to attend school, but went as visitor with my sister.

2d. A Mr. and Mrs. Pease. Mrs. Pease taught the younger children in the old stone Academy; Mr. Pease, in the school house opposite. I think this was about 1845 and 1846.

3d. Mr. David Stevenson taught in the basement of the old Presbyterian Church in 1848 or 1849. He was a bright young Irishman. Our pastor, the Rev. B. C. Magie, was very fond of him, and they were devoted friends as long as they lived. Mr. Stevenson attended Princeton. I think he graduated from that college, became a Presbyterian minister and had charge of a large church and congregation at Indianapolis for several years. He afterwards came East, settled at Perth Amboy, N. J., as pastor of the Presbyterian Church, where he died, I think, 1901, and is buried at Perth Amboy.

4th. Martin Lee and wife came from Berkshire Co., Mass. Both taught in Dover, I should say about 1853. Near this same time was also Miss Jeannette Chapman, who also taught. She was a daughter of Dr. Chapman of Egremont, Mass., and she married Edward Bile.

5th. In the early '50s, I am quite sure that Mr. Sidney Ives and Mr. Charles E. Noble both taught for a while, but I wish some one to verify this statement before you accept it.

6th. Mr. Darius F. Calkins taught for several years. His widow resides on Prospect St., Dover, with her sister, Mrs. Sarah L. Stickles, and could probably give you the years he taught in Dover. I would say '58 and '59.

7th. Also, as near as I can put the date, 1850 or near, a private school was started on Prospect St. by Mrs. Whittlesey, a widow and a returned missionary from Ceylon, her husband having died there, she returned to her parents in Dover with her two boys and built the pretty brown cottage on Prospect St. and opened her school, which she taught for several years.

8th. In this same school house afterwards taught a Miss Winner, a sister of the Rev. J. O. Winner, who was pastor of the Methodist Church at that time.

9th. Miss Anna Traver (Trauer?) also taught afterwards, as did (10th) Miss Phebe Berry; and (11th) Miss Carrie Breese.

12th. After this the Rev. B. C. Magie had a school opened in his own home, which was taught by Miss Lucy Mason from Vermont. She married and went as missionary to India. Mrs. Whittlesey, Miss Winner, Miss Traver, Miss Berry, Miss Breese, and Miss Mason were all teachers in private schools.

13th. Miss A. L. Forgas, for several years in the school connected with the Episcopal Church, I would say, from 1867 or '68 to 1872.

I have written to my brother who resides in California and is 80 years old, to write me at once and give me all the teachers' names he can remember. He can probably give you some who taught in the early '40s, which you may not have, and I will send them to you as soon as I hear from him. He is prompt to reply to my letters.

I am afraid there were naughty ones among the Dover boys of long ago. I have had one relate to me that he used to make a slipping noose and leave it on the lawn, fill it with corn, fasten the string to the window where he could reach it from his seat in school. The lawn around the school house in days long past was usually filled with Ducks and Geese, which would walk in the slipping noose prepared for them, when the boy would give the string a pull and the Ducks and Geese caught would Squack and Quack to the amusement of the scholars, and disturbance of their good teacher.

One teacher was engrossed in his own studies and was oblivious to all around him. The boys would see how many times during school hours they could jump out the window and walk in the door and not be observed by their teacher. The dear bad boys all lived to be good and useful men. Nearly all have passed on to the world beyond, only a few left to tell of the happy school days in their beloved town of Dover.

I have written this hastily. If it is any help to you I shall be pleased. Anything connected with Dover is dear to me. It is my native town.

I am,

Respectfully,

(Mrs.) ELLA W. LIVERMORE.

While corresponding with persons at a distance, I kept interviewing people near by. My opportunities for travel and change of scene are so limited that I began to search for every item of interest that would make my daily path more interesting. It was surprising to find how much of human interest lay close beside the familiar beaten path that I was compelled to travel day by day between my home and my school. Even the architecture of the old houses became an object of note. A chance remark of my friend, Dan W. Moore, called attention to the peculiar finishing-off of the edge of the roof in the Killgore & White building and the Turner store. The edges at the end of the roof are finished off flat, without projecting cornice. Sometimes this effect is removed when a new front is built on, as in the store of E. L. Dickerson, but an examination of the rear discovers the flat finish. So it is in Brown's office on Sussex street. Several buildings of this type are soon noted: The Burchell house, corner of Dickerson and Sussex, the Birch building (once a school), the Pruden home on Dickerson street, an old house near Jerry Langdon's at Mt. Pleasant. In the latter the front slope of the roof is built with a concave curve. These houses were generally placed so that the roof sloped to the street. This observation was contributed by Mr. George Jenkins. Some old houses that were originally of this pattern, like the Spargo house on Morris street, have had cornices built on later. Major Andrew Byram vouches for the change in this house, which was the Byram home when he was a boy. Mr. Dan Moore has observed this style of building in old houses in New England, and the elder Mr. Harris, the jeweler, has observed them in England. And so I manage to travel abroad by studying what I observe at home. It has taken me ten years to see these things.

Not only houses, but the people all along my path and for miles around begin to blossom out with new interest. They have so many interesting memories about the town and the folks who have lived in it. It is like breaking into a ten-acre lot full of huckleberries, just ripe. Every time I turn a corner I can gather a bushel of history, right off the bushes, not put up in baskets or cans to be sold at a store.

Down the street a ways lives Mrs. Emily Byram, née Baker, born in 1824, a granddaughter of Jeremiah Baker who came from Westfield. In 1832 she went to school to Miss Harriet Ives in the Stone Academy. She remembers a little red school house that stood where the Birch Building is, but she does not know what became of it, when it was removed to make way for the new building, the white wooden building which became the public school. The Byrams have their family records back to 1640. Henry Eagle had a carriage shop in the Zenas Pruden shop after Zenas Pruden died.

Major Andrew Baker Byram, son of Mrs. Emily Byram, is a walking encyclopedia of Dover history. He has told me more things than I can here put to his credit. Their garret is full of relics, many of which have been put at my disposal. He went to school to James Cooper in 1866 and later, also to Mr. Nevius, Mr. Conant, in the Magie school (Hill Top Institute) and to Mr. Howard Shriver who taught in the North-side school. For five or six years he went to school to Miss Forgas. The old original weathervane is still on the Birch Building. The bell used to be rung on Fouth of July nights. Mr. Allen taught some time after 1866.

J. Seward Lamson taught later in Hibernia. Then he became a mail clerk on the Morris & Essex, until he died suddenly. He went west for a while, and out there they called him "Jersey." When he came back the

name stuck to him. He was one of the Lamsons on the hill, where the chicken farm now is.

Prof. H. J. Rudd, of Newton, used to come every three or four years and drill the children in singing school, and give a concert as a wind-up in Apollo Hall on East Blackwell street, opposite the Dover Lumber Company. They had a crowded house. Prof. Rudd was a music teacher. He taught vocal and instrumental music. Charles Rosevear, brother of E. W. Rosevear, went to this singing school. The singing school was held after school hours, in the Birch Building. They would start with the whole school and then select voices for the chorus and drill for the concert. They used to sing what you might call "light opera," reciting verses and then singing.

When I hear all these items of Dover's ancient history, I feel that Dover is a historic town, just like Athens or Rome,—or Boston, even. I am obliged to give much of this information as I gathered it, in a desultory way, not grouping all knowledge on one topic by itself. Many articles or essays could be written upon the subjects thus touched upon here and there through these pages. Time fails me to tell the story of the old hearse and its strange adventures by moonlight—the town watchman locked up—the old undertaker out with his shotgun—gunning for the boys who were galloping over the country side, jumping stone walls with the hearse rigged up like a fire engine—one of their own number riding inside, laid out like a corpse—but I guess I'd better not tell.

One night the boys worked all night changing the signs on the Dover stores. There is a poem about it in *The Enterprise*.

A pretty story might be made about A Christmas Present of the Olden Time. In 1866, on Christmas day, father Byram hitched up the family sleigh. They were living then near the Byram mine on Mine Hill. He invited the family to get into the sleigh and take a ride. They had a pleasant sleigh ride to Dover and he drove up Morris street, stopping at the Hoagland house (now known as the Spargo house). He asked his wife and children to get out of the sleigh and walk into the house. They found the house newly furnished, stoves in and fires lighted—everything comfortable and pleasant. Then father Byram explained that this was his Christmas present to his wife and that they were not going back to Mine Hill any more. The whole Byram tract that went with this house was bought for \$6,000, including land on the east side of Morris street. The original check is still preserved as an heirloom. How many stories might be written about the old homes of Dover and vicinity.

And now let us have some more letters.

Letter of E. W. Losey:

San Bernardino, Cal., May 2, 1913.

Dear Sister: In answer to your questions about Dover years ago I doubt if I can give you very many satisfactory answers. Have been thinking over the matter for three days. I have no recollection of ever going to school in the old Red School House. I remember attending school in the old Academy building, but do not remember the teacher's name. Dover had a population of about 400 when I was very young. No railroads nor telegraphs in those days, and everybody seemed to be as contented and happy and enjoyed life as well as they do at the present time perhaps better. People were not money crazy in those days. The boys and girls enjoyed themselves playing games, riding down hill, skating, swimming, etc. Many parties and dancing. The old Bank Building (Stickle House) was built before I was born. Yes, we had singing schools as long ago as I can remember and nearly every winter. Mr. Hinds was—that was his name, I think—singing teacher several winters. I believe that there were school teachers, Loveland and

Sibbetts, don't know their first names nor the year they taught. Mr. Wyckoff was Presbyterian preacher and his little girl's name was Abbie. B. C. Magie was next minister. Any of the Crittenden family may be able to give you some information in regard to singing school teachers.

I will relate a little incident about myself and Lige Belknap. We found a goose nest near John Ford's house (near the school house) containing about a dozen eggs. We took the eggs and traded them for root beer, peanuts, etc., at old Granny Sickles' little shop. The eggs were bad, so the thing was exposed and Mr. Ford, who had set the goose, told my father about it, also Lige's mother. I got a reprimand and Lige a spanking. But old Granny never did get over worrying about bad eggs. Some of the boys used to jump out the windows and run away, half-day, anyway.

I do not know the year the McFarlans moved in the old Losey House, but it must have been in the early '40's—'40 to '46. I have written you all I can think of now.

Your brother,
E. W. LOSEY.

To Mrs. Ella W. Livermore.

Granny Sickles' shop was in an old red house that stood next to the old red school house on Morris street.—E. W. L.

Letter of Mrs. Ella W. Livermore:

Richmond Hill, L. I., May 7th, 1913.

My dear Mr. Platt: I enclose a few notes and also some of my recollections of Dover. They may not be at all what you want; if not, please consign them to the waste-basket.

I do not remember of ever having heard of Prof. Rudd. I was not at the great exhibition of 1866, but knew about it. In looking through my trunks about three months ago, I found a catalogue of the articles that were exhibited at that time. Unfortunately for you, I destroyed it, and also threw away some old school books.

My maiden name was Ella W. Losey. The house where I was born stood on Blackwell St. where Mr. Pierson's hat store now stands. My father was John Marshall Losey, who was a merchant in the town. He established his business there about 1830 and continued it up to the time of his death in 1857, September 22d. His store joined the Mansion House, and the entrance was where Mr. Martin Haven's store now is.

Jacob Losey and Israel Canfield were my great-uncles. My grandfather, John Puff Losey, was a brother of Jacob. My grandfather was also in the iron trade, having the forge at Longwood. My grandfather and grandmother were married at Dover, 1804, in the Losey house, which I have described, and my grandfather died in that house.

On the corner of Blackwell and Sussex Sts. stood the home of Major William Minton. The house is still standing. A portion of it on Blackwell St. has been removed. (Mrs. Calkins and Mrs. Stickle of Prospect St. are Major Minton's daughters.)

In the winter the children of Dover rode down hill on their sleds and skated on "Billy Ford's" pond and the "Basin." "Billy Ford's" house disappeared long ago. It was a large, old-fashioned house and stood opposite Mr. Zenas Pruden's house,—had a large yard around it, filled with beautiful trees, among them several large pear trees which bore delicious fruit. The front door yard of this place is now taken up with railroad tracks. A brook ran back of this house and crossed Morris St., and ran along the foot of the hill and back of the school house.

Two of the school boys got in an argument; words ran high, and one was knocked down in a mud puddle. He feared to go home; a friend came to his rescue, and said, "let us trade trousers. I will wear yours home and my mother will clean them." The trousers were exchanged, the boys went home to dinner. The mother cleaned the trousers, never discovering they did not belong to her son. When the boys returned to school, trousers were once more exchanged and the boys were happy.

I have never been a teacher, and with the exception of one Summer I never attended the public school. That summer, Mr. Martin Lee was the teacher.

I attended the Presbyterian Church and Sunday school. Rev. B. C. Magie was the pastor. I was not a communicant at that time, therefore my name will not be

on the church book. I am a member of the West Church, N. Y. City. I was married by the Rev. B. C. Magie in 1860.

My personal friends were Mary Jackson, married Mr. I. D. Condict and living on Randolph Ave. in Dover; Racilia Hoagland, married George Hance, living at Easthampton, Mass.; Mary Breese, married M. Whitlock, living at Indianapolis, Ind.; Etta Berry, married Rev. I. B. Hopwood, of Newark; Sarah Stickle, married Ellery Stickle, she is living on Prospect St.; Sarah Lindsley, (deceased) married W. Drummond; Susan, Lucy, and Abby Magie, etc. I am well acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Jas H. Neighbour, Mrs. Kilgore, Mrs. Byram. I visit at Miss Mary Rose's and at Mrs. Calkins' and Stickles'. I have told you all this in reply to your questions. My letter is quite disconnected. You may change it and make it better.

My brother wrote me of two teachers, Mr. John E. Lewis, who taught in the early '40's. He married a daughter of Major Minton. Mr. Lewis went to California in 1849. After that he settled at Reno, Nev., and was editor of a paper. He was a very able man. Mrs. Calkins and Stickle are his sisters-in-law, and could give you more particulars. My brother also mentions a Mr. Babcock, who taught. And now while I am writing, another letter has just come from my brother, which I will send you to read and you may please return to me. It will save my copying.

I have written so much, I fear I have trespassed upon good nature. If what I have told you will assist any in writing your historical sketch, or will be of any interest to Dover people, I shall be pleased. When your sketches are read or published, I will appreciate if you will let me know, as I often miss seeing the "ERA." I may come up to Dover soon, and if I do, I shall be pleased to see you and I might be able to tell you things which I do not think of at present.

I have an indistinct recollection about that old school house: it is this, that it was either moved and joined to the Pruden shop, or if it was joined, they cut through from one building into the other. I remember of playing in the yard with Sue Pruden and seeing this work being done. I have written to a cousin and asked about it and will notify you if I learn anything new. Hoping you will be successful in making a fine historical collection, I remain,

Most sincerely,

ELLA W. LIVERMORE.

P. S.—Just received a letter from my cousin, Mr. J. M. Losey. He says the school building was not connected to the Pruden shop. So you see he confirms my memory and I think we must be right.

Letter of Miss Abby F. Magie:

May 2, 1913, 2430 Aqueduct Ave., New York City.

Possibly some one in Dover may be able to tell you of a young man that taught for a very short time in the old stone Academy. I do not know what year. He called himself the Hon. Mr. Spring-Rice, and claimed to be the oldest son of Lord Mont Eagle, an English Earl. My parents did not send me to his school.

Miss Belknap and Miss Maria Dalrymple taught in the school house that now belongs to Birch. Both ladies were nieces of Hudson Hoagland. They taught some time between 1863-66. A Mr. Pease of Mass. taught. I do not know where, or when, but I think before 1845, as I have always understood Rev. Frank P. Berry was named for him.

(Above is an extract.)

Letter of Sir Cecil Spring Rice:

British Embassy, Washington, May 13, 1913.

To Charles D. Platt, Dover, N. J.:

Dear Sir: The Hon. Edmond Spring Rice, 3d son of first Lord Monteagle, was born 1821 and died 1887. I understood from the late General Wade Hampton that my uncle had been a tutor to his children. He died in Ottawa. I am very glad to hear that he was a teacher in Dover school. My father was Lord Monteagle's second son. The daughter of Edmond Spring Rice is a doctor in New York City. He had a son who died. His widow survived him. I am much obliged for the information which you have been good enough to give. I fear I can't supplement it myself, as I only saw my uncle once, in his house in Ottawa, shortly before his death.

The first Lord Monteagle was an Irishman and descended, not from the Lord Monteagle of the gunpowder plot, but from a brother or cousin of the Sir Stephen Rice of King James' short lived Irish government of whom you may read in Macaulay's History. Lord Monteagle was Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Yours sincerely,

CECIL SPRING RICE.

Mr. David Young, former Surrogate of Morris County, is a son of William L. Young of Dover. He remembers that a Mr. Field assisted Rev. Mr. Dudley in the Stone Academy. He also recalls Mr. Spring-Rice as a teacher of that school, perhaps in 1859 or '58. This Mr. Spring-Rice used to give the boys of his school a "blow-out" now and then. By this expression is meant a dinner and a jolly time—something different from a "blowing-up." He would invite the boys around to his house, which may have been the old Ark, once a shop for building canal boats, and in the twentieth century a boarding place for public school teachers, known as The Colonnade. Rev. Mr. Dudley once had a school there.

David Young had made up his mind to attend Mr. Spring-Rice's school, for reasons aforesaid; but before the time came for him to be enrolled there was a change of teacher. David Young's name is on the 1856 list of the public school. He also attended Mr. Hall's school on Prospect street, 1861-'62. Hence we conclude that Mr. Spring-Rice taught in the Stone Academy between 1857 and 1860. Mr. Spring-Rice was born in 1821; he was about 37 years old when in Dover. We have the testimony of three persons to his being in Dover. David Young also attended school under Mr. Cox and remembers his skill with the rod of correction.

Letter of Miss G. A. Dickerson:

May 11, 1913., 559 Bramhall Ave., Jersey City.

I can give you very little more information concerning the school. I have no photograph and any of the scholars would not recognize me with my scant gray locks. Am glad they remember me so kindly. I know the time passed pleasantly with me. I had no great trouble with them that I remember. The only one that was a nuisance was a colored boy. His name was Jackson. I dreaded to see him come in the room, for as soon as he appeared, the room was in an uproar. I could not keep the attention of the scholars and Mr. Cooper would have to come and chase him out and around the school house, as he would always manage to escape. Mr. Cooper was a good disciplinarian and fair teacher for the times. Do not remember Prof. Rudd, as there was no singing taught in my room. No exhibitions or entertainments, as I remember.

I never heard that Mr. Pruden's wagon shop was used for a school room. Used to visit there when I was a child, as Mr. Pruden's wife and my mother were cousins. I boarded with them while I taught and no children were ever allowed to play in the yard and only one at a time could enter to get a pail of water for the school. Some of the children came to school barefoot and as to the human nature side, they were no different from the present day. I attended the Methodist church. There was but one at that time.

Some of the names of the scholars were Elliotts, Halseys, Georges, Gages, Byrams, Welches, Haines, Kings, Roaches, Champions, Searings, Stickles, Dickersons, and hosts of others I have long forgotten.

Yours sincerely,
G. A. DICKERSON.

GLEANINGS—Mrs. D. F. Calkins and Mrs. Sarah L. Stickles, May 19:

Mrs. Calkins attended school under Mr. Pease and Mr. Chas. E. Noble. Mrs. Stickle attended school under Mr. Pease, Mr. Lee and Mr. Cox, and Mrs. Pease, Mrs. Lee.

Mrs. Stickle remembers that in the old Stone Academy, on the ground floor, the teacher had a platform at one end of the room, on which to preside over the room. From under this platform little snakes would wriggle out into the room—seeking the benefits of an education, presumably—"Oh, I can see them yet," she says. In trying to fix dates and order of succession we were driven to such shifts as this: Mrs. Stickle brought out a little needle-book in the shape of a heart, opening on a hinge at the point, in which was pinned a piece of paper bearing the date, May 28th,

1854. This needle-book was given to her by Mrs. Lee, soon before the Lees left the public school, thus fixing the date.

Hugh Nelson Cox is said to have been here in 1854, and must have come in the latter half of this year. Mrs. Stickle remembers Mr. Cox from this circumstance: One day, on the way home from school, she killed a caterpillar. This dreadful deed was committed on the corner where Moller's saloon now stands. She supposed, as she was there out of school bounds, that she could kill the caterpillar without being subject to school discipline, for it seems that the teacher had been inculcating lessons of "kindness to animals," possibly in accord with that well-known line of the poet Cowper—"the man who needlessly sets foot upon a worm, I will not number in my list of friends." This sentiment of mercy toward the weak creatures was voiced in Burns's poem to a mouse, whose nest he had turned up with a plow-share, and in his poem on a hare chased by the dogs. It was part of Rousseau's influence. Evidently it extended to Dover, New Jersey, and to the lessons of Mr. Cox's schoolroom. The children were taught not to hurt a poor little, harmless fly. The story of Nero torturing a fly when he was a boy, ominous of his later cruelties, used to be told in schools of that date. And the lesson of avoiding brutality and needless infliction of pain is still a good one. But in those days the true character of the fly was not so well known as in these latter days of sanitary science and our modern war-cry, "Swat the fly!" had not yet been heard. So little Sarah's deed was brought to the attention of the schoolmaster, who detained her after school that afternoon. (Evidently the deed had been committed at noon, on the way home to dinner.) She received a reprimand that she never forgot. And this goes to fix Mr. Cox in her memory and attests his date as coming after the departure of the lady who gave her the needle-book in May, 1854. On such incidents does the science of local history depend.

Another humble instrument in fixing a date and a name is a little sampler worked by a young lady at the age of five years, and that, too, long before our modern "manual training" had been heard of. This sampler was really worked in school, as part of the curriculum at the old Stone Academy in the year 1831, under the direction and instruction of Miss Harriet Ives. How do we know the date? It was worked by Miss Maria F. Minton, who was born in 1826. She was five years old when she worked this sampler, as you may read upon the face of it. Hence she was going to school to Miss Harriet Ives in 1831. This is the earliest date associated with the name of a teacher in the Dover schools—all depending on this little sampler.

Now, as the Stone Academy was built in 1829, Miss Ives was there very early in its term of public usefulness. Possibly she was the first teacher employed there. And the last teacher to teach school in the Stone Academy was Miss Harriet Breese, who kept a private school there in 1875-76. So we see that the rising sun and the setting sun of the old Stone Academy shone upon a Harriet in the preceptorial chair. And the town may well do honor to their memory in this, its two hundredth year.

The little Maria who worked the sampler was the daughter of Major Minton, who dwelt in the old homestead now occupied by Kilgore & White's drug store. This house was built in 1827, and in 1831, the date of the sampler, this little lady was doubtless residing where the soda water fountain now refreshes the wayworn traveler.

Miss Maria F. Minton afterwards became Mrs. William Rumsey, of

Orange County, New York State. Mrs. Calkins can fix the date of Mr. Wilson, who taught in Dover.

RECOLLECTIONS OF EARLY DOVER DAYS.

By Mrs. Louisa Hinchman Crittenden (widow of Dr. Crittenden) 1913.

The following dates are taken from "Historical Collections of New Jersey," published in 1845: A rolling mill was built in Dover by Israel Canfield and Jacob Losey in 1792. A Methodist church was erected in 1838. The Presbyterian church was erected in 1842. The Academy was erected in 1829. The post office was established in 1820. The village of Dover was incorporated and laid out in building lots in 1826.

In 1836, Dover was still a small village, although ten years had passed since it was incorporated. Blackwell street extended only from Prospect to Morris. Sussex street ran from Dickerson street to the base of the hill where the north side school building now stands. At this time there were no buildings on Prospect street. On the west, the splendid forest trees came down to the road; on the east there was a large open field. On Morris street there were a few buildings between Blackwell and Dickerson. The continuation of Morris street was a road leading over the hill to Mill Brook. This road was bounded on the east by the forest, and on the west by the pond which was called then, as now, "Billy Ford's Pond." On the south side of Blackwell street from Prospect to Warren, the only house was the east end of the stone building now known as the Hotel Dover. The west half of this building was erected many years later by Mr. Edward Stickle. In this building there was a bank owned by Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York City, of which Mr. Thomas B. Segur, who resided in the building, was the cashier. On the south side of Blackwell street, between Warren and Morris, there were dwellings, stores, and, where the Mansion House now stands, a hotel kept by Mr. I. B. Jolley.

On the site of the Memorial Presbyterian Church stood a good-sized cottage, and back of this, a little to the west, and quite near the canal, was a dwelling in which Mr. Jacob Losey resided, and which afterwards became the home of Mr. Henry McFarlan. Near the canal and west of Warren street, there was, in the early days of Dover, a long, low building used sometime before 1836, as a tavern, and afterwards, as a tenement house. On the northeast corner of Blackwell and Warren streets was a good-sized building, the first floor of which was used as a store. Midway between this building and Sussex street, was a dwelling occupied by Mr. McDavit, who drove the old-fashioned coach-and-four to and from New York City. From this house to Sussex street was an empty lot. On each side of Blackwell street, from Sussex to Morris, were dwellings and stores.

On Dickerson street, besides several houses, stood the academy, just east of Morris street. In leaving Dover toward the east, one followed the road from Dickerson street, along the base of the hill, where the D. L. & W. R. R. tracks now run. On this same road, one mile east of Dover, at Pleasant Valley, were two rather large, comfortable houses, in one of which lived Mr. Conger, and in the other, Dr. Ira Crittenden, who was the first physician settled in Dover. The road to Morristown, over the mountain, passed in front of these two houses, and a road running between these houses led to Rockaway, Denville, and other places. This was the regular stage route to Newark and New York City.

The upper room in the Academy on Dickerson street was used for church services, and the lower room on the west side of the hall was a

school room. I recall the names of two of the teachers who taught in this room—Mr. Lloyd and Miss Araminta Scott, of Boonton.

In 1834 Mr. Guy M. Hinchman, who might be called one of the pioneers of Dover, left New York City on account of ill health and came to New Jersey. In May, 1835, Mr. Hinchman became superintendent of the Dover Iron Works,—rolling mill, foundry, and nail factory, which position was offered to him by Mr. Henry McFarlan. Mr. Hinchman held this position until 1869, when he and Mr. McFarlan both retired from business.

During the two years from 1835 to 1837, Mr. Hinchman occupied the cottage above referred to, on the present site of the Memorial Presbyterian Church. In 1837 Mr. Chilion F. De Camp built the house now occupied by Mr. Turner. Mr. Hinchman rented this house until 1850, when he purchased the property, two hundred and ten feet on Blackwell street, the same on Dickerson, and two hundred and seventy-five feet in depth. Mr. Hinchman's place was noted for its beautiful flower garden and rare trees. It was one of the old-fashioned gardens, laid out with symmetrical beds bordered with box.

When Mr. McFarlan came to reside in Dover, he occupied the house in which Mr. Jacob Losey formerly lived. Mr. McFarlan soon improved this property, making a beautiful park from his house to Warren street, and a fine garden on the west, from his house to where the D. L. & W. R. R. crosses Blackwell street. There was always a pleasant rivalry between Mr. McFarlan and Mr. Hinchman as to who should be the first to hear of and purchase a rare tree or flower.

In the early days, Mr. Jacob Losey and Mr. Hinchman set out maple trees on both sides of Blackwell street, from Prospect to Warren. In time, these became splendid trees, the branches nearly interlacing across the street.

Mr. Hinchman died in the spring of 1879. Mr. and Mrs. McFarlan died in 1882. The heirs of the McFarlan estate, soon after, sold off this beautiful homestead property, thus giving business an opportunity to creep into this part of the town. As business increased, trees decreased, and the glory of this portion of the town became a thing of the past.

Among the earliest houses built on Prospect street was the one occupied for so many years by Doctor I. W. Condict. This house was built by Mr. Jabez Mills of Morristown, who lived there until he built and occupied the house opposite, now the home of Mr. James H. Neighbour. The Rev. B. C. Megie also built his home on Prospect street.

One of Dover's earliest Presbyterian ministers was the Rev. Mr. Wyckoff, who preached in the Academy, and was followed by the Rev. B. C. Megie, who also preached there until the First Presbyterian Church was built in 1842, on the corner of Blackwell and Prospect streets.

An extract from Mr. Hinchman's diary: "I was elected president of the Dover Union Bank on January 29, 1841, and held that position until 1866. At this time the taxes on capital were so much increased, that the stockholders, believing the capital could be used to better advantage, concluded to have the bank go into liquidation, promptly settling all indebtedness. Straggling bills continued to be presented for nearly ten years and were all paid." One of these bills, dated April 20, 1849, and signed by Thomas B. Segur, cashier, and G. M. Hinchman, president, is now in the possession of one of Mr. Hinchman's granddaughters.

Dr. Ira Crittenden died in 1848, and was succeeded in his practice by

his son, Dr. Thomas Rockwell Crittenden, who had just graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. Dr. T. R. Crittenden was the only physician in Dover for several years. He practiced there about fifty-five years, and died in 1906.

Letter of Miss Susan H. Crittenden, May 20, 1913:

533 Quincy Ave., Scranton, Pa.

My dear Mr. Platt: Enclosed is a list of the private schools that I attended. The dates bother me. I can only tell you that I was born in 1854 and must have been four or five years old when I went to Miss Breese's school. I remember my mother thought I was too young to go to school regularly, and as we lived next door—on the present site of the Geo. Richards grocery store, I was allowed to run home whenever I felt like doing so. I should think Miss Breese could tell you when her sister taught, and from Miss Abbie Magie, you could get the dates of the years when Miss Susan Magie taught. I think she was the one who promised us a holiday when Richmond should fall.

I left Miss Forgus' school in the spring of 1870, and went to Elmira College in the fall. I think there was another man, perhaps two men, who taught in the Hill Top Seminary after Miss Magie, for a very short time, either before or after Mr. Conant, but cannot remember their names.

In the little school house on the Hurd property, Randolph Ave., the Rev. William W. Halloway, senior (Dr. Halloway's father) taught for one year, 1882-1883. My own school was held in my father's residence, 28 West Blackwell St., from 1891 to 1905.

Very sincerely,

SUSAN H. CRITTENDEN.

List of the teachers of the private schools that I attended: 1. Miss Caroline Breese. In second or third story of her father's store building, cor. of Blackwell and Sussex. 2. Mrs. Kyte (or Kite). In house nearly opposite Morris Co. Machine & Iron Co. 3. Miss Caroline Tompkins, of Morristown. In double house on Orchard St., adjoining cemetery. 4. Miss Susan Magie. In "Hill-Top Seminary." On site of present Presbyterian Manse. 5. Mr. Conant. "Hill-Top Seminary." 6. Mr. Howard Shriver. "Hill-Top Seminary." 7. Miss Abigail Forgus. In the Academy.

My aunt, Mrs. Noble, has written me that Mr. Charles E. Noble, in the Noble genealogy, says: "I taught school from 1847 to 1851 in Morristown and Dover." She is quite certain he came to Dover in the spring of 1848.

Mrs. Noble says: "My first teacher was a Miss Pike, who taught in the basement of the old church. Miss Pike was a niece of the Rev. Barnabas King of Rockaway. She taught only a short time, I think one summer. My next teacher was Mrs. Whittlesey. When she came from Ceylon she opened a school in the basement of Mrs. Allen's house. Then her father built the small school house on the hill." My mother thinks the school house Mrs. Noble refers to was on the present site of Mrs. Russell Lynd's house. Mrs. Whittlesey was a daughter of Mr. Jabez Mills, and afterwards married the Rev. Dr. Thornton Mills (not a relative).

Letter of Henry M. Worrell:

86 University Place, New York City, May 26, 1913.

Mr. Chas. D. Platt:

Dear Sir: Your letter of April 26 reached me, forwarded to the address above, on the eve of my departure from the city, when I had no thought for anything but the trip just ahead. It would afford me much pleasure to gratify you, and incidentally my good friend Mr. Chas. Applegate, with a large fund of information about the Dover schools, but my ability in that direction is very small, owing to my short stay in your town and my entire lack of acquaintance with the schools of Dover outside of my own.

In Sep., 1862, I was, fresh from college, employed as assistant by Mr. Wm. S. Hall, in his boarding-and-day school, called Dover Institute. He had conducted the school only one year, I think, previously to calling me to help him. His boarding department occupied the large, double, frame building (since burned down, I have heard) adjoining the cemetery, facing the west, on the street, running along the west shore of "The Lake," as Mr. Hall used to call the little pond. His day department was conducted in a very good frame building on the street running due south from the Presbyterian church, then under the care of Rev. Burtis C. Magie, and stood at the top of the hill, just south of the town. It faced the east, standing on the

west side of the street. The names of all the streets in Dover have escaped me, except Main Street, on which stood Dr. Magie's church.

I remained in Dover only that winter, for in the spring of 1863 Mr. Hall removed his school to Orange and I went there with him. His effort to establish a private school in Dover had not been a success.

Of the public school system in the little town I had no knowledge. Our work was a very quiet one. The only contact I had with any teacher outside of our own school was with Mr. Calkins, whose name stands almost first on your list of teachers. (This was only a temporary, mixed up list.) Him I met just once. He was principal of the public school at that time, and was leader of the choir in Dr. Magie's church. In the absence of the organist one Sunday I was invited to take charge of the organ, and so met Mr. Calkins. The only recollection I have of him is a comical one. The little pipe organ had a freak feature that I never met before or since. The stops had slots running across them on the under side, which engaged the case below them and prevented opening them by a direct pull. Each stop had to be slightly lifted to release the little cog, before it could be drawn out.

The combination left drawn by the regular organist, Mr. Calkins said was the one always used, and I did not investigate. When I started to give out the first tune I was shocked to hear the pitch an octave too high. But it could not be changed then. During the first interlude Mr. Calkins leaned over me and tugged away at the stops to give me the pipes voiced an octave lower, as I had tried to do during the first verse. In vain. So we squealed and whistled on through the entire hymn. I can still see Mr. Calkins, slightly bald, hanging over my shoulder and pulling frantically at one stop after another, his New England face set with determination to get a stop out or pull the organ over!

Fifty years ago! The names of a few of our pupils I retain, but most of them have faded from memory. They are all Dover boys and girls. I could record the names of Mr. Hall's boarders and children, but they would have no interest for Dover people.

Dr. Magie's son William and daughter Abbie; Frank Berry, who was preparing for the ministry; Bert Halsey, the young son of a sea captain; Miss Olivia Segur, the young sister of the cashier of the bank at that time; Miss Clara Jolly, the daughter of I. B. Jolly (no joke), proprietor of the chief hotel of the town!

Frank Berry I afterwards met in Princeton College the night he appeared on the stage as Junior Orator. I sent him a note by an usher and we had a happy reunion. The others I have never seen since. Bert Halsey bears the distinction of being the only pupil I ever whipped in my 46 years of teaching.

Saturdays I used to wander out along the Morris Canal and sit reading in the silent woods. No sign of life appeared until a canal boat mysteriously glided around a curve among the trees without a sound, and vanished like a ghost. It wasn't exactly "Where rolls the Oregon," but the best I could do towards it—Where sleeps the Morris Canal. Other Saturdays we went nutting on the mountains, or wandered down the beautiful Rockaway.

Yours most truly,
HENRY M. WORRELL.

R. D. No. 2, Box 85., Wharton, N. J., May 28, 1913.

In 1858 I attended school in the stone academy across the D. L. & W. track from an old public school. The principal was a man by the name of Dudley, the first Episcopalian preacher in Dover. The principal of the public school was a man by the name of Gage. In 1860 I attended a private school on Prospect St., principal was a man by the name of Hall. I have books with Mr. Hall's penmanship.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN C. GORDON.

Contributed by Marjorie Spargo, May 29, 1913:

Mrs. John Spargo, Jr., formerly Miss Mattie A. Taylor, went to school to the old building in back of Birch's coal office. Her first teacher was Miss Gussie Dickerson in 1865. The principal of the school at that time was Mr. James Cooper, who recently died at his late home in Mill Brook. Mr. Thompson, who resides in New Haven, was principal of the school, succeeding Mr. James Cooper. The school house consisted of two rooms, one a large, and the other a small one. The latter was used for the smaller pupils, while the former was for the larger pupils. There were two teachers, one Miss Dickerson and the other, the principal, Mr. Cooper. Every morning the pupils under Miss Dickerson went to Mr. Cooper's room for the

morning exercises. Alongside the railroad ran a little brook, oftentimes the little boys and girls would be busy building dams and little houses and wouldn't hear the bell. This meant that they were either late or forgot to go to school.

If any one wanted a doctor, they would have to drive to Morristown or Succasunna for one. The railroads were only built as far as Morristown in 1848. Later they were built as far as Dover. They were completed at that rate.

The principle studies were: 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic. 4. Spelling. Some pupils who attended school at the same time as Miss Taylor did are: Charles Rosevear, now residing in Morristown; Henry Dickerson; Sarah and Gertrude Dolan, now residing in Texas. Mr. Dickerson passed away into his heavenly home a few years ago.

Mr. Thompson's wife was Miss Laura Garrigus, who taught in the select school on Prospect street, which was situated back of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Reese Jenkins. Miss Garrigus lived at that time where Mr. and Mrs. John G. Taylor live, next to Jenkins. Miss Garrigus was the governess of the daughters of Mr. Richard Pierce. When they were older, she started a select school and took these girls with her. There were six daughters of Mr. Pierce whom she taught.

Marjorie Spargo is the daughter of Mrs. John Spargo Jr., and has obtained the above information from her mother. The Mr. Thompson is Mr. Wilmot Thompson. He went to Orange later, and then to New Haven, where he resides, 1913. (See testimony of Mrs. Wm. Harris.)

Extracts from Letter of Mr. James Taylor:

Office of The Taylor Celery Box Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., May 26, 1913.

In regard to my school days at the Academy. Yes, I went there to school, and like a great many others, didn't know enough to take advantage of it. The teacher's name was Miss Forgas. It was the custom for the children to take their seats in the school room and after answering to roll-call we were all supposed to fall in line and march up stairs for prayers. So one morning in June, 1873, it was a beautiful morn, a boy by the name of Sam Ibbs and myself, instead of falling in line, we fell under the desk, and the rest of the school marched up the stairs to prayers. Sam and myself were going out. Just as we were going out of the door, we met the Episcopal Minister's two mooly cows. They each had a halter on and were very kind and gentle, so I said to Sam, "It would be a joke if they found the cows in the school room sometime when they came down from prayers."

Sam says, "Let's see if they would go in," and he took one by the halter and I the other and walked in the school room and I shut the door. We left then for a day's outing and visited the car shops. On our return home we were informed that Miss Forgas did not have any school that day.

My schoolmates were Lizzie Lambert, Sarah Overton, Gussie Lindsley, Jennie Richards, and a lot more that I do not remember. I got my diploma that day, June, 1873.

Letter from Miss Harriet A. Breese, May 26, 1913:

Redlands, California.

My dear Mr. Platt: There is very little I can add to the information you already have about the schools of Dover. I remember hearing my sister speak of a Mr. Babcock who taught, I think, before Mr. Pease. I never remember hearing of Mr. Spring-Rice, but as Dr. Magie was very much interested in the teachers, Miss Abbie would know about him better than I would. The teachers I do remember about particularly were Mr. Martin I. Lee and Miss Chapman, Mr. Hugh Cox and his sister, Mr. I. Harvey, Mr. Calkins, Mr. George Gage, Mr. Bancroft, and Mr. John Wilson. I think there was another Mr. Wilson taught there in the earlier times of the school. Miss Belknap and Miss Dalrymple and Mr. Wilmot Thompson also taught in the old school house for some time. Miss Phebe Berry, Mr. Stephen H. Berry's sister, had a private school in the basement of the old First Presbyterian Church.

Miss Abbott taught a private school in the McFarlan house. Mrs. Whittlesey was on Prospect street in the house where Mr. Russell Lynd now lives. Her father, Mr. Jabez Mills, built it for her after her return as a missionary from Ceylon.

There was a private school taught by a Miss Tompkins in the house on Orchard street by the cemetery gate. That house was also used as a boarding house for the boarders who attended Mr. Hall's school on Prospect street.

My mother told me that she went to school in a little school house that stood



Stone Academy, Dover, built 1829.



Zenas Pruden Home.

on the Zenas Pruden property, the corner of Morris and Dickerson streets; but I do not think it is the building that stands there now. My mother was a Hurd and was born in the old Hurd farmhouse and so remembered Dover when it was in its infancy.

Of the Prospect street school I remember Mr. Hall and his assistants, Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Remington and Mr. Worden (Wordue?), Miss Susan Magie, Mrs. James—taught there for some time, then Mr. Shriver and Mr. Conant. I taught there as assistant to Mr. Nevius. I think you might get some information from Mrs. Calkins and Mrs. Sarah Stickle, if you have not already talked with them. I am very much interested in your research and wish I might give you more help.

HARRIET A. BREESE.

Note in above, what an extensive personal acquaintance.

Letter of Mrs. Louisa M. Crittenden, May 30, 1913.

Mr. Charles D. Platt:

Dear Sir: * * * I remember that Mr. Spring-Rice lived in Dover, but do not remember that he taught school. He lived, I think, over the river, in one of those houses just beyond the Methodist Church. Do you imagine he is in any way connected with our new ambassador?

I forgot to mention Mr. Babcock, who taught in the school house, opposite the Academy. I attended his school just before I left home for boarding school, in the spring of 1842.

LOUISA M. CRITTENDEN.

Note—Among the popular teachers there may be mentioned Joseph H. Babcock, a promising young man. He while teaching studied law, but never entered on its practice. He studied theology and entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church and became an eloquent preacher.

Among the highly successful teachers of Dover should be mentioned the name of Darius Calkins, who taught a longer time than most teachers in this place. He was not only an able instructor, but a man of extensive knowledge and sound judgment. His influence over the young people was great, and always in the right direction. He also after a time changed his vocation and engaged in mercantile business in New York.

Miss Malvina Sutton attended school in the public school house on Morris street in 1857. Miss Josephine Belknap taught in the primary room, D. F. Calkins taught in the other room. Miss Malvina Sutton taught in the primary room of the same school house in 1868.

(Signed) MRS. MALVINA MONTONYE,
Princeton avenue, Dover, N. J.

June 2, 1913.

Recollections of John Spargo Jr., Morris Street:

John Briant of Rockaway, now (June 2, 1913) nearly 94 years old, could probably tell a good deal about early days in Dover. (Would be born 1819.)

John R. Spargo, a Cornishman, came over in a sailing vessel and reached Dover in 1849, after a voyage of about four weeks. When his wife came over, later, it took six weeks. When he reached Dover with his brothers he had just 25 cents. They had great difficulty in finding work. Finally they obtained work at Berkshire Valley, on a farm for their board, and hard work it was, at that. After a while John Spargo got work at 75 cents and "find himself." This seemed a great advance. Later he was made a boss over 12 or 15 men and received \$1.00 a day. This seemed great riches. In six months he had saved \$100 and sent for his wife to come over. He was brought up in the old-fashioned, religious way. He was a student of the Bible and could talk well about it.

John Spargo Jr. went to school to Mr. William Conant, 1862, who

was followed by Mr. Shriver. B. Fay Mills and Allen Mills were school-mates of his, also Guido Hinchman, Miss M. F. Rose, Maggie and Susie Crittenden, Edward Hance, Charles Hance, Trimble Condict (of Goshen, N. Y.)

Mr. James Cooper did not teach for an uninterrupted period in the Dover public school, but left and came back again, at different times, so that in constructing the list of teachers, some allowance can be made for this. Other names may fit in during the period that he was teaching off and on.

Wm. C. Spargo has the farm at Mt. Fern now (1913).

Once, during Mr. Thurber's time, there was a meeting of teachers at Morristown. The principals took their favorite scholars with them and had them show what they could do. Mr. Potter of Wharton was there, and Mr. Thurber took over Miss Mattie A. Taylor and had her read a piece. She read very well. Afterwards, at dinner, Mr. Thurber and Mr. Potter were at the table, and Mrs. Thurber sat beside Mr. Thurber, and Mattie Taylor beside Mrs. Thurber. Mr. Potter sat on the other side of Mr. Thurber and did not see that Mattie Taylor was at the table near by. He said to Mr. Thurber: "Well, I suppose you thought you were pretty smart to fetch over that Taylor girl and have her read. I bet she couldn't spell a word of all that she read."

Reading was a sore point with Mr. Potter, because he couldn't get his scholars at Wharton to read without dropping their "aitches," cockney style. They always heard that kind of English at home. When Mattie Taylor heard this speech of Mr. Potter, she spoke up and said: "Mr. Potter, I will spell with any of your scholars and the teachers and principal thrown in." Mr. Potter did not accept the challenge. Miss Taylor was a good speller as well as a good reader. She became Mrs. John Spargo Jr. (Perhaps she would make a good reader at a reunion.)

Miss Laura Garrigus lived in the little house where old Mr. Taylor lived at the head of Prospect street. She used to be bookkeeper for Mr. Richard Pierce, who lived where the Brothertons do, of late, and was the leading butcher of this town. He had a number of daughters and Miss Garrigus acted as governess to them, and afterwards admitted other children and kept a little private school in the (now) Brotherton house. She had as many as twenty children in her school. She afterwards taught in the Magie school, and later married Mr. Wilmot Thompson.

Mr. John Spargo Jr. was brought up in the strict old fashion, not allowed to go out of an evening, not even to church on Sunday evening unless he went with his father and sat with him in the same pew. This continued until he was eighteen years old. The result was that it put him at some disadvantage, perhaps, in society, at first; but compare it with the present system or custom.

He was a good scholar in his school days in Dover, and with three or four others always held the upper end of the class. He went into business working as a butcher and saved some money. Then he wanted to get more education. He went to Hackettstown, when Dr. Whitney was president of the Institute. At first it was hard for him to get down to study again, but after a while it began to come back to him, and he was getting along very well, when Peter C. Buck returned to Dover from a course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie. He persuaded Mr. Spargo that it was all foolishness to spend his time in this kind of an education that he was getting at Hackettstown—he had better drop it and go to Eastman's.

So, in spite of all Dr. Whitney's kind and urgent advice, Mr. Spargo went to Eastman's. He says he has always regretted it. It was a great mistake not to finish his course at Hackettstown.

Letter of Henry M. Worrell:

86 University Place, New York City, June 16, 1913.

My dear Mr. Platt: Your cordial letter acknowledging mine of May 26 gave me much pleasure. To see "Dover, N. J." standing at the top of the page, just as I wrote it myself so often long ago, when I was 21 and joyous in my first position among the forest-covered hills drifting down from old Sussex, seemed like a call from the simple life of those early days.

Your two babies enclosed, the charming little odes (sketches, you modestly call them) to spring and fall as manifested in your favored region, fell in happily with this call and added to its force. Truly, Mr. Platt, they are real poetry, the natural flow of fine thought in rhythmic form, free from hint of the mechanical and of labored effort in the making. "The Sentinels" I especially enjoyed. Its appeal is very tender, very telling, in spite of the fact that spring is to me the delight of the year.

Granny's Brook, Indian Falls, and Hurd Park are all new names to me. I had only October and November of '62 to explore the woodlands about the little town, and no doubt I failed to discover many beauties lying among the hills. But in my short stay here, I became very much attached to the region in its wild loneliness. Dover seemed then to be the ne plus ultra of civilization, for there was actually nothing more beyond toward the west, east of the mountains. The railroad plunged into an uninhabited wooded hill-country, and seemed to say farewell to the human race for the long, lonely run over the crest to a new land, the sunny Hackettstown Valley. At Washington ended then the great Road of Phoebe Snow. Think of the change!

A winter delight that was new to me, reared in a flat country, was coasting moonlight nights down the long hill east of the pond. My pupil, Will Magie, was a big, stocky fellow, expert in handling a sled, quiet, and happily for me, rather afraid of the girls. As I was light and small, he found I fitted in neatly in front of him on his fine new oak sled, adding just the weight he needed to give him perfect control of his well-built sleigh, without being in his way. So he gave me a season ticket to that front seat, where he said I doubled up and clung like a leech, never disturbing his steering or his outlook by failing to adhere to the flying seat when he leaped over a big thank-ee-ma'am and struck the glassy snow a dozen feet down with a terrific thump. He declared I seemed to be part of the sled, as I never left it and came in with an afterclap, no matter what happened.

I often marveled at his power of vision when we dashed around the point of the mountain, out of the bright moonlight into the black shadow. Besides the sudden darkness, the snow-dust flew so that eyes had to fight for life. But he leaned away back, letting me break the storm, and ran his line of sight close down over my right shoulder.

We never had an accident. One night, though, we had a narrow escape. Just after plunging into the blackness, I noticed that Will's sturdy right leg was giving us a gentle curve toward "the gutter." Before I could ask what this change in course meant, we shot by the wheels of a carriage that was toiling up the hill in the middle of the road in dead silence. My quiet chauffeur never said a word.

One very satisfactory element of the fun was that, with his admirable skill and our perfect balance, we could run by every couple on the hill. In sport, you know, that feature is not to be forgotten. Often, waiting to start last with a purpose, we silently slipped by and crossed the Road of Anthracite ahead of the whole fleet of sleds. Such triumphs we gently ignored. When I urged Will to take some of the girls on his envied flyer, he vowed he wouldn't have anybody in front of him that would get scared and squeal and flop around and spoil his calculations. No "schones Madchen" for him. I often wonder whether he ever got over that. All these conditions combined to give me a glorious time that winter among my first pupils; and I both could and would hop on Will's sled just as alertly and just as gladly now at 71 as I did then at 21.

I hope you will reap the harvest at your Commencement that your efforts in working up the old schools richly deserve. It is a pure labor of love. May it not prove a case of Love's Labor Lost. My own movements are very uncertain. New Hampshire calls me to her granite hills, and I may go before the 21st. It depends upon others; therefore I cannot take in Dover, as I did 50 years ago. I have never

been there since I left in 1863 with Mr. Hall's school. "Applegate's Apples" is surely the much-extolled "Efficiency" in advertising. Good luck to Milton!

Sincerely yours,

HENRY M. WORRELL.

Phebe H. Baker's Copy Book, Dover, 1828:

Loaned by Mrs. J. B. Palmer, 157 East Blackwell street, Dover, N. J.

Dover, June 5, 1913.

Mr. Charles D. Platt:

Dear Sir: I saw in the paper that you would like to get information about the old school. I have a writing book that my husband's aunt wrote when she went to school in the old school house and his mother went to the same school. The teacher's name was Mr. Langmaid at that time and that was in 1828.

Yours truly,

Mrs. J. B. PALMER.

The copy book is $6\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8", of very good stock, being the old linen paper used for letter writing a century ago. The cover has a border with square corner pieces. A picture of a cow with background of farm house and farm appears at the top. Below it is the legend:

COW.

To the cow we are indebted for the most wholesome and agreeable beverage, as well as the most refined luxuries. The table of the poor, and the rich, alike exhibit their obligations to this generous animal. She furnishes daily stores of milk, cream, butter, and cheese; and like the ox, yields up herself at last, for the replenishment of the table, and numerous other accommodations to man. What can constitute a more charming and delightful scene than the actual view of a verdant landscape, with a herd of these creatures beautifully feeding, and meekly waiting the call of man! What a claim to our gratitude and respect!

The Property of

Phebe H. Baker's Book, Dover, 1828.

M. Day, Printer, No. 372 Pearl Street.

The first page of the copy book bears this copy at the top: "Learning improves the mind and commands respect. L" It is signed "Phebe H. Baker's Writing Book, Dover, August 14th, 1828." Every page is signed "Phebe H. Baker's Writing Book" and the date, or Phebe H. Baker's Book, or Phebe H. Baker's Cappy Book, or Cappy Book, or Copy Book, or "Phebe H. Baker Book Stone School House," on a page toward the end of the book, after the date June 8th, 1829, had been reached. The dates run from August 14th, 1828, to September, May, 1829, June, ending July 16th, 1829, Stone School House. This stone academy is said to have been built in 1829. Mrs. Emily Byram, née Baker, remembers playing on the timbers that lay on the ground when this building was being constructed. She was then too young to go to school. She was born in 1824. The book seems to have been begun in another school house that stood near by. When the fine new stone academy was finished she seems to have been proud of going to that school.

There was an act of Legislature in 1829 calling for better schools, and an awakening interest in education seems to date from that time, in New Jersey.

Phebe H. Baker was born November 28, 1815, and is now (June 20, 1913) living in Bloomfield, N. J. Her name is now De Hart. She is the oldest living pupil of the Dover schools, and this Cappy Book is the oldest specimen of work done by a pupil in the schools of Dover.

Mr. Wm. H. Baker has in his possession a page of pen-work done by Stephen Hurd, a teacher in the Dover school, about 1807 or 1808. He afterwards went to Sparta and built a store and kept store, besides setting up a

forge there. He died in Sparta at an early age, being about thirty years old. He is the earliest school teacher of Dover thus far discovered by inquiry, and his specimen of pen-work is the earliest specimen of work connected with the Dover schools.

This specimen of pen-work is a list of family names of the Baker family, as if it were a leaf from an old family Bible. It is beautifully engrossed and illuminated in colors, with designs and pictures in color, after the manner of the ancient missals, but the lettering is plain Roman type. It would be a valuable and beautiful contribution to a museum of New Jersey Historical Collections, relating to one of New Jersey's oldest and most prominent families. Jeremiah Baker of Westfield is said to be the early pioneer who came to Dover, and the family has representatives in Elizabeth and other parts of the State.

The back of Phebe Baker's old copy book has a border of lines and dots, with pictures representing: 1. The Selling of Joseph to the Ishmaelites. 2. Joseph and his Brethren. 3. Joseph presenting his Father to Pharaoh. Below these cuts, which are very good, are two verses by John Newton, famous in the days of our forefathers as the associate of Cowper, the poet, in composing the Olney Hymns. Below the border is the legend: "Sold by J. V. Seaman, No. 296, Pearl Street." The following are some of the copies set in this "copy book:" Learning improves the mind and commands respect. L. Happiness most commonly springs from uprightness. Let prudence and moderation govern your actions. L. Modest deportment ever commands admiration. Kings may command but subjects must obey them. Nothing but true religion can give us Peace in Death.

139 E. Washington Ave., Washington, N. J., June 10, 1913.

I attended a private school on Prospect street, Dover, N. J., during the year 1869, of which Mr. B. C. Nevius was principal and Miss Harriet Breese assistant teacher. My maiden name was Josephine Langdon, then of Mt. Pleasant.

My present name is

Resp'y yours,
MRS. JOHN C. GROFF.

Boonton, June 17, 1913.

I can't give you the date when I first went to school in Dover, but it was about 1841-2 or 3. The first teacher that I remember was John O. Hill, in the wooden building or Miss Ballentine in the Stone Academy. The next teacher was John Lewis, the next Mr. and Mrs. Pease, the next Charles E. Noble.

DAVID WHITEHEAD,
Boonton, N. J.

Maiden name, Emma E. Minton.

143 Bergen St., Newark, June 17, 1913.

I commenced attending school in '63 in a private school in the house now occupied by Mr. Cox near the gates of Orchard street cemetery. I cannot recall the teacher's name and my parents both being dead, have no one to help me. After that I attended the public school at the foot of Morris street. My teacher was Miss Dickerson; the principal, James Cooper.

Mrs. JOSIAH VANDERHOOF.

June 7, 1913.

Mr. Charles D. Platt:

Dear Sir: I received your letter dated June 4th. Thank you for returning my sketch, and I thank you also for sending the interesting note, from Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. I will return it with this letter.

You ask me many questions about Mr. Spring-Rice, and I can remember so little about him. His name, and the almost certain impression that he lived in a house adjoining "Grace Methodist Church," is about the extent of my knowledge.

As Miss Magie speaks of him as a young man, he probably boarded with some one. As to the time he was in Dover, I have only this clue—Mr. and Mrs. Henry McFarlan came to reside in Dover, I think, in 1844. I remember hearing them tell, one day, after they had been calling on Mr. Spring-Rice, about the many pictures he had in his room. That looks as if he were a boarder.

You say Miss Harriet Ives taught in 1831, as that is five years before my father moved to Dover, I, of course, know nothing about her. Mr. Lloyd is the first teacher I remember. He and his sister boarded at Mr. Jacob Losey's. Mr. Lloyd, Miss Scott, and Mr. Babcock were my only Dover teachers, before going to boarding school.

I attended Mr. Cook's school in Bloomfield for several years. I think my daughter Susan mentioned all the teachers who gave instruction to her, her sisters, and brother. A three story building was erected, on the corner of Blackwell and Sussex streets, I should say, in the early fifties, by Mr. Sidney Breese and Mr. Robert Crittenden. The lower floor was used by them as a store, the second floor served various purposes, and the "Free Masons" occupied the third floor for a number of years. Mr. Crittenden died in the spring of 1857, but Mr. Breese kept the store some time after that.

In the old days we had fine singing teachers through the winter, and the teaching generally closed in the spring with a concert. I remember two exceptionally fine teachers, A Mr. Foote, and Mr. Hinds from Newark, who taught several winters.

I am glad you have gotten such satisfactory material to pay you for your trouble. With kind remembrances to your family and to yourself, I am sincerely,

LOUISA M. CRITTENDEN.

533 Quincy Ave., Scranton, Pennsylvania.

I want to thank you for the delightful as well as educational entertainment yesterday afternoon. I think they were the finest graduation exercises Dover has ever had and will not be forgotten.

I have tried to think what I could send you of any interest and all I have to say is—I taught here during the years of 1877-78. Mr. Reynolds was Principal. That seems of little interest to any one.

You told me the best of myself that I have known, and I am grateful that I planted a seed that did some one some good. I refer to the Jennings boy. He told you I was his teacher and told him "Work well begun is half done." If, in your history, that would be of any use, if you think it might help others, I am willing to have it passed on.

(MRS. R. A.) FANNIE ELIZABETH BENNETT.

June the twenty-second, 1913.

Facts Concerning the Lawrence Homestead where Mr. Doney lives, on the Chester road, about two miles beyond the Mt. Fern Church.

In 1716 a survey was given to William Penn, of Philadelphia, which consisted of 3,750 acres. (Recorded in Surveyor General's office at Burlington, New Jersey.)

In 1728 Henry Clark came from Suffolk Co., Long Island, settled in this vicinity and in 1734 built a frame house on a tract of land, 277 acres, which was taken from southwest corner of Penn's survey. On December 1, 1757, he bought the 277 acres which he sold to Daniel Lawrence in 1796, who built the stone house on the northeast corner the same year. In 1836 Daniel Lawrence sold the stone house and 165 acres to his son, Samuel Tyler Lawrence.

In the "History of Morris County," published in 1882, on page 301, we read that the old Jacob Lawrence house, the first stone house on the Chester road from Dover, was built by Isaac Hance and finished on October 19th, 1781, the day on which Cornwallis surrendered. If such a legend got started in early days there must be something in it. This house was the one on the George Richards estate, now owned by Everet L. Thompson. It was the old farm house opposite the reservoir, which has since been torn down. The nails in it were the old hand-made nails.

Miss M. I. Hance says that Isaac Hance was born in 1779. Hence he

must have completed that house at the age of two years. Either there was another Isaac Hance, or else builders were smarter in those days. The Lawrence-Doney house is an interesting specimen of early architecture.

Copied from a letter dated Dec. 31, 1858:

Yesterday was the great day of the fair, concert, and tableau. The Amateur Club from Morristown was here. Their selection of music was very fine, and Prof. Feigl was leader. Then came the Tableau, "A Tribute to Liberty." Thirty-two young ladies personated the Goddess of Liberty and the states of the Union. It was truly a lovely scene. They were all dressed in white, with sashes of red and blue, the blue crossing the breast, and the red below the waist. The skirt of the Goddess (Miss Sarah Lindsley) was two and one-half yards long, made of red and white stripes. The waist was blue, ornamented with stars. The head-dresses were red, white and blue.

I will try and give you an idea of the arrangement of the tableau. First, there was an arch thrown across the church, which was covered with evergreens, with colored lamps twinkling like stars amid the foliage. Then came the stage behind the arch, on which sat the musicians. Behind, concealed by a curtain, was the platform on which were the young ladies. The arch was surmounted by a portrait of Washington, surrounded by colored lamps. The back of the platform was draped with flags from the ceiling of the church. The young ladies at the top were: Olivia Segur, Clara Jolly, and little Gage girl. Miss Lindsley sat very gracefully on her throne, with her long skirt falling to the floor, holding the Cap of Liberty in her left hand. Mary Jackson, Mary Breese, Nancy Gary, Ella Losey had standard flags in their hands. They stood in this way for fifteen minutes, without even winking, as I could see.

During this time the band played and there was singing by invisible musicians. (Mrs. Elisha Segur, Mr. Elisha Segur, Miss Fannie Crittenden, Mr. D. F. Calkins.) Then the curtain was drawn and there was the most vociferous applause. The audience would see the tableau again and they were gratified. After the concert we all went down stairs and had a fine supper, then went home. They received \$112 at the concert and fair tonight and the tableau is to be repeated and the fair continued.

Reminiscences of David Whitehead, Lake Avenue, Boonton, N. J., July 4, 1913:

Charlie Sammis, an old Quaker, kept the third lock in the canal. It was back of the Presbyterian church, as that now stands, 1913. He used to teach some of the larger boys in winter, keeping school in the lock house. He had as many as ten or fifteen boys in his school. At this same time a school was kept in the basement of the old Presbyterian church, and when the boys from the two schools encountered each other at recess or at other times, or met on the skating pond, there was trouble and some hard fighting. The boys from the lock house were larger than the others.

The old Quaker was a practical teacher and taught them many things that were not in the book. Their book learning was very limited. They all had to study arithmetic and penmanship or get out. Quill pens were used in those days. Among the boys who went to school in this lock house with David Whitehead were Marshall Doty, Abram Masseker, and George Chrystal.

Charles Sammis was a son-in-law of Richard Brotherton, who was the butcher of those days. Among the scholars who went to school to Mr. Pease with David Whitehead were Charlie, and Phebe, and Kalita Berry.

The father of David Whitehead of Lake street, Boonton, was David Whitehead, an Englishman, who came over from Manchester when he was eighteen years old. He was born in 1800, and died in 1888. He was gardener or florist for Guy Hinchman. David Whitehead, second, also went to school to Charles E. Noble. The teacher who did not use the whip in those days was no good. Little David had his experience of the

correcting rod and declares it did not make him any better. He says that Fred Dalrymple taught school in Rockaway, went to California and died in 1849. John Hurd also went to California in 1849.

John O. Hill had a farm near Franklin and died there recently. He used to teach in the Dover school.

Locust Hill, where the cemetery is, used to be called Kelso Hill, after a man who lived there. There was an old house cellar where the Hinchman monument is or near by, and when David Whitehead was a boy there were pear trees, currant bushes, and rose bushes there, traces of an old home, the Kelso home.

David W. Jr. was born up Mt. Hope avenue, about half way to Rockaway. He left Dover in 1860, and has been in the employ of the Fuller-Lord Boonton Iron Company and the J. Couper Lord estate for fifty-three years, now retired on a pension. He is highly esteemed as a capable and faithful workman, as Mr. Smith Condit testifies. The old Birch school was known as the little red school house. Scrape the paint from the old end of it, and see if it isn't red yet. An addition was added later.

In 1856, on the Fourth of July, it was so cold that overcoats were needed—a great contrast to 1913.

Abraham Palmer, father of Rev. Mr. Palmer, of New York, was the Methodist minister in Dover in early days; also Rev. Mr. Griffith, Ellison, Christine.

Old Billy Ford was the "father" of Dover's mechanics, machinists, and workers in iron. He had the blacksmith shop of the town and had a great many apprentices whom he instructed in this kind of "manual training." They made gunstocks, etc. He sold his shop near the corner of Dickerson and Morris streets, and moved to Sussex street, where the Morris County Iron and Machine shop has been located since then.

David W. has a copy of the old picture of Dover in 1849. He also has a picture in his mind. When he cannot sleep these hot nights he thinks over his boyhood days in Dover. He recalls every street, every building, and the people whom he knew. If he could have a stenographer at hand to write down all that passes through his mind, it would make quite a history. Here is one of his reminiscences.

Old Jabez Mills owned property on Orchard street. He sold to the town land to make a good wide street, where Chestnut street now is. Then he built a board fence and set it on his lot ten feet beyond the line of the street, encroaching on the street, and making it narrower. This act aroused the indignation of his fellow-townsmen. Billy Young, Dover's first baker, and a man highly respected for his upright and philanthropic life, was then president of the Cemetery Association. He sent out word for all the boys of the town to meet him at the Cemetery one Saturday night. He directed the boys to line up alongside of the obnoxious fence. At the word of command each boy took hold of the fence—there were seventy-five or a hundred of them. Then came the word to pull it out, and they "snaked" it out of the ground, pulled it over and threw it ten feet back in Jabez Mills's grain field. This was spoken of at the time as an instance of "Dover Law."

Along in the evening of that Saturday night, Jabez Mills said to his wife: "Wife, I believe I'll go down and see if that fence is all right. There was some talk of pulling it down." "Oh!" said his wife, "they've pulled it down already." "Well then, let's go to bed," said Jabez.

David Whitehead knew "Billy Young" when he first came to Dover.

Mary J. King became the wife of David Whitehead. She went to Mr. Noble's school.

Mrs. Monroe Howell, of Boonton, once taught school in Dover. Miss Lucy Coe went to school to her.

Letter of Miss Harriet A. Breese, Los Angeles, Calif., July 12, 1913:

Los Angeles, Calif., July 12, 1913.

My dear Mr. Platt: My recollections of many of the teachers are too disconnected to write them out. My remembrance of Mr. and Mrs. M. Lee and Miss Chapman is that of family friends, as my family kept up the friendship with them for many years. Mr. Lee was a successful grain merchant in Topeka, Kansas. He died there a few years ago. Miss Cox, sister of Mr. Hugh Cox, with whom she taught in the old public school, married a Mr. Morehouse of New Providence, N. J., and as far as I know is still living there.

The second Mr. John Wilson had red whiskers. His specialty in teaching was mental arithmetic. I am still grateful for the drill he gave me in that study. I think he taught about 1861, but am not sure about the date.

Mr. Bancroft, after leaving Dover, became quite a noted physician in Denver, Colorado. Mr. Saunders became an Episcopal clergyman after leaving Dover. I met his wife a few years ago and she told me that he was then in the Insane Asylum at Morris Plains.

Miss Susan Magie—Mrs. James—taught in the Hill Top Seminary on Prospect street during the Civil War. I remember that we, as a school, made "comfort bags" for the soldiers, putting in each bag, beside the usual needles, pins, thread, and buttons, a letter. We edited a paper, calling it "The Union," and in it were copied all the letters we received from the soldiers in reply to ours.

My sister, Mrs. Whitlock, sent me the enclosed notice of Miss Mason's school, which she attended.

My sister Carrie had a private school in a room over my father's store. The room was also used for public entertainments. It was the largest room in the village and was called Temperance Hall. The store stood on the corner of Blackwell and Morris streets, where the George Richards store now stands. It was built by my father and Mr. Robert Crittenden. They were in business together. It was the first three-story store building put up in the village. After my father's death it was bought by the George Richards Company and eventually it was moved to East Blackwell street, where it now stands on the opposite side of the street from the Dover Lumber Company.

When my father built his house in 1842 on the corner of Morris and Blackwell streets, where the Lehman store now is, Blackwell street ended, as you show in your map. My father built his house facing the meadow. People asked him why he built his house facing that way. He said there would soon be a street there and it was soon after that the street was opened.

I do not remember anything in particular of the Pruden corner, and of the Billy Ford place, I only remember the big old house and garden and pond.

Your map of Dover (made by I. W. Searing) is, I should judge, very good. I wish I had saved a map of Dover that my mother drew. It was as she remembered it, but in some way it has been lost. Where Gen. Winds and old Doctor Crittenden lived it used to be called "Pleasant Valley."

My mother was born in 1805 in the old Hurd farm house that stands back in the fields from where Blackwell street now is. Her grandfather, Josiah Hurd, Sr., came to Dover from Connecticut and bought a thousand acres from the government in that section of the town. I have often heard my mother tell of it.

Mr. Ives never taught in Dover. I do not remember Miss Harriet Ives. I remember we used to receive rewards of merit in the shape of cards with colored pictures on them, and sometimes we had quite large crayon pictures given us. I was given a silver thimble, but whether for lessons or conduct I can't remember.

Mrs. Calkins and Mrs. Stickle ought to be able to give you real help in your search, for they must remember the Dover of long ago, even before my time. Ask Mrs. Chambre about the old library that was in her father's store. I think you will find some of the books belonging to it in the garret at the south side school house. We had some in our own public library, too. I don't think the library was originally Mr. Young's. I remember looking it over when I was quite young.

Thank you for the High School Program. The exercises must have been very interesting, only I do not think my letter of sufficient interest to have been read on such an occasion. I am simply writing to try and give you a little help, if I can.

The only school Mrs. Smith ever attended in Dover was the little private school kept by Miss Tompkins. * * *

HARRIET A. BREESE.

Los Angeles, July 15, 1913.

The old stone hotel, "Hotel Dover"—was there before my father's store was built. Of the old teachers, Mr. M. I. Lee, Miss Chapman, Mr. Calkins, and Mr. John Wilson second were from Massachusetts. Mr. Gage was from Vermont. You probably have heard that he became a lawyer and practiced in Dover and Morristown after he left teaching. Mr. Bancroft was a Connecticut man. Mr. Harvey's home was at Mine Hill, N. J. I think he became a lawyer. The public school teaching in the early days seemed to be used as stepping stones to a profession other than teaching, but they were good teachers, too.

I taught in the Dover public school in 1872-73 under Mr. Spaulding.

HARRIET A. BREESE.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL

Dover, N. J.

Miss L. A. Mason, Principal.

TERMS:

- | | |
|--|--------|
| I. Reading, Writing, Spelling, English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic.. | \$3.00 |
| II. History, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Latin, French, and Drawing | 5.00 |
| III. Instruction in Music on the Piano. | 5.00 |

This school is taught in the house of Rev. B. C. Magie, who will assist Miss M. in giving instruction.

Dover, May 1, 1855.

Letter of David A. Searing, July 17th, 1913:

Pompton Lakes, July 17th, 1913.

Mr. Charles D. Platt:

Dear Sir: I read in the Index a "notice," requesting those who went to school in Dover before 1870 to write to you. I attended at the old school house where Mr. Birch's place is now. It was fifty-seven years ago. (1856.) "Miss Belknap" was my first teacher, then a Miss Dalrymple. Then I entered the higher room and was there until I was fourteen years old. I had three teachers in that room—a Mr. Wilson, then a Mr. Calkins, and finished up with Mr. James Cooper of Mill Brook. From 1856 to 1866 I got my schooling. Mr. Calkins, teacher, was in business in New York the last time I saw him.

Names of my schoolmates: Stephen Palmer, Dover; Wm. Wrighton; Nelson Wrighton, Elizabeth, N. J.; Miss Malvina Sutton, Princeton Ave., Dover; Miss Sarah Lampson, Miss Adda Lindsley, Miss Nettie Dickerson and Edward, Urvin Freeman, Andrew Freeman.

Respectfully yours,

D. A. SEARING,

Pompton Lakes, N. J.

Letter of Louisa Crane Wortman:

Brookside, N. J., July 22, 1913.

Mr. Charles D. Platt:

Sir: In reply to "Names Wanted," published in the Index, perhaps I can say something that will interest someone.

In 1868 I entered Dover Academy as a pupil. It was a substantial stone building fronting Dickerson street. The beautifully shaded lawn extended the entire distance between Morris and Essex streets. Over the entrance was "Erected 1829." To me as a child the building seemed gloomy. I fancied the key to the massive doorlock looked like a prison key. But an eglantine grew near the doorstep that I thought even then softened and made more homelike the whole. That was indeed a "bonnie brier bush." The general schoolroom was furnished with primitive desks to accommodate fifty pupils, perhaps more. The panes of the lower sash of the windows were painted a light tint to let in sunlight, but prevent scholars from looking out on the street. The room across the hall was more modernly furnished and contained a piano. The chapel, or church, as it was called, was upstairs. We attended service

there every Wednesday and Friday morning. There the rector, the Rev. Mr. Upjohn, monthly read reports of all pupils.

Miss Abbie L. Forgus was principal and taught in the large room. She was a beautiful, gracious gentlewoman, whose discipline was love. Some of the names of those seated in her room were as follows: Sarah Overton, Elizabeth Taylor, Harriet George, Rose and William Derry, Sarah Cooper, Irene Davenport, Ella Coe, George Richards, Joseph Lambert, Munson Searing, Sarah Lampson, Lucy, Lida, and Edward Neighbour, Alfred and Annie Goodale, Uzal Crane, William Vail, Serena and Louise Oram, Gussie Lindsley, Emma and Alice Ried, and Thomas Segur.

In the smaller room Miss Emma Cressy taught Mary Rose, Susan Crittenden, Louisa Crane, Nettie Dickerson, and Jennie and Mary Berry. Miss Cressy was a linguist, teaching Latin, German, and French, and was decidedly proficient in the latter. Miss Addie Overton was music teacher. Before Miss Forgus went to Cohoes, N. Y., to teach, Miss Cressy resigned and Miss Louisa Crane assisted with primary work.

Respectfully yours,

LOUISA CRANE,

(Now) Mrs. Charles E. Wortman.

P. S.—I herewith add a bit of Dover history. The late Charles B. Crane received the very first freight sent to Dover via Morris and Essex R. R. It was a consignment of leather from Jacob T. Garthwaite of Newark, N. J., and as there was no station at Dover, was locked in the corncrib of Mr. Wm. Ford.

An item of information about another Dover school teacher has strayed my way. Mrs. Josephine Peck of Michigan, a member of the Hurd family, related to the Byrams, has written that when she was a school girl, attending school in the Birch building, she went on the ice on Ford Pond one day and fell in up to her neck. Her teacher hurried to the pond and saved her life. He afterwards gave her a present of a book which she still treasures up. This happened about 1847-8. The teacher's name was Mr. Lefevre Overton.

Mrs. Phebe H. De Hart, of Bloomfield, N. J., July 16, 1913:

I called on her at her home and spent the morning. She said her memory was failing and would not attempt to answer some of the questions which I asked.

She remembered Phebe Berry, who, when a little girl, was in her Sunday school class. Mrs. De Hart herself remembered going to Sunday school in "a brick building," in Dover. She remembered Peter Hoagland and his family, and Mr. Wyckoff, the first Presbyterian minister.

When asked about the religious meetings in the barn of the Daniel Lawrence house, a mile or two beyond the Mt. Fern church on the Chester road, she remembered distinctly attending such meetings in the big stone barn belonging to this house. Mr. Sherman, a circuit preacher of the Methodist church, would come around two or three times a year. When he arrived in the neighborhood he would go to the school house and announce to the school that he would preach at such a time. Then the children would carry the news home to their parents and the people would all turn out and attend the preaching service. The preaching service was held in the school house, apparently, and some other religious service in the big barn, according to Mrs. De Hart. "Oh, how the people loved Mr. Sherman and loved to hear him preach!"

Mr. I. W. Searing, of Dover, says that his parents first met and got acquainted at these meetings in the big barn.

Mrs. De Hart used to visit at the Chrystal home, and at the Abijah Abbott home on the Rockaway road. She attended church at first in Rockaway, under Barnabas King. She is a petite old lady of dignified

and gracious manners and her eyesight is failing, so that she sits with closed eyes most of the time, but her hearing is very good. When I asked if she remembered "Billy Ford," as I have heard him spoken of, she replied with great gravity that she was indeed acquainted with "William Ford." She was quite deliberate and wished to take time to think, and would not let me go until I had finally stayed to lunch. She had not heard so much about Dover in a long while and was very much pleased to have any one talk to her about the scenes of her childhood days. Having studied the subject so long I was able to ask questions and talk as if I had lived in Dover since 1800, almost. "In those days did the ladies dress up much in fine dresses when they went to church?" "I guess they did, the best they could. They had dresses of silk and satin and so on." "Did they have fine weddings in those days?" "Yes, they did." She was married when she was nineteen, in 1834.

THE DOVER SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS' SOCIETY OF 1833.

Dover, October 15th, 1834.

Brother Segur:

Dear Sir: In accordance with your request, communicated to us by your letter of the 10th inst., and also knowing, and feeling, the necessity of unity of effort which we have always been desirous of promoting. We, as teachers in the sabbath school would respectfully request, that the following additional particulars may be embodied in the Constitution (which accompanied your letter to us) under their appropriate heads, and in appropriate language:

1st. That we recognize in our title our connection with the Rockaway society.

Our reasons for the above are that we may enjoy the spiritual, and pecuniary advantages arising from such a recognition.

2d. That the librarian shall report at least annually the condition of the library, the amount of the expenditures, what expended for, and also suggest the amount of appropriations necessary for the library and such other matter as he may think proper for the action of the teachers.

3d. That the officers of the society shall be elected annually.

To promote sabbath school instruction, and to secure a more efficient and systematic organization of the sabbath schools in this place,

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to form ourselves into an association, under the title of the "Dover Sabbath School Teachers' Society," and having unanimously adopted the following rules and regulations, pledge ourselves to submit to and be governed by them, viz.—

ARTICLE 1st. Every Teacher that shall be duly Elected shall become a member of this Society by signing his or her name to this Constitution.

Art. 2d. This Society shall meet as often as once in each week to examine their Lessons for the succeeding Sabbath, to appoint Teachers when necessary, and to attend to any business connected with the school or Library, said meetings to be opened and closed with prayer.

Art. 3d. The Officers of this society shall consist of a Superintendent and Librarian, and, if found necessary, other officers may be appointed, who shall be Elected by a majority of the members of this society.

Art. 4th. It shall be the privilege and duty of the Superintendent to preside at all meetings and to superintend the general concerns of the society & School. Teachers are not to oppose his management in the school, on the Sabbath, for the time being, but may bring up any objections to his course, at their weekly meetings, which are designed to correct any improprieties and secure the best interests of the school.

Art. 5. The duty of the Librarian shall be to take charge of the Books belonging to the Library, in connection with the superintendent, and also to act as secretary of this society.

Art. 6. The Teachers, at their weekly meetings, shall adopt such rules & regulations with regard to furnishing and replenishing the Library with Books, to the manner of giving them out, and the penalties for damages &c as shall seem to them proper and expedient.

Art. 7. Whenever the Teachers or a majority of them shall think the interest of the school and society will be promoted by Electing a new superintendent or Librarian or other such officers as may belong to this society, it shall be their duty

to do so, And shall select suitable persons from among the members of this society to fill said offices, who shall receive 2/3s of the votes of this society, to become duly elected.

Art. 8th. No Resolution passed at any meeting of this society, touching the General rules and regulations of the school, such as the appointment of teachers, the Election or removal of officers &c shall be final, till approved by a majority of the members of this society who shall be present at the next regular subsequent meeting.

Art. 9. Each individual who shall sign this constitution gives a solemn assurance to his associate Teachers that they will seek the best interests of the school, and will seek God's blessing upon their Labours connected with the school, And also endeavour to be punctual in their attendance at the time of opening the school, and also in attending the meetings of said society.

And if, at any time, circumstances should occur which would cause them to be absent on the Sabbath, to endeavour to procure another person to take charge of their class until their return.

Art. 10. Every person who shall sign this constitution shall have the privilege of withdrawing his or her name from this society whenever he or she may think proper.

Art. 11. These Bye Laws & regulations may be altered, improved or amended from time to time, as the necessity of the case may require, provided ¾ of the members of this society concur therein.

Dated July 10, 1833.

Agreeable to appointment, we, the undersigned, met and having perused the above form of a constitution for the Dover S. School Society, do recommend it to our Brother and Sister teachers and shall feel much gratified if the foregoing Rules & Regulations shall be unanimously adopted.

F. A. HINCHMAN,
SIDNEY BREESE,
JOHN S. PULSIFER,

BENJ'N F. HARRISON,
ELIEZER LAMSON,
O. A. HARRISON.

John Andrew Briant, of Rockaway, July 2, 1913.

I found Mr. Briant in his home on Maple street. He had just returned from his trip up town. He was born Dec. 23, 1819. His grandfather was Andrew Briant, who lived in Springfield, New Jersey, during the Revolution. The British came and burned the town. Grandfather Briant snatched up such household effects as he could throw hastily into his wagon—including one of the old-fashioned long clocks—whipped up his horses and drove off amid flying bullets. He had his wife and children on board, but stopped to rescue old Hanus Briant and wife, but they refused to leave their old home, so he had to leave them to the mercies of the British. When the British commander saw their plight, he gave orders to leave them undisturbed and not to burn their house. The family in the wagon then escaped to the wilds of Dover, where they evidently considered themselves far beyond the reach of the foe. The grandfather took up land at Center Grove. Dover was then a very small village.

John A. Briant was brought up at Center Grove. He went to school at Mill Brook in an old school house that was located on the smaller brook, further up the stream to the right than the present school house at the fork of the streams. Who were the teachers in this Mill Brook school? Maria, Phebe, and Melitta Conduct, sisters of Dr. I. W. Conduct, then taught school there, in succession. Two of them went to China as missionaries in 1830, and afterwards returned to this country.

Dr. A. W. Conduct informs me that Melitta Conduct afterwards married a Mr. Grover, and now (1913) survives him, and is living in Romeo, Michigan, at the age of 98. She bought all the bonds that Dover issued for the building of the East Side School, also the bonds issued for the Succasunna school.

Mill Brook was a larger and more thriving place than Dover in those

days, about 1829-30. It had a grist mill, two saw mills, a fulling mill for making cloth, a Methodist church, and a school. Halma Cisco had the fulling mill. He afterwards left a thousand dollars to the Methodist Episcopal church there, which was built in 1832. John A. Briant was "brought in" at this church. He has been a good Methodist for 77 years. He has been the leader of the choir of the Methodist church in Rockaway for thirty years. His wife sang a beautiful leading soprano and he sang tenor. He learned music at the Mill Brook school. Henry Extell of Morristown used to come over to Mill Brook and teach singing every night in the week for one dollar a night.

Mr. Briant's wife was named Harriet Coe. He recently attended the funeral of a relative, Ferdinand Briant of Center Grove. The services were held at Mt. Freedom. He was very much delighted with Mr. Osborne's discourse and the beautiful "quartet" or four-part singing of the choir.

In early days the Methodists of Dover used to hold religious services in the little red school house, where Birch's feed store now is. The Presbyterians worshipped in the Stone Academy. In 1838 Rev. James O. Rogers, a Methodist minister of Rockaway, was appointed to preach in this Dover public school.

He built the First Methodist church of Dover. That is what he was "appointed" for. He just got on his horse and scoured the country and collected money to build the new church.

Richard Brotherton was the mouthpiece of the Quakers in the early days. He was known as a perfect honest man. In the Quaker meetings he sat up front on the platform and when they had sat through the meeting and it was time to go he just tapped on the floor with his cane and the meeting was over. That took the place of a benediction. They all got up, shook hands, and went out—not a word. Thomas Dell owned a farm near Mt. Fern and his son Thomas after him.

Dover was a center for the General Training of the militia for the County. John Briant used to come down to Dover to see the General Training, with all the Captains, and Colonels, and Generals drilling their troops. He also came down to Fourth of July celebrations of the olden time, when they had orations, and chorus singing, and a parade. There was a Mr. Jackson, an able man, who taught school in Dover.

When I was speaking with Mr. Briant I spoke of today as Tuesday, but he at once corrected me and showed me how to keep account of the day of the week. He brought out a piece of board on which he had written, the first thing that morning the name "Wensday." The next day he will turn the board over and write Thursday. Then he will erase the "Wensday" and can thus keep his reckoning about the days of the week as they pass.

Mr. Thomas B. McGrath of Rockaway married Ella M. Cooper, one of the Samuel Cooper family. See Margaret L. King, of Ironia.

Mr. David Berry of Rockaway, July 2, 1913.

Mr. Berry showed me a number of old deeds of property, made out to Titus Berry: 1. Deed signed by John Jacob Faesch (the autograph evidently by one accustomed to the German script) to Titus Berry of Pequannock £ 68 2 s. 4 d. 1788. 2. Israel Canfield of Morristown to Titus Berry 1802. 3. May 22, 1801. Silas Condict of Morristown to Stephen Losey of Byram in Sussex Co. \$82.00 Signed by Joseph Cutler, Lewis

Condict, Joseph Lewis. 4. June 9, 1794. John Cory of Mendham to Titus Berry. Signed John Cory, Benj'n Lamson, James Swaney. 5. Jan. 10, 1804. John Doughty, Morristown to Titus Berry. Signed Jno. Doughty, John J. Faesch, Stephen Jackson. 6. Nov. 23, 1787. William Winds of Mendham & John Cory of Mendham. Signed William Winds, Moses Ross, Benjamin Lamson. 7. April 10, 1789, Robert Ayers, of Pequannock, yeoman, to Titus Berry, Taylor. 8. April 12, 1791. Reuben Ayers of Woodbridge in Middlesex Co. Taylor, & Titus Berry. 9. March 21, 1805. Stephen Jackson to Titus Berry. 10. Signed by William Burnett.

Diary of Mrs. Sarah C. Berry, wife of Asa Berry, who lived on the old farm in Dover. Beginning Jan. 1, 1836:

Thursday, 24 March, 1836. This day have had the blessed privilege of meeting the Maternal Association of R and it was a delightful season to my soul to call on God in his own appointed way and to meet the dear sister in Christ and spend a few of our fleeting moments as they are bearing us on to the judgment seat to pray for the dear children that God has given us and told us to bring them up for him.

Tuesday, April 5. Why am I so anxious for the body which is so soon to be food for the worms? Why am I groveling in the dust so much? Awake my sluggish soul.

Thursday, 21 April. This day I have had the privilege of attending the meeting of the Maternal Association of R and may my mind be deeply impressed with the responsibility that is resting on Mothers of the present day.

Sab. 24. Heard Mr. Newton this day in the church. He is a missionary among the Cherokee Indians.

Dec. 27, 1838. Dedication of the Methodist church in Dover.

Mrs. L. M. Crittenden, June 30, 1913:

* * * It is some years since I saw the Jackson genealogy but I think it probable that John Jackson, who bought land in Dover, and built the forge, was my husband's great grandfather. His mother was the daughter of Stephen Jackson of Rockaway. In my young days there was a barn on the place, once owned by General Winds. It was called the old Winds barn. * * *

I have been interested in the Huguenot celebration in New Rochelle. My ancestral line, on my mother's side, is from a Huguenot who was born in Normandy (Lawrence De Camp) about 1645, came to New Amsterdam with other Huguenots in 1664. I have the direct line down to my mother.

LOUISA M. CRITTENDEN.

From a history of the Stiles family in Kentucky and Missouri with a sketch of New Jersey and other kindred by LaFayette Stiles Pence: Lebanon, Ky., 1896.

Mary Stiles, died 1830-1, married Moses Hurd. Children: 1. Jacob Stiles Hurd, married Mary Hoagland in 1823; kept tavern in Dover; father of John Ward Hurd, donor of Hurd Park, who married (1) Hawley, (2) King. 2. Ezekiel Munson Hurd, married Phebe Hoagland. 3. Nancy Hurd married Andrew Baker. 4. Moses Hurd married Mary Pragnall. 5. Malinda Hurd born 1805, married Manning Rutan. 6. Elizabeth Hurd. 7. Maria Hurd, married Thomas Kirkpatrick. 8. Harriet Hurd, married E. Peck.

Jacob Stiles Hurd left a daughter, Emma Caroline, who married Jacob VanDeventer.

E. Munson Hurd's children: Mary, William, Edward, Andrew D.; Cornelia, who married Simeon D. Rose; Miss M. F. Rose is daughter of last named.

Nancy Hurd married Andrew Baker. Her children are: Emily Baker, born 1824, married Henry Byram, her son is Andrew B. Byram; Jeremiah Baker, married Salmon; Adeline Baker, married Thomas Post;

Louisa M. Baker, married Jas. R. Beemer; Elizabeth Ann Baker, married David Jardine; Adolphus Baker, married (1) Kanouse (2); Augustus Baker, married —.

Moses Hurd, Jr.'s children are: Harriet Hurd, Mary Lib. Hurd, married Peter VanDerhoof; Frank (dec.), Minnie, married Thomas Tone.

Malinda Hurd married Manning Rutan: child, Eugene Rutan.

Soon after 1722, Moses Hurd came from Dover, New Hampshire. His dwelling was on the same site or nearly so, as that of the Hurd Homestead where John Ward Hurd died. The first house on this lot was a log house. Then a long double house was built near the street. The house where John W. Hurd died was built back of this and so close to it that planks were laid across from the rear of old house to front of the new one and the furniture moved across on them. Then the old house was torn down. Stated by Miss M. F. Rose, as she heard it from John W.

From Old Family Letters:

New Jersey, Morris Co., Randolph, February 13, 1812.
Dear Nephew (Lewis Stiles): I would have to prove Grace Homer had separate estate if I made my money. Ask David (Stiles) about that, the debt is honest and just. We are all well at present, hoping to you the same. I remain your affectionate uncle till death,

MOSES HURD.

Morristown, Jan. 30, 1818.
Dear Cousin: * * * Mathias has commenced to keep a little store in Dover. No one to oppose him, he will likely do well. He has settled in Jersey for life. * *
Your cousin,

ISAAC FORD PIERSON.

Saratoga, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1825.
Dearest Cousin: I am here in search of health. They are digging a canal from Delaware to Paterson, which passes between Rockaway and our home. * * Mahlon Munson married Henry Parsons' daughter, who is rich. Jacob and Munson Hurd are both married. They each married a daughter of Peter Hoagland. Nancy Hurd married Andrew Baker, and has done well.

MATHIAS KITCHELL.

Rockaway, N. J., Feb. 26, 1847.
Dear Cousin: Aunt Eunice Pierson boards with Charity at Dover. She liked to have burned up in the house in Pennsylvania. Isaac Pierson has 22,000 acres in Pennsylvania, brings lumber down the canal. Rockaway has six stores, two taverns, lot 50 feet front by 100 feet deep sell for \$100—on a boom. The lowering of the tariff, as I was in the iron business, like to have ruined me. It has gone down from \$85 and \$90 a ton to about \$50, and had I not had a large farm to depend on, would have broke me up. * * Mahlon Munson owns the "Old Stiles farms," and is well off. * *

MATHIAS KITCHELL.

Dover, N. J., Sept. 2, 1848.
Dear Cousin: * * I married Henry Parson's daughter, Eunice, have seven children, the oldest twenty-four, youngest eight—Henrietta, Mahlon, Charles, Rhoda, Emeline, Mary and Robert. Polly's (Hurd) husband is living. Their son came from Mexico six weeks ago from the war. Jonathan Ball sold his interest in Jacob (Stiles) estate to Stiles Pettibone. Present my love to all my cousins.

Yours truly,

MAHLON MUNSON.

To Capt. Lewis Stiles.

From J. Wellington Briant, Coal Office, Dover, July 7, 1913:

Referring to what John A. Briant of Rockaway had told about his grandfather's leaving Springfield in 1780:

Honas (pronounced Hahnus) or Hahns (German, Hans) meaning

John—Briant, the old father in Springfield, would not leave his house to escape with his son, when the British were burning the village. His house was riddled with bullets, but when the British commander looked in and saw this old, white-haired man sitting there, he gave orders not to disturb him and saved the house. In Hatfield's History of Elizabeth we are told that four houses were spared at that time, and used by the British to house their wounded men. Old Honas Briant came from Amsterdam, Holland. His son, Andrew Briant, married Rachel Meeker. She was born in 1734.

Rev. Jacob Briant, called "Priest" Briant, because of his venerable appearance and way of life, was a man much beloved and revered by his people. He was a real pastor of the people, a friend to every one in his flock. He had long, silvery hair that hung down on his shoulders. He was a very devout man. (This was sixty years ago from 1913,—1853.) He belonged to another branch of the Briant family. His tombstone may be seen in the Mt. Freedom burying ground. See also the old records of the church. He supplied the pulpit of the church at Mt. Freedom and also preached in four school houses in outlying districts, preaching in them by rotation, on Sunday afternoons. They were Center Grove, Shongum, Wolfe school house, beyond Golden Corner at Frank Merchant's, and one other.

Hannah Carteret, a titled lady, of whom there was a portrait, was a connection of the Carterets of Elizabeth, N. J. She married Cornelius Briant, from whom, on the mother's side, J. Wellington Briant is descended. On the father's side he is descended from the Andrew Briant who escaped from Springfield.

From Mr. Hulbert, postmaster in Mt. Freedom, over 80 years old:

Mt. Freedom, on the highway from Newark to Newton and Pennsylvania. Sometimes thirty teams would stop for the night at the tavern. Traffic from Pennsylvania came through by wagon. Two trips a day by stage coach from Newark to Newton. In early times had to go to Mendham or Succasunna for mail.

The name Mt. Freedom was changed to Walnut Grove by a man who set up a tavern and had some walnut trees in front of it. Afterwards the people had the name changed back to Mt. Freedom. This man had the first postoffice in the village and had the name entered as Walnut Grove P. O.

From James Lincoln Hurd, Morris St., Dover, July 9, 1913:

Mr. Hurd has a very complete account of the Hurd family, which has cost him many miles of travel, and much research. He has about three thousand names. The name is found in the forms Hurd, Heard, and Hord, perhaps Hard.

It is stated in the "History of Morris County," published in 1882, that Moses Hurd came from Dover, New Hampshire, to Old Tye, New Jersey, and that the name, Old Tye, was changed to Dover in connection with this fact. But the fact appears to be that the first Hurd to come to Dover, New Jersey, was Josiah Hurd, whose tombstone, with appropriate dates, may be seen in the graveyard of the Presbyterian church at Succasunna, and, moreover, he came from Killingworth, Connecticut. The legend about Dover, New Hampshire, may have got started in connection with the Heard Garrison House of that place, which was famous as being the only fort which withstood the Indian attack and massacre of

June 27, 1689. The poet Whittier, in his poem, "Snowbound," refers to relatives of his who had a part in that deadly encounter with the Indians:

Our mother, while she turned her wheel
Or run the new-knit stocking-heel,
Told how the Indian hordes came down
At midnight on Cocheco town,
And how her own great-uncle bore
His cruel scalp-mark to fourscore.

John Hurd, civil engineer, born in Somerset County, England, came over in the ship *Mary* and John, and landed at Plymouth, March 20, 1630. (See Stiles' History of Ancient Windsor, Ct.) John Hurd was among the first settlers in Windsor, Ct., and in 1644 was in Stratford, Ct. (See Orcutt's History of Stratford, Ct., Vol. 1, p. 113.) This is the original immigrant.

Adam Hurd, born 1611, was a son of the above John Hurd. Adam Hurd had a son John Hurd, who married Anna Judson. This John Hurd died in 1683. His son Ebenezer Hurd, born Nov. 9, 1668, married Sarah Lane.

He was famous as the great mailrider of Connecticut. His son Josiah, born Nov. 5, 1701, married Phebe Buell in 1725. He is buried in Killingworth (now Clinton), Conn. His son Josiah, born in Killingworth, Ct., on June 7, 1734, removed to Morris County, N. J., and married Hannah Brown of Bottle Hill. He settled in Dover, N. J., somewhere about 1756. He died June 29, 1807, and his tombstone may be seen near the Presbyterian church at Succasunna. He was a private soldier in the Revolution. His son, Moses Hurd, born Oct. 4, 1771, married Mary Stiles. He died 1831. His son, Jacob Hurd, born Oct. 4, 1798, married Mary Hoagland. He died Aug. 6, 1871. He kept a noted tavern in Dover. His son, John Ward Hurd, born Aug. 12, 1827, married (1) Hawley, (2) King. He died Dec. 31, 1911. He was the donor of Hurd Park.

James Lincoln Hurd is a descendant of Joseph Hurd, of Hurdtown, brother of Moses Hurd who married Mary Stiles. Joseph—David B.—Edward C.—James Lincoln—John Schrader Hurd.

All the Dover Hurds are descendants of John and Priscilla Alden. Jacob Hurd was a trustee of the Dover public school in 1831, and later. His signature may be seen in the old record book, as chairman of a meeting held April 5, 1842.

On February 6, 1911, Mr. John W. Hurd donated the land for a park, to be known as Hurd Park, in front of the Hurd homestead on Blackwell street. The Common Council accepted the gift. The park consists of six acres and more. On October 12, 1911, Hurd Park was formally dedicated with appropriate exercises held on the ground in front of Mr. Hurd's house. Mr. Hurd sat in his house and witnessed the proceedings.

Mr. Wm. H. Baker has a specimen of pen work made by Stephen Hurd, who was a Dover teacher about 1807-8. It shows the names of members of the Baker family and is beautifully illuminated in color. This Stephen Hurd, then, is the earliest Dover teacher of whom we have any trace. He was a brother of Dan and Major Joseph Hurd, who founded Hurdtown. He married Lydia Fairchild. He afterwards went to Sparta, built a store there and became a prominent citizen. He died about the age of thirty, leaving a family. George W. Hurd, of Abilene, Kansas, a lawyer, is a descendant. The old Hurd house in Sparta is a notable

mansion, with hand-carved mantels. A facsimile of this pen work by Stephen Hurd would be of interest, in color.

P. 313.* The first store in Dover was kept by Canfield & Hunt near the Depot of the C. R. R., about 1810. The next store, a small one, was kept by Moses Hurd, Senr., near the old school house on the corner of Dickerson and Morris sts., it burned down.

The Moses Hurd who came to help John Jackson in 1722 might have been 20-25 years old then, 1722. If he lived to be 90, he would have died in 1792-1787. The Moses Hurd who married Mary Stiles could have kept a store in 1820-1831. He died 1831—was he Moses Hurd, Senior?

* Munson's History, Morris Co.

THE OLD SCHOOL RECORDS OF DOVER.

The book of earliest record for the Dover schools begins thus: The following is a summary account of the Minutes kept by the Trustees &c of the Dover Common School District up to the Annual Meeting, April 6th, 1840, taken from a Book in the possession of A. Doty Esq.

The first record of a meeting was August 15, 1831, when Aaron Doty, -Wm. Ford, Samuel Hicks Jun., Stephen Conger and Jacob Hurd were appointed Trustees.

A public Meeting 8th Feb'y, 1832. It was resolved that the Trustees use all lawful effort to secure the school house. That the expenses be defrayed by Subscription & Each Subscriber pay in proportion to his State, County & poor Tax. The Trustees were incorporated the 16th Feb'y, 1832, as follows:—

To all to whom these presents may come, greeting—That we, the subscribers, Trustees appointed according to law by an association of persons in the Village of Dover in the township of Randolph, in the County of Morris, for the promotion of learning, according to the act entitled an act to incorporate Societies for the promotion of learning, do hereby certify under our hands and Seals that we have taken on ourselves the name of "The Trustees of the Dover School House."

As witness our hands and Seals, the Sixteenth day of February, A. D. 1832. Signed, Aaron Doty, William Ford, Sam'l Hicks Jun., Stephen Conger, Jacob Hurd. Witnesses—James Ford, Benj. F. Harrison.

Endorsed on the book:—"Rec'd in office, September 19th, 1832, and recorded in Morris Co. Record for Religious Societies, &c, folio 63. Daniel Day, Clk.

Under the Common School Act passed 1st March, 1838. The Township Committee of Randolph, consisting of Messrs. Daniel P. Merchant, Jabez L. Allen, & F. B. Dalrymple, the Public School District of Dover was set off & bounded as follows, viz.—

Beginning at the bridge over the Dell Brook near Elizabeth Vail's on the line of the Township of Hanover & Randolph—from thence to the house of Stephen Conger's—thence to the house of Ezra B. Sanderson—thence to the house of Widow Chrystal's—thence to the house of Josiah Hurd's—thence to the Harvey House—thence to Washington Forge and on the boundary line of the Township of Randolph to the place of beginning, including the house beforementioned & all the inhabitants within said boundaries. Said committee also appointed a District Meeting to be held on the 28th May, 1838, for the election of Trustees, agreeable to said Act.

First Annual Meeting under the Act of March 1, 1838, was held 28 May, 1838. When the Trustees, Jacob Hurd, Titus Berry, Aaron Doty, James Ford, Sidney Breese, who were elected the 9th April preceeding were re-elected. Resolved, that Seventy-two (72) days of instruction shall be considered a quarter.

Among those who were elected trustees from time to time, we find the names of Joshua Butterworth, William Winters, Th. B. Segur.

April 8, 1840, it was resolved that the acts of the Trustees be recorded in a book, and Mr. Jacob Hurd presented the Trustees with "this book, which cost seventy-five cents." An account of all monies, contracts, and taxable inhabitants was also ordered kept. A meeting was called, at Jacob Hurd's house, at 7 o'clock in the evening of the next Saturday, at which the taxable inhabitants were to express their wishes in reference to building a school House &c.

April 10, 1840, Mr. John O. Hill was engaged as Teacher at One dollar & seventy-five cents per quarter for each scholar who may attend sixty-six full days. April 11, the Trustees were requested to have a School House built on the site of

the present one or near it, provided they are satisfied that the ground belongs to the District. It was decided to build a house of two rooms, by a vote of 17 to 4.

April 20th it was reported that there were 136 children between the ages of 5 and sixteen. It was found that 43 desired a Male Teacher, 49 desired a Female Teacher, and 12 were undecided, being a total of 104 children, whose parents voted on this question. It was resolved to employ a female teacher, to assist Mr. Hill. Miss Stickle was engaged.

July 3d, Miss Antoinette Magie was employed.

July 16. Resolved unanimously that the ground which has long been occupied by the District be run out and described by a Surveyor and entered by the Clerk on the Books. Also resolved to build a school house 42 ft. long, 24 ft. wide, 12 ft. posts, and finished 10 ft. in the clear, with a hall across the west end, 8 ft. wide, with 5 windows in the rear and 4 in front, of 24 lights 8 by 10 each.

Oct. 22, 1840. Mr. Joseph H. Babcock was employed as Teacher. Some additions to the school house were ordered, such as a cupola for a bell, on the end over the hall. The specifications for building are given in detail, Oct. 28.

Nov. 7, 1840. Mr. Hurd officiated as salesman, when the old School House was bid off to Abyram Prudden for \$26., being the highest bid offered. Conditions: the House to be moved off within a week and the money to be paid when called for.

March 5, 1841. Mr. Babcock was requested to continue "teaching after the present quarter expires and that he be allowed two dollars per quarter for each scholar. He to board himself and collect his bills.

June 3, 1841. Agreed to allow Mr. Searing \$150. for finishing the new school house. On the second of November, 1840, he had secured the contract, as the lowest bidder, at \$700. "and would subscribe \$50." June 3d, a ladder was ordered, "to get up inside."

June 14, it was arranged that the school should "neat" Mr. Babcock \$100. per quarter, no more, no less.

Sept. 17, 1841. Mr. Searing presented his bills amounting to \$850.

Dec. 6, 1841. Mr. Julian M. Loveland was employed "to teach our school." The days in a quarter are now reckoned as 66. Charges for tuition, 16 shillings per quarter for reading, writing and arithmetic, and 18 shillings for higher branches,—the parents or guardians directing what their children or wards shall study. Payment is guaranteed to the teacher for persons who are unable to pay their bills. This is one step towards a free school. An assistant teacher is to be engaged by the "said Teacher."

Resolved that said Teacher receive the wood that may be wanted and measure it and allow the common price in the village for such wood, that he have it cut and prepared for the fire, and charge the whole and also for pail, brooms &c to those who send, in proportion to the number of days sent.

1842 Feb'y 19. Mr. John C. Lewis was employed as Teacher.

April 5, 1842. The following were elected trustees:—John M. Losey, Enos T. Peck, James Ford, Sidney Brees, & Elias Garrigus. Autograph signature, Jacob Hurd. James M. Fleming, Sec.

April 8, 1843. The school was offered to Mr. Babcock. He refused. It was then offered to Mr. Lewis. He accepted.

April 7, 1845. The price to be paid for Oak wood for the use of the school was fixed at 20 shillings, and the other wood in proportion. E. T. Peck, Sec.

April 11, 1846. Employed Mr. Franklin W. Pease and his wife to teach our schools. Mr. Pease is to occupy the school House and Mrs. Pease a room in the Academy. The price of tuition for all common branches of education to be Two Dollars per scholar per Quarter of 66 days and if he teaches the higher branches he is to make his bargain for teaching such studies with the Parents or Guardians of the scholars taught.

He is to have a Public examination of the schools at least once in six months, and is to use all diligence to protect the school House and property therein from destruction or damage, and to see that particular care is taken to preserve the Books belonging to the scholars.

April 9, 1847. Mr. Pease and his wife were employed for another year. April 3, 1848. They were again employed.

March 6, 1849. The Trustees gave a call to Mr. Stiles of Morris Township to take charge of our school.

April 7, 1851. B. C. Magie, chairman. Charles Sammis, Secretary. Resolved that the Trustees take necessary action to become incorporated.

April 10, 1851. Mr. Martin I. Lee from Great Barrington, Mass., was employed as Teacher, to have \$100. for three months, if his school does not average over

sixty scholars. An assistant teacher to take charge of smaller scholars in the hall of the House, as soon as the weather will permit.

June 3, 1851. Mr. Doty stated that for want of room he had made an arrangement with Mrs. Whittlesey and Miss Ross to take thirty scholars each at One 25/100 dollars per quarter, subject to such an agreement with parents as they might make, which was confirmed.

The census showed 267 children between ages of 5 and 18. Mr. B. C. Megie is now Town Superintendent, and is requested, with Mr. Doty to prepare a certificate of boundary of the district for the purpose of incorporation.

July 1, 1851. Mr. Lee unanimously requested to remain. July 17. Mr. Lee asks to have his sister as assistant teacher. Oct. 27, 1851. Mr. Lee reported that he had too many scholars, both for the convenience of the house and for the preservation of his health. Trustees ask him to do the best he can and they allow him \$125. a quarter and for Miss Carpenter \$37.50.

Jan. 13, 1852. Mr. Berry reported that he could get the school House painted for \$25., which was appropriated for the purpose, also \$17.06 for 3 Tons & 1378 lbs. of coal.

Miss Jeannette Chapman is now assistant teacher. Mrs. A. C. Whittlesey and Miss Isabelle Ross are taking pupils for the town.

April 3, 1852. The trustees agree to employ Mr. Lee and Miss Chapman another year. April 5. Discuss the propriety of enlarging the school-house.

April 19, 1852. Articles of Incorporation and Boundaries of the District are given.

May 6, 1852. The trustees are authorized to enlarge the schoolhouse. James Searing to do the work, making a double house with door in the center, and changing the old hall into a recitation room, leaving a vestibule entrance. The addition to be 26 ft. by 24. Full specifications are given. Insured for five years, for \$1000.

April 7, 1853. Miss Chapman applied for the privilege of teaching a feemail School in Dover District School Number one for the year 1854 & 1855. Agreed to employ Miss Chapman at fifty Dollars per quarter, * * to be subject to the male teacher or in other words the male teacher is to take the over site of her School. Martin I. Lee is still the male teacher.

July 27, 1854. As Miss Chapman had "voluntarily resigned" Mrs. Lee was asked to take her place on the same terms.

Dec. 13, 1854. An order was made out to Mr. Lee for two weeks services as Teacher. Also an order to Mr. Cox for \$125. Also an order to Miss C. Cox, for fifty dollars for one quarter's services each for teaching public school.

April 2, 1855. Mr. Cox made a report showing the evils of non-attendance during the time he has been teaching in this place. He also proposed that the district purchase a copy of Webster's quarto Dictionary. Agreed. (This was Hugh Nelson Cox.)

April 7, 1856. Rev. A. M. Palmer is Town Superintendent. John Sanford elected trustee in place of Wm. L. Young. The Town Superintendent reported the reception of Dictionary from the State.

May 6, 1856. H. N. Cox was Secretary of the meeting.

(There is no reference to W. Irving Harvey, whose Roll Book of The Dover Academy for Oct. and Dec. 1856 has been found.)

The next meeting recorded is April 6, 1857.

S. T. Ives Esq., Sec. of Board of Trustees, having died 30th Sept. ultimo and no record of proceedings of the Board having been found either in this Book or elsewhere, nothing farther than reports of Trustees and Superintendent can be furnished as records of the past Year's business.

Dover, Apr. 7, 1859.

John A. Wilson.

The next entry is Dover, Apr. 4th, 1859. Annual Meeting On motion J. A. Wilson was elected to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of S. T. Ives Esq., Term to expire in April, 1860.

The next entry is Dover, April 2, 1860. J. H. Neighbour chairman and D. F. Calkins, Secretary. I. W. Condict was chosen in place of John A. Wilson, as trustee.

April 7, 1862. D. A. Derry was elected trustee for three years in place of M. H. Dickerson. Seats in primary room ordered changed. The "elevated seats" (in tiers) were taken out. Most of the new seats were donated by persons who had "sustained a private school in the basement of the Presbyterian church for the last two years, but for sundry reasons had ceased to continue the school longer."

The reason why the School in the basement of the Presbyterian church was relinquished was—"The Dover Select School," growing out of that enterprise, was

started in Prospect street in the village of Dover, and *superseeded* it. The lot for this institution was purchased in the spring of 1860 and the school house buildings erected during the following summer. The school was opened in Oct. following, under the care of Mr. Wm. S. Hall.

April 7, 1866. At the Annual Meeting held April, 1863, I. W. Condict was re-elected for three years. No minutes of that meeting were kept. This book of records was lost and only recovered yesterday, April 5, 1866, when it was recovered by myself, my attention being called to it by the present teacher of our public school, Mr. James Cooper. Not only was this book lost, but all the documents belonging to the school. These have not yet been recovered.

In the Spring of 1864 a new book of record was procured and regular records kept. I. W. Condict.

April 4, 1864. Titus Berry, Chairman; D. F. Calkins, Sec. Resolved that the trustees be directed to call the attention of teachers to the importance of protecting with increased care the school house and other property of the district.

April 16, 1864. Trustees met at the office of J. H. Neighbour Esq. Present Daniel Derry, James H. Neighbour, and Isaiah W. Condict. Organized by appointing J. H. Neighbour chairman and I. W. Condict secty.

Mr. L. W. Burnet, the present teacher, having for the last three weeks been unable to attend to the school on account of sickness and having failed to furnish a substitute during his illness, it was unanimously Resolved that the school be declared vacant and that the secretary inform Mr. Burnet by mail of this resolution.

Resolved that James Cooper be engaged to teach the school for the term of one quarter and that the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars be paid for such service.

During the progress of the quarter the trustees as a body visited the school and were favourably impressed with the good order of the school and the interest manifested by the scholars in their studies. Besides the above visit both Condict and Derry had spent some time in the schools. The Trustees feel that the primary department needs greatly cards for object teaching, and it was resolved that they be procured as soon as conveniently can be. The primary department is under the care of Miss Augusta A. Dickerson, who is engaged for the current year. On the 18th of August one set of Willson's Mounted Charts and cards were procured for the use of the schools.

On the 10th of August it was resolved by the Trustees to increase the pay of each teacher twenty dollars per quarter, making Mr. Cooper's salary \$145 per quarter and Miss Dickerson's \$70 per quarter.

1865 Feb. 14. Mr. Cooper rendered a list of nineteen names of scholars residing out of the district, attending the schools, coming mostly from the neighborhood of the Sweeds mine in Rockaway township; these were excluded from farther attendance on the schools.

1865 June. It was resolved to adjourn the school during the months of July and August. School commenced September 11th, 1865.

1865 March 28. The attendance in Mr. Cooper's room numbered between forty and fifty pupils. I examined carefully and somewhat extendedly the following classes—Two in Mental Arithmetic; two classes in Practical Arithmetic; one class in English Grammar and two classes in Spelling lessons.

The Arithmetic classes acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner. They evinced great familiarity with the definitions of the science; analyzed readily all the mental examples given them; and the whole review was alike creditable both to the Teacher and the pupils.

The Grammar class knew their definitions well and were at no loss to answer the various questions as to the definitions and rules of syntax.

The exercises in Spelling, on the part of a few of the scholars, were well sustained; but I regret that a due regard for candor compels me to say that this exercise was very far from being satisfactory to the examiner or creditable to the school. The error in teaching has been two fold 1st Too long lessons for the capacity of the scholars and consequently but imperfectly memorized. 2d Too little attention to such words as are of common everyday use. I. W. Condict, one of the Trustees.

In the advanced department of the school, the average daily attendance has been about sixty scholars. Twenty, or $\frac{1}{3}$ the number pursue English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, definition of words with exercises in reading and penmanship. Forty or $\frac{2}{3}$ of the no. are engaged in the branches enumerated without Grammar. The text books in use in the school are Fitches Geography, Smith's Grammar, Robinson's Arithmetic, Sanders Series of Readers and Spelling book. The average number

attending the Primary School is Fifty-three. This department was taught by Miss Augusta Dickerson.

The Advanced department has been under the care of Mr. James Cooper, a resident of this township. Both schools were open during the months of April, May, June, September, Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan., February and March. 12 weeks in a quarter.

April 2d, 1866. A committee of three was appointed to confer with Mr. Henry McFarlin to settle definitely the boundaries of the schoolhouse lot. Messrs. Sidney Breese Titus Berry and Maj. T. J. Halsey were appointed said Committee. Trustees authorized to enclose said yard with fence and gates.

1867 April 19. Miss Dickerson closed her connection with our school this day, Mr. Cooper closed his connection with the school on the third day of July.

July 22, Miss Hattie Searing commenced school as teacher of the Primary department.

September 9th, Mr. David S. Wortman of Succasunna Plains took charge of the advanced department at a salary of \$700. a year. The year to consist of Forty-four weeks and five days to the week.

1867 Sept. 2d C. B. Gage, chairman. Question, Is it advisable at this time to select another site for a new school House?

1868. Mr. Wortman relieved from his contract of teaching. School offered to Mr. James Cooper.

1868. April 20th. John S. Lamson employed to teach. John Seward Lamson commenced teaching May 4th, 1868 and closed his connection with the school July 24th, 1868. July 24th Miss Hattie W. Searing closed her connection with the school.

Aug. 31, 1868. Employed Mr. W. H. Thompson to teach. Miss Orlie L. Minton to teach Primary department.

Sept. 7, 1868. A committee appointed to select a lot for a new school house.

Minutes of a Special adjourned School Meeting, Nov. 23, 1868. A Committee of four was added to the former committee to select a site for a new school building, viz.—George Richards, E. A. Stickle, A. Elliott, Henry McDavit.

1868. Dec. 1.—Committee on school site reported. Two lots on Gold street were reported unsuitable. Two lots in the rear of the Private School property on the Hill were reported unsuitable on account of the steep hill. A third lot is near the Methodist church, 100 ft. in Sussex St., 200 ft. in McFarlan St., and 100 ft. in Pequannock St.

Mr. McFarlan proposes to exchange this lot on even terms for the other school lot on Morris St. The Committee recommends this exchange, and quote Mr. Pitney's opinion as to their legal rights in the old site, to this effect:—

The ground has been occupied and used for about seventy years. (That is, since 1798.) No fence has ever enclosed the grounds. There are no definite limits to the lot. The District has no paper title to the land. The District was never incorporated prior to 1852. The subject involved in much difficulty. A case for the Chancellor. The District cannot make good its title, as a transmissible title.

"The more reasonable ground upon which to place the possessing rights of the District is that of Dedication. This obtains when any proprietor of lands permits the public by any of its authorized agents or otherwise to take possession of his lands and use them for public purposes and acquiesces in such use and also when a proprietor by maps and plots published and acted upon by the community, sets apart a portion of his lands for streets, roads, public squares, sites for churches, schoolhouses and the like. This is generally done to enhance the value and quicken the sale of his other lands.

Such act or acts is called a dedication or gift to the public, and is irrevocable as soon as it is used for the purpose for which it was originally dedicated.

When such use ceases, the land dedicated reverts to the original giver.

The village of Dover furnishes a notable instance of dedication.

The elder McFarlan owned the greater portion of its (Dover's) present site and many years ago laid it out in streets and building lots. Sales were made of the lots bounding in the sides of those streets and the streets were then dedicated to the public.

Should Dover become depopulated and the public no longer have occasion to use these streets, the right to take of the soil of the streets would revert to the Mc Farlan family and estate, subject to a private right of way over the same in favor of the owner of the lots sold off. The public can use these streets only for the purpose of streets. It cannot devote them to agriculture or building.

Here is probably the origin of the possessing right of the School District in the School House grounds.

They were given by some old proprietor or rather taken from the Quaker (?)

proprietors of East Jersey for a School House and when they cease to be used for school purposes will revert to the original giver or his heirs.

I am aware that the old school trustees before incorporation under this act may have been held to be a quasi corporation, to have corporate existence for certain purposes, as to bring a suit and the like; but I think not such corporate existence as is requisite to enable them to be the depository of a transmissible title in fee simple. For such purpose they must be indissoluble, while in truth it is notorious that the simple unincorporated School District might be divided or abolished against its wishes at the pleasure of the proper authorities.

For these reasons I think the trustees of the District cannot convey to a stranger a reliable title to the premises in question.

Nov. 28, 1868.

H. C. PITNEY.

This report was adopted.

Resolved that the trustees of this District be and are hereby authorized to sell and convey all the right, title, and interest of the District in the School property now occupied by them to Henry McFarlan for Five Hundred Dollars and accept from him a conveyance for a lot near the Methodist church, 100 by 200 feet for the same consideration.

- 1869 Feb. 26. Miss O. L. Minton closed her connection with school.
 March 1. Miss Malvina Sutton taught three days.
 Miss Josephine R. Stites appointed to teach.
 Aug. 9. Mr. W. H. Thompson appointed to teach.
 Nov. 30. Miss Florence White, in charge of Primary dept.
 Mr. R. H. DeHart is Superintendent of the County.
- 1870 March 14. Report of Committee on new school house. Have visited school houses at Morristown and Newton. Estimates of cost at \$15,000 and \$10,000 rejected. Much discussion about this time. Mr. George Richards favors a large and adequate building. Mr. A. G. P. Segur represents the other side of the controversy. The latter is elected trustee.
- 1870 Nov. Old building rented. John D. Reynolds of Andover, in Sussex Co. appointed to advanced dept.
 Miss Florence White has primary dept.
- 1871 Jan. 18. Henry Allen of Millbrook appointed until April 1.
 April 18. Voted to assess the town to maintain a free public school, \$2000.
 Estimate of Building Committee, \$9,572.
 May 26. R. Robinson Esq. is County Supt.
 June 2. Mr. Rollf employed as Janitor at \$300 per year.
 Henry M. Spaulding is teacher elect.
 June 9. Trustees met in upper room of new school house.
 New school books are ordered.
- 1871 June 20. Miss Sarah E. Stansborough of Morristown, engaged as primary teacher, at salary of \$500 per year.
 Sept. 4. School opened. Henry M. Spaulding, principal, with assistant teachers:—Mrs. Elizabeth Gerlah of New York City, Vice-prin. Miss Susie B. Smart, Miss Kate Gerlah, Miss Sarah E. Stansborough, Miss Emma M. Guile, and Miss Hattie Breese assistants.
- 1871 Nov. 3. Corporate seal adopted.
 The new bell cost \$200.
 The old bell was sold to Mt. Pleasant District for \$10.50. 1872.
- Nov. 27. 50 ft. more were bought from J. A. Goodale, adding to the size of the lot bought from Mr. McFarlan.
- Date not given. Henry M. Spaulding & others employed for next yr. 1872.
 End of Book II.

Dover School Records, Book III:

- 1873 Sept. 1. Lewis W. Thurber of Connecticut, Principal. Assisted by Mrs. M. M. Gerlah, Miss Stansborough, Miss M. Boyd Everett, Miss Florence White, Miss S. E. Thurber, Miss S. Abbie Brown.
 Miss Stansborough resigned. Miss Fannie Le Port appointed in her place.
- 1874 Aug. 1. Lewis W. Thurber, prin. Also in 1875.
- 1875 Aug. 6. Lewis W. Thurber appointed County Supt. (2 das.)
 Sept. Mr. Thurber resigned.

- Oct. 4. John D. Reynolds, began as principal.
 1876 July 8. Salaries reduced, owing to reduced cost of living.
 Sept. John D. Reynolds, prin. Miss M. J. Easton.
 1877 July 2. John D. Reynolds elected again.
 Miss Fannie E. Howell a teacher & Miss A. B. Conduct.
 1878 July 1. Mr. Naughtright appointed principal.
 Miss Anna Kelly elected July 13.
 Mr. L. W. Thurber is Supt. of Dover Schools.
 1879 July 8. Mr. John E. D. Nauright again appointed prin.
 Edward M. Young, Vice-prin. (Singer)
 L. W. Thurber, Supt.
 1880 July 5. Mr. Nauright, prin. again.
 1881 July 11. Ditto. Mr. Thurber, Supt.
 1882 April 12. Motion to build brick addition to school house was carried, to cost
 8000 dols. or more.
 July 10. Mr. Nauright again app't.
 1883 Aug. 10. George W. Gamble elected prin. Resigned in Dec.
 1884 June 18. Mr. Demarest is prin. July 7. Elected prin.
 1885 July 10. Peter E. Demarest, re-elected prin.
 1886 July 1. J. O. Cooper, is County Supt.
 1887 July 6. P. E. Demarest, re-elected prin.
 1888 P. E. Demarest until Oct.
 Charles F. Merrill, next prin. until May 20, 1890.
 1890 Feb. 22. Woman's Relief Corps place flag and staff on school grounds.
 March 25. Committee on site for a new school house appointed.
 June 10. Mr. J. T. Corlieu elected prin.
 Nov. 20. A lot 200 ft. square purchased from Mr. Roderer for South Side
 School.
 1891 Feb. 19. Above purchase confirmed by payment of \$250.
 May 13. Above motion passed again.
 Aug. 7. Mr. J. H. Hulsart engaged as principal. Long Branch.
 1893 Feb. 7. Flag presented by Senior Order of United American Mechanics, for
 Sussex St. School.

End of Book III.

School Records of Dover, Book IV. March 20, 1894.

- 1894 March Frederick H. Beach, Prest, of Board of Trustees.
 Henry W. Crabbe, District Clerk.
 June 14. A graduating class of ten from the High School.
 Martin Luther Cox, County Supt.
 1895 Sept. 11. Total enrollment 918.
 1896 Total enrollment 1078.
 1897 Feb. 2. Lease of Morris St. annex.
 Oct. Private telephone line connected the school buildings.
 1898 March 22. Lease of Reese Jenkins' blacksmith shop as annex.
 1899 May 1. Foster F. Birch offered to donate land for school purposes, for new
 building, East Side.
 Sept. 23. \$22,000 voted for East Side building.
 1900 May 8. Finance Committee directed to secure deed for the "Baker lot," East
 Side, the mineral right having been removed.
 1901 March 31. Morris St. annex relinquished.
 Sept. 11. East Side Building crowded.

End of Book IV.

Reminiscences of Mrs. Jennie M. Chambré, July 28, 1913:

Mrs. Chambré is the daughter of William Young, who came to Dover in 1847, when she was five years old. In July, 1848, the railroad was completed to Dover. In 1849 the Forty-niners went to California in search of gold. A number went from Dover, among them being Mrs. Chambré's brother, Alexander, or Sandy, as he was called. Samuel Searing and John W. Hurd were among the Forty-niners, also George Chrystal.

William Young was living in Brooklyn when a friend of his invited him to take a drive through northern New Jersey. This friend had es-

tablished a business of getting stationery supplies from the paper mills at Whippany and driving through the northern part of the state to sell his goods. As soon as Mr. Young saw Dover, he fell in love with it. There was a little place for sale on Dickerson street, then the main thoroughfare, and nothing would do but he must buy this place, although Mrs. Young did not like to leave "the city."

Mr. Young was Dover's first baker, and the shop later known as Martin's bakery was for many years his place of business. He also acquired a garden spot where the Orchard street cemetery now is. Here he took great delight in working after the day's work in the shop was over. When the town needed a new cemetery he saw that his garden was the best place for it and gave it to the town in exchange for two lots, then very poor looking lots, where Ford Smith and Dr. Le Fevre resided later. The old cemetery was at the foot of Morris street hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Young were Scotch-Irish, from the neighborhood of Belfast, Ireland, but he went to Glasgow to learn his trade and bound himself out for seven years. Meantime the future Mrs. Young came to America, but returned to marry her William when he had served his apprenticeship; all of which reads very much like one of Grimm's Fairy Tales, except that I am making this story as brief as possible. The letters that passed between the lovers tell the rest of the story.

And, as I was saying, the result of this romance was the establishment of Dover's first bakery—and more, besides. Jennie Young went to school in the old Birch building. She often took her book and climbed the ladder to the belfry, so as to study all by herself. As we latter-day Doverites pass this historic spot we may picture to ourselves the little girl in that old belfry. We know from the old school records that there was a ladder, specified by the building committee, "to get up inside." But they did not know that it would become a ladder to be climbed in the pursuit of learning, a sort of "Jacob's ladder."

William Young was a public spirited man and became a trustee of the public school. He used to offer prizes for pupils who excelled in their studies. Being a baker he could offer prizes that appeal to the youthful mind. He may not have been versed in modern psychology, but when he offered a beautiful big cake as a prize it stimulated interest. The little girl in the belfry could get all the cakes she wanted at home, but a cake that was offered as a prize was a cake with a different flavor, and—"she took the cake." Her father wanted her to divide it up among the other scholars, when he found out what had happened; but, no, that prize cake was too precious to divide.

Jennie Young went to school under the regime of Charles E. Noble. Mr. Noble's name does not appear in the old school records, but personal testimony is often better evidence than mere records, as Cicero argues in behalf of Archias, the poet. The following incident vouches for Mr. Noble. As Mr. Noble was teaching here in 1849, this little girl must have been about seven years old at the time of this occurrence. She had been out coasting on the Morris still hill, at recess, and when she came in her shoes hurt her foot or something seemed to be out of order, so she sat down on the floor under her desk to investigate. The teacher's eye roved over the desks to see if all were present, but he missed little Jennie. So, being a long-legged man, he stepped right over the desks to where she sat on the floor, and when he discovered her he picked her up by the back of the neck and carried her dangling in mid-air, with one shoe and stocking off,

to the front bench, to give an account of herself. She still remembers Mr. Noble.

Mr. Hugh N. Cox was another teacher whom she remembers. He was short, with red hair, and wore a high hat and a goatee. Mr. Cox made a good name for himself as a teacher, as you may read in other parts of this history, but this young critic thought that he boasted too much of his superior attainments. It is well for teachers to be modest, although it sometimes comes hard. One day he announced that he wished the pupils to write a composition, giving their idea of a "model teacher," saying that he would afterwards read these compositions before the school. Jennie Young wrote this brief character sketch—"One who does not keep boasting about himself." But opinions differ. Another girl wrote still more briefly, but effectively,—“A Mr. Cox.” When Mr. Cox came to this composition, he stroked his goatee and blushed, and said he didn't know whether to read this one or not. But he seemed pleased. Scholars should always speak well of their teachers. One day the trustees came to visit Mr. Cox's school. He reminded the children to be on their good behavior, as all good teachers do, and then asked them to sing something for the trustees. "What shall we sing?" "Oh, sing anything you like, something that you really like." So when the trustees appeared on the scene they were greeted with this ambiguous burst of melody:

"Curious beasts are here for show,
Of all sorts and ages:
See them pacing to and fro,
Safe in iron cages."

It was a circus song that Mr. Cox had taught his pupils,—one that they loved to sing, in season and out of season; but there is such a thing as fitness, even in the choice of hymns.

Mr. Young was a strong temperance man, and an earnest worker in the good cause. One winter day, in the midst of a terrible snow storm, a drunken man came to his store. Mr. Young felt that he ought not to let this man go out in the storm that night, for fear that he might perish. But Mrs. Young objected. She did not wish to harbor such a visitor in her clean beds. The man went out into the storm, but Mr. Young had no rest in his mind. He followed the man and brought him back. A place was made for him to spend the night on a settle in the kitchen, by the fire. A good fire was kept up in the stove to keep him warm. When the poor man awoke some time towards morning, he did not know where he was and inadvertently sat down on the redhot stove. The result was that he prolonged his visit for about six weeks, illustrating the conundrum, "Why is such a one like a locomotive?" This conundrum is generally given out after some man who is not used to it has taken a long ride on horseback. The poor fellow appreciated the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Young and wished to show his gratitude. He was an artist, so he asked permission to paint their window shades. He painted a beautiful picture of a large goblet with a snake coiled in the bottom of it. The forked tongue of the snake impressed itself upon the imagination of the little girl in the family, as she looked at this picture on the window shade. Under it was painted the legend, "Beware the sting lies in the bowl." Twenty years afterward the man came back. He had reformed and had been a school teacher in Sparta. And so we have another incident in the history of schools and another illustration of The Good Samaritan, in our Chronicles of Dover.

When Mr. Segur came to Dover he made a strong fight for the cause of temperance. Perhaps it was then (sometime after 1832) that the Sons of Temperance were organized. This society started a Free Public Library and had a little collection of good books which circulated among the people. When they were no longer able to provide for the care and distribution of these books, Mr. Young, thinking it a shame to have the good work cease, took the books into his bakery and attended to the business of lending them out. Among these books was a set of Prescott's Histories, very choice reading. They are now in our public library. This then goes to show that Dover had a public library in 1850 or thereabouts. Was there any other public library in New Jersey as early as that? This library may have been started by Mr. Segur in 1832.

Jennie Young remembers the bookcase which contained these books. At the top of it were printed the letters—S. of T., meaning Sons of Temperance. Hence the people sometimes referred to it irreverently, as "The soft library." Can it be that the term, "Soft" drinks, is derived from this same inscription, "S. of T.?" All honor to the man who honored these two good causes—a free public library and the cause of temperance.

During the war William Young fed the families of many soldiers who had gone to the front. Among his beneficiaries was Aunt Polly Ford. When she came to the bake shop she would read the letters received from her son. After the news of a battle she was anxious about him, but he wrote home that he had crawled into a ditch when the bullets began to fly and remained there until the enemy "stopped ceasin'."

When Jennie Young was about fifteen years old she was a pupil of the Rev. H. C. H. Dudley, in the Stone Academy. This seems to have been a sort of "finishing" school for young ladies, in those days. Miss Mosher was then the teacher who set the copies for the children in their writing books. She became ill and was absent. Mr. Dudley asked Jennie Young to set the copies, for she was a good penman and this would greatly relieve him. She also assisted with the younger pupils for three weeks. The tuition fee was then \$10 a term. When she brought her ten dollars to pay the bill, five dollars was given back to her. She brought it to her father and he told her to keep it, as she had earned it. This was the first money that she had earned.

The next term she was asked, in the absence of Miss Mosher, to teach an older class, containing Tommy Heaton (later Mayor of Boonton), William Waer, and John Gordon. They were in algebra, and the young teacher had to study nights to keep ahead of her class. But she was equal to it. Scotch grit and "soft drinks" will "tell" in the long run. She succeeded so well, that when summer was approaching and the boys must go to work on the farm or the canal, one of them, John Gordon, of Berkshire Valley, asked her to come over and teach school there. She said she had no "permit." "I will get you one," said he; "my father is a trustee." Soon after a "permit" was received in due form, and Miss Young took the school in Berkshire Valley, then more of a place than Dover. She had received fifteen dollars for her work in the Stone Academy, the second term.

At Berkshire Valley the school house was roughly furnished. The seats were made of slabs, with the bark on the under side. While there she boarded with Major Minton, who had then removed to Berkshire Valley.

In the opinion of the historian these incidents about the Young family

are worthy of a place in the history of Dover. They illustrate the life lived by one of Dover's most respected families, and they throw light upon Dover's social life, its educational system, and other matters of those days. This is one of the fullest and most significant narratives that the historian has secured, thanks to the clear memory of a very charming old lady.

The story of "Billy Young's" dealings with Jabez Mills' new fence will be found under the testimony of David Whitehead of Boonton.

Mr. Wm. L. Young: This name appears as the heading of an old, worn and torn scrap of paper, part of a newspaper clipping. Must a good man's memory hang upon such a tattered, scarcely decipherable shred as this? Let us by all means secure a copy in some more durable form. I wonder if some of my readers think slightly of me for dealing so much in obituary notices, as I strive to reconstruct the former days. Let me say a word in defense of my method, although it may be observed that I do not depend upon this source of information alone.

As I pore over the past and search for every available source of information I become thankful for these obituary notices and a sense of respect for them grows upon me. They were often the work of the minister, who had been for many years an intimate friend of the person whose life and character he portrayed. And through long experience the minister learns how to do this work well. And the same may be said of the veteran editor. These memorials of our village folk, treasured up in frail clippings or in the faded pages of quaint scrap-books, remind me of Plutarch's Lives of ancient worthies. Who knows but that the world-renowned galaxy of Plutarch had some such humble origin. First, a man's memory is cherished by those who knew him most intimately, his family, his friends, his fellow-citizens. Then, as the art of writing supplies a means of perpetuating this memory to future generations, some one takes in hand to make a written record. Perhaps this is done by the priest or by the historian. The priest is likely to be the early historian. But the grandmother and the oldest inhabitant must have competed with him for the honor. And it is an honor to hand down the memory of that which is memorable in human life. It is a work worthy of a master hand and heart. Later the school teacher comes in for a share in this labor of love. But how remote from all this seems a modern High School examination in history! The school teacher should look to his origin; he is the priest of the past and the informer and molders of the future. In time a Shakespeare comes along, stumbles upon a volume of Plutarch and gives us the play of Julius Caesar and of Coriolanus. Last of all comes a Wagner, who puts into music what mere words can ne'er express. The opera of old Dickerson street has not yet been composed.

These newspaper clippings are often minus the date of the event which they commemorate. A visit to the Orchard street cemetery enables us to gather this information from a monument in the center of the grounds where William Young once delighted to cultivate his garden after the day's labor in bake-shop and store was completed. Here he rests from life's labors.

AN OBITUARY NOTICE.

William L. Young was born in 1802 in the north of Ireland, and was of Scotch and Irish descent, and of a Presbyterian family, as most of the inhabitants are in that part of the country. He moved to America in 1830, spent one year in New York City and sixteen in the city of Brooklyn. He

moved to Dover in 1847. Here he carried on the baking business, which he attended to with such diligence and fidelity that it afforded him not only a comfortable living, but enabled him to assist others in need, which he was ever forward to do.

Mr. Young became an early member of the Total Abstinence Temperance Society, and with the principle of that organization he was thoroughly consistent to the day of his death. About the time of his removal to this place, Dover had a high reputation for temperance, and was called The Temperance Banner Town of New Jersey. Mr. Young always maintained that the temperance fame of Dover was the consideration which induced him to move here. And during his twenty-seven years abode here he has ever been a main pillar in the Temperance Organization.

He always had a good word to say for the good old cause. He did more, he visited the home of the drunkard and alleviated the evils consequent on this vice. Sometimes he prevailed on the drunkard to abandon his cups. I have seen his face radiant with joy as he announced the promise of some intemperate person to sign the pledge, and when he brought him in to join the society we were reminded of the lost sheep that the good shepherd found and brought on his shoulders back to the fold. His useful labors in this field were such that the blessings of those who were ready to perish came upon him, and no doubt the announcement of his death will evoke blessings on his memory from some of this class who are still living.

But temperance was not the only object which interested the heart and hand of Mr. Young. His beneficent character inclined him to aid any and every good cause. He was a friend of education. When the old school house was enlarged and remodeled and the cost defrayed by voluntary contributions, Mr. Young, though not equal in ability, was equal in amount to the best contributors, and when a village library was purchased he was again a liberal contributor, and for years took charge of the books, and, to accommodate the community, attended to the circulation of the books at all hours of the day and week. The library referred to is that which is now, with additions, in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Young was well instructed in his childhood in the Bible and the Westminster Confession and Catechism. Some months ago he was present in the Presbyterian Sunday School, where the children were reciting portions of both. After giving his testimony to the importance of such instruction, he alluded to the fact that more than sixty years ago he committed the catechism to memory and that he retained that knowledge at the present time. Curiosity tempted some one to test his knowledge. The readiness and accuracy with which he repeated the words of the venerable book surprised and delighted the audience.

But why should we dwell on the character of a man whose whole life was so well known to you all? His was a social nature and a sympathetic spirit. He lived and moved among you, participating in every public enterprise, he excelled in acts of private kindness. Positive and firm in his convictions, he cherished no enmity to whose who differed from him. Weak in hate, he had none to hate him. Strong in friendship, his friends were numerous.

We doubt if there has ever occurred in Dover a death which created a greater expression of sorrow and regret at the time than that of Mr. Wm. L. Young. He was one of nature's own noblemen, a man whose life was an exemplification of the golden rule so little followed in this age of

greed and gain. His memory will live as a model of all that is pure and upright. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and his profession of Christianity was not a cloak for the promotion of wordly motives. Although quiet and somewhat retired, never seeking for political preferment or personal popularity, he was nevertheless fully appreciative of the real interests of the town, and lent his active support to any measure productive of the public benefit. Realizing the inflammable character of the materials in the buildings of the place, he was one of the first to advocate the introduction of our effective fire department, and presided at the two meetings which brought about this result. He was also a member of Acacia Lodge Free Masons and held the office of Treasurer seventeen years.

A Christian in the highest sense of the term, a promoter of the public good, a friend to temperance and education, a charitable man and a kind friend—in how few are these virtues to be summed up! Yet such was William L. Young, and our entire population, for enemies he had none, mourn with unfeigned sorrow his sudden removal by death.

Mr. Young did not have the privilege of attending school after he had reached the age of eleven. He spent seven years in Glasgow learning his trade, after his days in school were ended. The following original valentine must be judged with some allowance on account of his brief schooling:

For Marget McNaught.

This is the first Month of the Spring,
When little Birds do couple, build & sing;
And as the grapes grows on the Vine,
I Choose you for my Valentine.
The time I ever will remember
I think it was in sweet September,
When you my love by Chance I saw,
Walking on the Broomie-law
Till then, I still Could pass you by,
Without a thought or languid sigh
But you sweet Maid, hath won the field
And I your Captive forced to yield.
Accept this trifle that I send
Tis from a Lover and a friend
And one that does esteem you dear
So mark what I have written here
Keep for me a faithful kiss
I mean the Baverish of this
And then I'll count myself rewarded
If by you I'm so regarded
And if you love I as I love you
No pair so happy as we two
Here I now must drop my pen
By saying more I Might offend
By what is said you may discover
That I remain your loyal Lover.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

The calling of the banns and the wedding certificate

That William Leslie Young and Margaret McNaught both of this parish have been proclaimed in the Church here, in order for Marriage, three several Sabbaths and no objections made, is attested at Gorbals, the 24th day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty years,

By John Wilson Sess. Clerk.

On the 25th day of May 1830

The above-mentioned parties were married by me, in Laurieston Glasgow

James Smith Minister.

Mrs. Young died Jan. 18th, 1875. Her husband leaned over her and said, "I will soon be with you, my dear." He died Jan. 24th, 1875. "In their death they were not divided."

Wm. Young was an elder in the Presbyterian church. He was not friendly to the use of tobacco. He used to make root beer which he kept in stone bottles and had the first "soft drink" establishment in town. He was not favorable to dancing, although Mrs. Young was very fond of it and had been a notable dancer in her younger days. She distinguished herself at The Thistle Ball in Brooklyn before they removed to Dover. Here she found life rather quiet. Nothing more exciting than the croaking of the bullfrogs in the swamp across the way, as she said. But she was a kind, motherly soul, and endeared herself to many of the little ones who came to her bakery on errands, she knew how to win their hearts by the dainties and goodies which she bestowed upon them.

The incidents in the life of childhood as lived on Dickerson street would make a chapter in itself, beginning, of course, with the two schools. The children from the public school would come over to Grandma Pruden's house to get a pail of nice well water. Only one at a time was allowed to enter the yard and that one must go straight to the well, get the water and retire in good order—no playing or romping around in the yard. But Zenas Pruden, the wheelwright, was playful with the children. He has often chased Jennie Young out of his shop and around the block to her home, simply because he was a great hand to play "last tag."

When Christmas day came the children all went to the Dover Bank, where they were met by old Mr. Segur, who kept special bank hours that day for Santa Claus. He gave each child a little package of dates or raisins and two bright new pennies. That was a great event for the children of Dover in those days. Two pennies, bright and new, presented by the man in the bank seemed great treasure.

But there was another way in which fortune then favored the children of Dover. Jabez Allen announced that he would give a hundred dollars to every boy that was named after him. So there was probably a long list of youngsters christened "Jabez Allen Smith" or "Jabez Allen Jones," &c. And then Mrs. Allen, not to be outdone, declared that she would give a hundred dollars to every girl that was named after her, and so there was another list of little maidens who bore such names as "Carrie Allen Breese," "Carrie Allen And-so-forth." These halcyon days are gone forever. No one has dared to offer any such financial encouragement to the children since those early village days.

And when the children got older they went to parties, of course, and had good times suited to their age. They even danced. When Jennie Young had a party at her house she was in some perplexity on this point. She consulted her mother. "What shall we do? The boys and girls will expect to have a dance, and father does not approve of dancing." The good mother, who liked to shake a foot herself when she was light-footed enough to do so, gave her best consideration to this delicate situation. On the one side her affection and respect for her "gude mon" were enlisted, and on the other side her sympathy with her daughter and the young folks and her own love of the lively pastime. She said little, but that was to the point: "We'll just invite Andrew Gillen, around the corner, to come to the party and bring his fiddle. He's a great friend of your father's and your father loves to hear him play." The situation was explained to

Andrew Gillen. He came with his fiddle. In the course of the evening he said to Mr. Young: "William, suppose I give you a little music." "Just the thing," says William, "I always like to hear you play." But when the music began, such music as Andrew Gillen could play, it was impossible to sit still and soon the couples were keeping time to the music. What did the strict Scotchman do then? He disappeared. They searched for him. "Where is he?" "He's gone down cellar." What can he be doing there? Is he, like Samson at the feast of the Philistines, invoking imprecations upon the company for their folly and wishing that the house would fall upon them? No, the next day it was discovered that every stick of timber that could be used for the purpose had been used to prop up the floor upon which the company were dancing. So you see, there was one occasion on which William Young really "supported" dancing. And we catch a glimpse of the village fiddler, who was more than that in his official relation to the community.

Dickerson is a short little street, but it had its full share of human history. In the way of real estate transactions it is interesting to trace the dealings of William Young from the day when he first caught sight of the Burchell house on the corner of Sussex and Dickerson—a little bird-cage of a house, and fell in love with it to such a degree that he bought it and moved his family from Brooklyn. He built an extension in the rear of this house, which became his store. He built a bakeshop further up the street—the little shop which has since been used as a bicycle repair shop. Afterwards he sold the corner property to a Mr. Titman whose name appears on the old map of Dover in 1853, and built the house which has recently been known as Martin's Bakery, with a bake-shop in the rear.

Later, when some one wished to open a saloon near the Warren street corner Mr. Young and a friend bought the lot, and later still he built a dwelling house on that lot and invited his daughter Jennie, then Mrs. Chambré, to come and occupy it, so that he might have her near him. This resulted in bringing Dr. Chambré to town and adding his name to the roll of our physicians. And so these operations in real estate, extending over nearly one quarter of Dickerson street, became one index of the activity of this honored citizen for a quarter of a century. This last house has figured as a polling place in recent years, but has lately been sold by the family. *Tempora mutantur*. What a history there is in the vicissitudes of one old house or of one block in what is now a side street, once the thoroughfare.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY

Treasurer's Department

Office of Supply Agent

Geo. Brown Sanford, Supply Agent

170 Eighth Street.

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 18, 1913.

MR. CHARLES D. PLATT, Principal,

Dover High School, Dover, N. J.

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your letter bearing date of August 15th, addressed to my residence at 791 South Tenth St., Newark, N. J. In response, I cheerfully comply with your request contained therein, and will, so far as memory enables me, furnish the information asked.

I was born in Dover, N. J., August 19th, 1839, and am proud to boast of being a Dover boy. With pleasure I cherish the memories of the long ago, and revere the memory of those who helped to make Dover what it is today. My recollections of school-boy days recall a composition written by me, subject "Dover," which in substance was that Dover was inhabited by 700 people, and had one rolling mill,

one steam furnace, and factory, together with small stores, a boat yard, and a few other small industries. I speak of this, showing the great growth since my early days.

The most prominent citizens of that day could be counted upon one's fingers. Eminent among them was Mr. Henry McFarlane, who owned the steam furnace, rolling mill, factory, and also possessed large lands and interests in and about Dover. Associated with him was a Mr. Guy Hinchman, a dapper little gentleman of strong personality, genial, and possessed of considerable ability, and considered to be the finest penman at that time, or to the knowledge of those living at that time.

Associated also with Mr. Hinchman was a gentleman named John Hoagland, who had the charge of the rolling mill in the capacity of manager, etc. Another prominent man was the Rev. Burtis C. Magie, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, a man of great learning, respected by all regardless of creed. Another kind-hearted gentleman was the Cashier of the Union Bank, a Mr. Thos. B. Segur. Mr. Segur, as was his custom at Christmas time, invited all the children of Dover to call upon him, at the bank, where they were kindly received, wishing him a Merry Christmas, and in return, he, to all the children, giving each, as they departed, a package containing candy, nuts, etc., also a new red cent. If there are those living today who participated in his hospitality, they will recall with pleasure the instance referred to.

The most prominent citizens at that time were: Jabez Allen, Alfred Beemer, Asa Berry, Steven Berry, William Berry, Sidney Breese, Titus Berry, John Butterworth, Dr. Thos. B. Crittenden, Britten Coe, Dr. Canfield (of Dickerson mine), Dr. Wm. Crittenden, Esq. Conger, Daniel A. Berry, Mahlon Dickerson, Moses Doty, Esq. Doty, Peter Doyle, Alfred Dickerson, James Devore, William Ford, John Ford, Elias Garrigus, Sidney Ives, Edward Jackson, Isaac B. Jolly, William King, Dr. William King, Ephraim Lindsley, Thomas Lindsley, Alfred Lamson, John M. Losey, Jabez Mills, James McDavitt, John Maze, Mahlon H. Munson, Major Minton, James H. Neighbour, Zenas Pruden, Byram Pruden, James Searing, Samuel Sutton, Thomas T. Sturtevant, Matthew Sigler, Jacob Simon, Theodore Thompson, Smith Gage, Cornelius B. Gage, Jacob Hurd, Moses Hurd, John Hance, Peter Vanderhoof, John Wrighton, John A. Wilson, William L. Young.

Before Dover enjoyed railroad facilities, Mr. James McDavitt ran a stage between Dover and Newark. The stage driver was one Jacob Scott; the fare charged was one dollar. After the extension of the Morris & Essex R. R. to Dover, the town was made a busy shipping depot. Covered wagons from the out-lying districts arrived, some as far as from Sussex, loaded with pork, flour, eggs, and other farming products, to find shipments or sale at Dover. It was quite a market place.

The first ones engaged to buy and sell, to my knowledge, were Mr. M. B. Titman, Warren Shinner, and James Losey. They were termed, at that day, speculators. Dover, at that time, was at its zenith, but after the extension of the railroad from Dover to Hackettstown, there was noted an absence of this marketing which found other avenues. Mr. James Losey removed from Dover to take the agency of the railroad at Hackettstown, where he remained up to his death.

Dover had one hotel, known as Hurd's Tavern, which was conducted by John M. Losey, in connection with a store and Post Office. After the arrival of the Morris & Essex R. R., making a terminal at Dover, two employees of the railroad, a Mr. Edward Jackson, and Isaac B. Jolly took over this hotel, and made considerable alterations, and named it The Mansion House, where Mr. Jackson and Mr. Jolly were associated for a short time; Mr. Jackson retiring, and Mr. Jolly continuing up to his death.

The industries of Dover, of which special mention should be made were, first, the manufacturing of our celebrated bank lock by Mr. Butterworth. The lock in question is in use today, and considered a very superior piece of mechanism. Also there was manufactured by William Ford, a special ax. Besides this Mr. Ford manufactured engines and machinery and conducted a general machine shop. Next was the boat yard, owned and managed by my father, Mr. John Sanford, which industry I will long remember. It was one of my duties on Saturday to attend to the pitch kettle and do odd chores, which I recall with distasteful recollection.

In regard to my school-days: you speak of the Academy. I did not attend that institution, but the one opposite, under the brow of the hill, in the rear of which, way up the hillside, was a small habitation occupied by Mr. John Ford and

his family. I learn that the school building that I refer to is now occupied by some manufacturing interest.

While at school my teachers were Franklin Pease, Charles E. Noble, and a Mr. Cox, all of whom I remember as being capable instructors, and adepts, particularly in the use of the rod. I submit the names of the scholars that attended the school at that time: Martin Berry, William Berry, Charles Berry, Payson Berry, Frank Berry, Sidney Breese, Elisha Belknap, A. Judson Coe, Tip Doty, Thomas Devore, William Ford, Amity Ford, John Ford, Joseph King, Mulford King, Alfred Lamson, Edward Losey, James Losey, Henry McDavitt, Guy Minton, Frank Sturtevant, Jno. W. Searing, Samuel Searing, William Tone, Sidney A. Wilson, Wm. Waer. Marcus Ford, Chas. T. Gage, David A. Jennings, David King, Thomas Searing, Albert Wiggins, Sandy Young, David Young.

Also many others, whom I note on your list, which I have starred opposite the names; they, too, are recollected and recalled as scholars of my time, viz.: Asa Berry, Wm. Cooper, George L. Denman, Ludlow Denman, Joseph Dickerson, Wm. Donahue, Wellington B. Doty, Marcus Freeman, Caroline Gage, Ella Gage, Laura Garrigus, Leonard V. Gillen, Emma Goodale, John Hance, Racilia Hoagland, Whitfield Hoagland, Isabella Wilson, Isaac King, Joseph King, Martha Lamson, Amelia Lindsley, Harriet Lindsley, Marshall Losey, John Love, David McDavitt, Adelia Palmer, Stephen Palmer, Eliza Sanford, Mary Searing, Phebe Searing, Olivia Segur, John Stickle, Susan Stickle.

Those days were days of anxiety for all. The free use of the rod was at that time permissible. The scholars felt the force of the argument, and tried as best they could to be good.

One unpleasant feature of this mode of punishment was that the scholar selected for punishment was obliged to go up in the woods in the rear of the building and cut a whip to be used and each time, it can be cheerfully said, upon the return of the whip by the scholar to the teacher, it was properly sliced, which made the punishment lighter and wasted a whip.

After leaving the Dover schools, I attended the Mount Retirement Seminary at Deckertown, N. J., conducted by E. A. Stiles. I returned to Dover and accepted a position as teacher of mathematics in this academy referred to by you. The academy or school occupied the ground floor of the building. The teacher in charge was the Rev. Hamilton C. Dudley, who was rector of the Episcopal church, services of which were held on the floor above.

Serving but a short time as teacher, I sought other business. Your inquiry concerning Mr. David Sanford: He was an uncle of my father; my great-uncle. Mr. David Sanford kept a country store at Blackwell Street, nearly opposite the old postoffice, during which time he had as clerks Mahlon Dickerson and Daniel A. Derry, who afterward became prominent as merchants, doing business in their own names. Mr. Sanford left Dover and opened a store in Newark, N. J., located at the corner of Kinney & Washington Sts., and took with him as managing clerk, one Elisha Belknap, who continued with him up to the time of Mr. David Sanford's death. Mr. Elisha Belknap, after the death of Mr. Sanford, was employed by James R. Sayre, engaged in the brick, lath, lime, and cement business, where he continued until he engaged directly in the coal business, and up to the time of his death enjoyed the position of General Manager for one of the leading New York concerns in coal, located at 111 Broadway.

Now as to the Sanford home: It was located at Sussex Street, a short distance from the Methodist Church. As I understand it, the old house is still standing. The one rebuilt by my father is on the grounds formerly occupied by me in a one story and a half red house. Our neighbors at that time were Mr. William King, a blacksmith, who lived directly in the rear, and on the lower part of the lot was a Mr. Alfred Lamson, and up to and near the Methodist Church, a Mr. Thomas Lindsley. The adjoining house was occupied by a Mr. Kindred, then by Jacob Scott, followed by Mr. Alfred Beemer.

One item of note is the fact that Dover did not, until Mr. Beemer arrived, enjoy a butcher shop. This Mr. Alfred Beemer inaugurated, and located near the Canal Bridge. Prior to Mr. Beemer's time, the towns-people were served twice a week by a Mr. Richard Brotherton, who called upon all, and served them with meats from his wagon.

I have replied so far as memory serves me, to nearly all of your interrogations, and should there be anything on which I can enlighten you, I will cheerfully comply. I thank you for the opportunity of writing you upon a subject nearest to my heart, my birthplace, Dover, N. J.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. B. SANFORD.

From Miss Abbie F. Magie, August 25, 1913: Teachers of private schools in Dover, New Jersey:

1840—Joseph H. Babcock, Miss Pike. 1848—David Stevenson. 1850—Mrs. Annie C. Whittlesey. 1854—Miss Lucy Mason, Miss C. A. Breese and Phoebe Berry. 1860-62—William S. Hall, assisted by Mr. Saunders, Mr. Remington, Mr. Shriver, Miss Anna Mills. 1863-65—Miss S. C. Magie, Mr. Conant and Miss Conant, Chalmers Nevius and Miss H. A. Breese, Miss H. A. Breese. 1877-1901—Miss L. B. Magie, Rev. W. W. Halloway Sr. and Miss S. Crittenden, Miss Sturtevant, Miss Abbott, Miss Susan Crittenden.

In 1840 Joseph H. Babcock came from Maryland to Dover. He taught school in the old Stone Academy. He later became a Presbyterian minister and went to Corydon, Ind. Died in 1848.

Miss Pike (date uncertain). She must have been here before 1850. The school was probably held in her home, as the stories are that her mother used the rod whenever a pupil was the least bit unruly.

David Stevenson opened a school in the basement of the old Presbyterian Church in 1848. He later became a Presbyterian minister and was pastor of a large, flourishing church for a good many years in Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. Anna C. Whittlesey, after the death of her husband, the Rev. Samuel Goodrich Whittlesey, a missionary in Ceylon, returned to her old home in New Jersey. In 1850 she opened a select school for boys and girls in Dover, in a building corner of Prospect and Spring sts. The house now occupied by Mr. Russell Lynd is the old school house, altered and enlarged. Mrs. Whittlesey was a remarkably fine teacher, and although many of her methods would be now considered old fashioned and crude, it is doubtful if many boys graduated from the present-day high schools are any better equipped for business than boys that went from that school to office, store, or bank. In October, 1854, Mrs. Whittlesey was married to the Rev. Thornton Mills, D. D. Dr. Mills was a very distinguished Presbyterian minister and at the time of his marriage to Mrs. Whittlesey was pastor of a Presbyterian church in Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. David Stevenson and Dr. Mills were settled pastors in Indianapolis during the same period.

Miss C. A. Breese and Miss Phoebe Berry had a school in the Whittlesey school house. Date uncertain. Miss Berry, a little later, opened a school in a building called "The Berry Store House." The building stood on the North side of East Blackwell St., between Morris and Sussex streets, and very near the present Berry building. Miss Berry married Rev. I. Hopwood, for many years pastor of a Presbyterian church in Newark, N. J.

Miss Lucy Mason, of Rutland, Vt., came to Dover about 1854 as governess for the daughters of Rev. B. C. Magie. As there was no select school in Dover at that time, a number of parents requested permission for their daughters to share in Miss Mason's instructions. Quite a large school was formed, but Miss Mason was already pledged to the foreign missionary cause, and before the end of her second year in Dover, left for her chosen field of labor in India. She died some few years later.

In 1860, a number of Dover gentlemen, desiring better school facilities for their children than the district school afforded, erected a building for the purpose on Prospect St. The school house stood where the house of Mr. Reese Jenkins now stands. The school yard included the lot the "Manse" now occupies and extended to Spring street. When the building was finished, a board of trustees was chosen and requested to find a suitable teacher, and it was hoped a permanent first-class school would be built up.

Mr. William S. Hall was chosen, and in the fall of 1860 he removed his boys' boarding school from White Plains, New York, to Dover, N. J. Mr. Hall occupied the two houses on Orchard St. next to the cemetery, and the day school was held in the new building. "The Dover Institute" opened its doors early in September, 1860. Girls were admitted to the day school and very fortunate they were to come under the care and instruction of such a man as Mr. Hall. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, the boys and girls were fired with patriotism, but at first could find no better method of expressing their feelings than singing loud and long "The Red, White, and Blue" and every other war song they heard. When school closed at 4 p. m., every day they would sing the usual school song, but always attempted to wind up with "John Brown." Mr. Hall did not approve of that song, and would always say, "tut-tut, no, no!" The boys and girls of 1860 were very much like the boys and girls of the present time, and would obey just as little as



Miss Lucy B. Magie's Private School, about 1885.

possible. The singing would stop in the school room, but as they marched out, the first boy reaching the lobby would begin with "John" and each boy and girl following would join in, but never until both feet were well over the door sill. We thought it patriotic. It certainly was fun, but probably not very harmonious. Mr. Hall had spent a number of years in the South and his sympathies at this time were with the South, but he did not allow his sympathies to obscure his sense of right.

Early in 1861 the school decided a flag must wave from the building, so the boys contributed the flagpole and the girls made the flag,—at that period of history considered a fair distribution of labor. Bunting was too expensive, so turkey red, indigo blue, and white cotton cloth was purchased. A young lady drew the pattern of the star, but it required the aid of a boy to place the 33 stars in position. All flags at that date had only 32 stars. Kansas had been admitted to the Union, but not long enough to entitle her to a place on the flag. However, we insisted upon putting her on. There were really 66 stars sewed on, as it was necessary to put them on both sides of the blue. On each star was written the name of a state and date of admittance to the Union. The flag was a large one, about nine feet. When the flag was completed the girls were so impatient to see it floating over the school house that they would not wait for the appointed day for the flag raising, which was intended to be observed with great dignity and ceremony, but during the noon recess attempted to raise it themselves. The ropes became entangled and the poor flag hung at half mast the rest of the day. After the girls (and a very ashamed set of girls they were) had gone home, the boys untangled the ropes, lowered the flag, folded and put it away until "Flag Raising Day." (Not sure of the date, but it was before the first battle of Bull Run.) The flag was the pride, not only of the school, but of the town, and it was the first flag made by school boys and girls to float over a school house in Morris County, and, it was said, in all Northern New Jersey. Before the close of the year several of the school boys had enlisted for the war, and more followed, the next year.

Mr. Hall left Dover in 1862, and established a school in Orange, New Jersey, that had a long and successful life. Mr. Hall died about twenty-five years ago.

Miss S. C. Magie took charge of the Dover Institute in 1863. She was a young lady of great force of character, untiring energy, highly educated, and a most superior teacher. The war fever still pervaded the school, but took the practical form of raising money for the Soldiers' Aid Society, giving many dramatic entertainments, acting such plays as "The Forty Thieves," "Ticket of Leave Man," "Box and Cox," "Cinderella," and "Blue Beard." The entertainments were very popular, often repeated several times, by request, and always to a full house. The school had a weekly paper, very well conducted, and usually of interest to others not attending school, as the editors collected the news of the day, as well as interesting letters from soldiers at the front.

Miss Magie left Dover in 1865. In 1867 she went to Chester to take charge of the Chester Institute. She remained there until 1875, married Mr. Coley James in 1877; died in 1893.

"Prospect Hill School" was opened at 19 Prospect street, September, 1877, by Miss L. B. Magie, as a boarding and day school for girls; but, a little later, boys were admitted to the day school. The school rapidly increased in numbers, the standard of scholarship was high, and for the first time in the history of Dover, a school was being successfully conducted where young men and women could be fitted to enter any college in the country. The school was carried on in the Magie home and the capacity of the house was severely strained to accommodate so many pupils. The average attendance in the day school for nearly twenty years was fifty. Miss Magie's health began to fail about 1897, but she continued teaching until 1900, when the school was closed. She died in 1909.

Miss Magie had a number of able assistants,—Miss G. A. Craigie, Miss Massey, Miss Huntington, Prof. Routledge, and Miss A. F. Magie. (It is said that "Miss Abbie" used to inject a little mildness into the discipline of the Magie school.—Editor.)

Rev. Burtis C. Magie, D.D.—Burtis C. Magie was born in New York City in 1813, and graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1835. From this university he received in 1875 the degree of doctor of divinity. In 1838 he graduated in the second class which Union Seminary sent out, and in the same year he was ordained and married. He became pastor of the young Presbyterian church of Dover, New Jersey, in July, 1839, and continued in that pastorate thirty-seven years. From 1876 until 1888 he was pastor of the Pleasant Grove Church in Morris county.

Dr. Magie was a Presbyterian of the Presbyterians. His family was of the good old Scotch Covenanter stock. In old Elizabethtown, where rest the bones of his ancestors, who were among the earliest settlers in New Jersey, the name of Magie has been associated with the principles of Scotch Calvinism for more than two hundred years. In the old Rockaway Presbytery he was stated clerk for many years. After the reunion of the old and new school churches the Presbytery of Rockaway was enlarged into the Presbytery of Morris and Orange. Dr. Magie was chosen clerk of that body and continued in that position until a year before his death, when he resigned the office on account of the pressure of his duties as County Superintendent of Schools.

As a preacher his peculiarly masculine type of mind gave him a much larger proportion of men in his congregation than is apt to be found. His sermons were as logical as a lawyer's brief, and as scriptural as logical. He aimed to give his hearers something to think about, and his pastoral life had furnished him with an inexhaustible fund of incident, which he never used except to enforce and illustrate a logical line of argument. No occasion of speech ever threw him from this course. Whether preaching in his own pulpit, greeting a president in the White House, sharing the festivities of a social gathering or the routine of an ecclesiastical meeting, he aimed to leave behind him a clearly defined thought to give point and value to his participation. As a public man he was held in esteem in his state, being appointed, at the age of seventy-four, the County Superintendent of Public Schools. His administration of that trust was marked with the same vigor and energy that he had thrown into every undertaking of his life.

Before and during the Civil War he was a strong Republican. In 1863 he joined the Christian Commission and served as Chaplain with the army in Tennessee for several months. At this time he contracted a severe case of typhoid fever. This was the only serious illness that he ever experienced. An opportunity to do good was to him a duty, and to see a duty was to do it as far as it could be done.

From his own home in Dover, at midnight, June 12, 1890, he passed suddenly, after a long, happy, and useful life on earth, into the mystery of the spirit world. He was buried in the Orchard Street Cemetery, among the graves of the men, women, and children who had once worked with him and through him to promote temperance, morality, and religion by means of the Dover Presbyterian Church.

Contributed by Mrs. Charles E. Wortman, Brookside, N. J.:

July 29, 1913.

Our neighborhood was formerly called Harmony, and is an old settlement. The house across the way is more than a hundred years old, and a part of ours is perhaps not a great deal younger. Mr. Wortman sometimes plows up old coins of early dates. On the farm adjoining ours slaves were owned. One ran away, but was captured. The owner had an iron collar made for the poor creature that would have shamed a Simon Legree invention. I have seen the collar. It was made in two parts bolted together, and was heavy. The edges were rough and jagged. Nails were made by hand where our garden now is, and this collar may have been made by the same smith. The slave's owner afterward hanged himself, so tragedy was here also.

Dirck Jans Woertman came from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1647. Charles E. Wortman is descended from James 1825-84, son of Benjamin 1788, son of John 1755-1831.

August 2, 1913.

Today I drove to my sister's, who lives next door to my old home near Dover. We found in her attic an old teapot containing old papers of my father. Among



James Cooper, Principal of Dover Public School,
about 1860.



Rev. B. C. Magie, D.D.

them were the ones I enclose to you. They may not be useful, but I doubt if others have preserved the like. These are a bill for tuition in the old Stone Academy of Dover, and a monthly report in the same school.

Dover, N. J., March 1st, 1869.

Mr. Crane

To St. John's School,
To One Month's Tuition.
of Louisa

Dr.

\$3.00

Received Payment,

A. L. Forgus.

"The fear of the
Lord is the
beginning of
wisdom."

(The above settles one point of dispute. It has been stated positively by good authorities that the teacher's name signed above was "Forbus." Here we have her own signature. Q. E. D.)

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, DOVER, N. J., PARISH SCHOOL.

"For of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

Rev. JAMES A. UPJOHN, A. M., Rector. Miss A. L. Forgus, Teacher. Report of Louisa Crane for the month of February 1869. Conduct 10, Punctuality 9, Catechism 10, Sunday Lessons—, Latin—, Arithmetic 10, Spelling 10, Reading 10, Grammar 10, Geography 9, History 10, Astronomy —, Writing 10, Dictation —, Composition 10, Declamation 9, Drawing —, Vocal Music —, Instrumental do. —, French 10.

Highest mark in Conduct or Lessons, 10. The Rector requests that the Parents will carefully read this Report, and preserve it for comparison with future Reports.

JAS. A. UPJOHN, Rector.

(These two documents constitute, incidentally, a report on education in Dover in 1869.)

(Mrs. W.'s letter, continued.) Since then I have thought that what I might add would be more interesting than valuable. My mother, whose memory was excellent, was a "famous story teller." In the early sixties I went with her through what was then a deep wood with tangled undergrowth to Indian Falls. In the brook were remains of a waterwheel. She told us that Mr. Burchell, a cabinet-maker, manufactured, in a shop that had fallen down, some time since, our rush seated chairs and cherry table. I remember the latter was the natural color of the wood, showing well the beautiful grain, and as smooth and polished as ivory.

Years before this, one Clark owned the land about the falls, and built a log cabin there. Lacking materials for a door, a blanket served for one. Wolves were in that locality and the boldest poked their noses behind the curtain. Clark's wife, whose name was Nellie, told mother that when her husband was belated, returning from work, she met him with flaming firebrands to keep away the wolves.

Mrs. CHARLES E. WORTMAN.

Brookside, N. J., Aug. 9, 1913.

Mr. Charles D. Platt: According to promise I herewith enclose some historical facts about Chester Institute and something about Miss Susan C. Magie. (She wrote Magie.) Few, if any, knew Miss Susan C. Magie as I knew her. After teaching four years in Public Schools, in the fall of 1877 I went back to Chester as Miss Magie's first assistant.

In the year 1854, through the instrumentality of Major Daniel Budd and Mr. Spafford Dickerson, William Rankin started a boarding and day school in the building now (1913) known as "Chester House," at Chester, N. J. He remained there until 1862, and in the fall of 1863 Rev. Luke I. Stoutenburg became owner and manager of the school. In 1867 he disposed of the same to the Misses Susan C. and Lucy B. Magie. The school was co-educational, large, and prosperous. In 1869, I think, Major Daniel Budd had erected a new school building, the substantial stone mansion now used as a summer residence by his son Joseph D. Budd. Here seclusion, quiet, spacious grounds, large well ventilated rooms, and scenery unequalled in beauty when viewed just at sunset were conducive to the success that followed.

Doubtless, at that time Miss Susan C. Magie was the best read woman in the state. She possessed the unexampled faculty of imparting knowledge. She was perfect as a disciplinarian, and altogether impartial as a teacher.

I remember the interior of the new Institute and could draw a plan of it and name every boarder who was there in my school days, '72 and '73. I quote from a letter of Miss Magie written to me May 18, 1874.

"My dear Miss Crane,

No one outside of your own family can possibly take greater interest in your welfare than do I. I have heard of your success as a teacher. Let me urge you not to forget to develop the mind spiritually as well as to stimulate the intellect and enforce discipline. Never forget to teach your pupils both by precept and example that they are only preparing for another world. This kind of teaching gives the most lasting and the most satisfactory results."

You will agree with me that the above shows ennobling sentiment.

LOUISA C. WORTMAN.

The Dover Mail of June 4, 1874, was found in the Vail Home. It contains an advertisement of Chester Institute which I quote in part for the light it sheds upon the career of a Dover lady, Miss Susan C. Magie:

Location.—The Institute for Young Ladies at Chester, New Jersey, which has been in successful operation for eighteen years, is now under the care of Miss Susan C. Magie, formerly of the Don Bernard French and English Institute of New York City.

The new buildings.—The next term will commence on the 4th of May in the new buildings just erected at great expense and provided with all the modern improvements. Ample grounds for exercise and recreation, a bathing house and a skating pond are connected with the premises.

Course of study.—Teachers of French and German reside in the buildings, affording rare facilities for conversation in these languages * * Dio Lewis' system of Calisthenics is used.

I. Primary department.—Reading, Spelling, Practical Arithmetic, Mental Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, History of the United States.

II. Preparatory department.—Arithmetic, Algebra, History, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Latin, French, Composition.

III. Middle class.—Geometry, Trigonometry, History, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Physiology, Botany, Philology, Kame's Elements of Criticism, Latin, French, Composition.

IV. Senior class.—English Literature, Mental Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Butler's Analogy, Evidences of Christianity, Chemistry, Geology, History, Logic, Latin, French, German.

Sessions.—The year is divided into three terms, beginning in May, September and January.

Expenses.—Per 14 weeks, Board, Washing, and Tuition in English Branches—\$75. Day Scholars—\$10. Extra Branches: Music on the piano \$15. Use of Piano \$5. Music on the Organ \$15. Oil Painting \$10. Water Color \$10. Drawing \$5. Wax Flowers \$5. French or German \$5.

Those Wax Flowers are part of the education of our grandmothers from a century back. Probably they did not maintain their place in the curriculum much later than 1874. But they are an incident. Some solid meat is here offered for young ladies—I wonder how many said "I'll take a little of both."

It was a strenuous life that Miss Magie led in administering such an institution: and she is said to have been fully equal to it. Perhaps we gain from this advertisement some inkling of what was aimed at in the Magie Schools of Dover. Such was the standard of education in other private schools in the State. Domestic Science was taught by the mothers, no doubt.

John O. Hill, by Miss Katharine Ayres:

More than one hundred years ago, on March 27, 1812, in Franklyn, near Dover, was born to "Deacon" John Hill and Alice Simcox-Losey Hill, a son. This son, named John Ogsbury, inheriting traits of his Dutch, French, and German ancestors, grew to a

sturdy manhood. As a boy, he was quick to see, keen to observe, prompt to act; as a man, he was known in his own neighborhood, in the township, and in the county, as possessing these same qualities, having also a bright and cheery disposition, a sense of humor, and a courage that would not down.

His father was for many years a deacon in the Baptist Church of Morristown, and John Jr. often accompanied him to the Sunday services. On one occasion John's eyes seemed to be roving about the building instead of being fixed on the speaker, and "Deacon" Hill, thinking he had not paid proper attention, began to question him. He found that eyes and ears had both been used to some purpose, as young John could tell not only the text, but the gist of the sermon, besides giving the number of windows and panes in the room, of the steps up to the pulpit, and of the rafters overhead.

John's education was that obtained in the ordinary country school of his time, the three "r's" being considered the most important branches of study, nor did he give much thought to further advancement until some time after his marriage to Nancy Beach Talmage, which took place Sept. 27, 1836. A few years later an accident which kept him in the house all winter made a change in his whole after life. Being a man who could never endure idleness and having the true progressive spirit, he proceeded to carry out his own rendering of an old proverb which he often quoted: "What can't be endured *must* be cured." He gathered about him his old school books and some new ones and spent hours of the short days and long winter evenings in reviewing and mastering their contents.

He decided to try teaching and in 1840 he took charge of the Dover school for the summer term. The children of the district numbered one hundred and thirty-six, some of these being pupils in summer only and others only in winter. While in this school Mr. Hill was visited by a friend, who found him at his desk in a room occupied by eighty pupils. He was hearing a class read, showing a boy how to solve a problem, and mending a pen. If a word was mispronounced or any mistake made by one of the class, he knew it at once; if the boy at his side made a wrong figure the teacher saw it; and any disorder in the room was also quickly noted and remembered for future consideration.

He was a successful teacher and had no difficulty in securing positions—records showing terms spent in Denville, Union, and other schools in the vicinity of his home. (Mr. Isaac W. Searing of Dover remembers going to school to him in Mill Brook.) While in Whippany school, some eight miles distant, he walked back and forth each day, besides doing the winter work about his place.

But teaching, however successful, was not active nor stirring enough for his inclinations, nor was the income derived from it sufficient; so he left the school room and entered the world of business. There he succeeded beyond his expectations, and for many years every business transaction brought a gain.

At the age of sixty he had some thought of retiring from active service, but eighty found him still employed. Even on the last morning of his life, March 18, 1893, he was out inspecting the work and giving suggestions to the workmen on his farm. One who knew him well says: "John Ogsbury Hill was an obedient son, a loving father, a kind friend and neighbor, a successful teacher, a shrewd business man, a helpful citizen, and a worthy Christian."

He united with the Morristown Baptist Church in 1838, and like his father, was a deacon in that church for many years. His last resting place is a quiet spot in the Hill cemetery on his home farm in Franklyn.

Written by Miss Katharine Ayres.

Dover District No. 1, 1853. Number of children is 275. Aaron Doty, W. L. Young, J. H. Butterworth, trustees.

Parents' names, and children's names and ages:

'Aaron Doty—Harriet Doty, 17; Victoria Doty, 15; William H. H. Doty, 13; Hudson Doty, 5.

Emely McDavit—William H. McDavit, 15; James McDavit, 13; David McDavit, 9.

Oliver Sayre—James Sayre, 13; Jackson Loveat Sayre, 12.

J. P. Francisco—Guy Francisco, 17; Harriot Francisco, 9; Ellen Francisco, 6.

J. A. Willson—George A. Willson, 15; Jane A. Willson, 12; Isabella Willson, 10; Sidney C. Willson, 8.

G. M. Hinchman—Suffrance Hinchman, 14.

P. Cavanaugh—Dennis Cavanaugh, 15. Joseph—John Rogers, 11.

A. A. Trowbridge—Sarah E. Trowbridge, 14; John L. Trowbridge, 10; Charles F. Trowbridge, 7; Lucy M. Trowbridge, 5.

- Richard McPeck—Mary Ann McPeck, 6.
 Eliza Massaker—Mary Massaker, 17; Elizabeth Massaker, 14.
 Mahlon Clark—Ann Clark, 14; Elizabeth Clark, 12; Almira Clark, 10; James Clark, 6.
 John Writner—John H. Writner, 17; Margaret Writner, 14; Martha Writner, 11; Harriet Writner, 9.
 Samuel Cooper—Margaret Cooper, 15; William H. Cooper, 13; Hester Ann Cooper, 11; Caroline Cooper, 9; Ellin Cooper, 5.
 Patrick Bloomer—Celia Bloomer, 6.
 David Jones & Mrs. Henderson—Mary J. Henderson, 10; James Henderson, 14; John Henderson, 17.
 Gasper Stage—Mahlon M. Stage, 11; George D. Stage, 9; Matilda J. Stage, 7; Chileon Stage, 5.
 Daniel Smith—Joseph Smith, 17; Daniel Smith, 15; Charles Smith, 13.
 James A. King—Elizabeth A. King, 17; Joseph B. King, 14; Ruth A. King, 12; Richard R. King, 9; John H. King, 6.
 William Kinney—Mary Kinney, 13; Edward Kinney, 11; Jane Kinney, 9; Ellin Kinney, 7; Sarah Kinney, 5.
 Mrs. Riley—Julia Ann Riley, 11; Mary Ann Riley, 11, (twins); Elizabeth Riley, 7; James Riley, 14; Jane Riley, 5.
 Abner Coonrod—Jabez Coonrod, 16; Roda Coonrod, 13; Electa Coonrod, 9; Phebe Coonrod, 7.
 John McKin—Ann Shelley, 13.
 William Phillips—William Phillips, 17; Ritchard Phillips, 9.
 John Wear—Sarah Ann Wear, 16; Anna J. Wear, 13; William Wear, 11.
 Elias Garrigus—Elias A. Garrigus, 15; Laura Garrigus, 11.
 Patrick Bucannan—Delia Bucannan, 17; William Bucannan, 14; Mary Bucannan, 11; John Bucannan, 9; Joseph Bucannan, 7.
 John Sanford—James Sanford, 15; George Sanford, 13; Eliza Sanford, 10.
 Lips—Catharine Lips, 14.
 Thomas Lindsley—Martha Lindsley, 12; Margaret A. Lindsley, 9.
 Daniel L. Denman—George L. Denman, 9.
 C. J. Lamson—Alfred Lamson, 13; Marcus Lamson, 10; Martha Lamson, 9.
 W. F. King—David King, 15; Joseph King, 13; Ford King, 11; Mulford King, 9; John H. King, 6.
 J. Scryminger—Emmer Scryminger, 8.
 J. B. Ball—Harriot Ball, 12; Lyman G. Ball, 8; Lucinda Ball, 6.
 Charles Berry—Charles Berry, 12.
 Charles Riley—Brigget Ryley, 8; Rose Riley, 7; John Riley, 5.
 Patrick Mulvey—Patrick Mulvey, 15; James Mulvey, 13; Margaret Mulvey, 11.
 James McKenan—James McKenan, 13; Mary McKenan, 11; Ann McKenan, 6.
 James Conley—Morgan Conley, 7; John Conley, 5; Peter Hughs, 8.
 John McElhose—Malvinay McLaughlin, 17.
 James Ford—Ellen S. Ford, 14; Hannah M. Ford, 12; Mary E. Ford, 6.
 William Love—Ann M. Love, 17.
 Jacob Hurd—Lawrence Conley, 14.
 Robert Crittenden—Ann Crittenden, 5.
 Alexander Searing—Mary Searing, 5.
 Thomas Robert—Henry Robertson, 5.
 J. H. Ford—John Ford, 14; James Ford, 11; Marcus Ford, 7.
 Zenas Prudden—Olivia Prudden, 16; Suzan Prudden, 13; David Prudden, 11.
 D. W. Hamilton—Ann Hamilton, 13; Mary Hamilton, 11; Stephen Hamilton, 9; John Hamilton, 7; William Hamilton, 5.
 Francis Oram—Sarah A. Oram, 8; Naomy Oram, 5.
 Mrs. Champian—Alizabeth A. Champian, 17.
 P. McMaughan—Mary McMaughan, 15; Ellen McMaughan, 14; Mackley McMaughan, 12.
 Francis Meagher—Harriat Meagher, 14; Amelia Meagher, 12; Emma Meagher, 10; Richard Meagher, 8; Maria Meagher, 6.
 R. F. Oram—R. F. Oram, 14; Lovedy Oram, 12.
 Henry Berry—John Stage, 13.
 Asa Berry—Asa Berry, 12.
 John Clark—Emily Clark, 16; Jane Clark, 12.
 Charles Smith—Mary Smith, 10; Rosanna Smith, 6.
 James Devore—Elizabeth Devore, 14; Phebe Devore, 12; William Devore, 9; George Devore, 5.
 Sylvester Dickerson—Susan Dickerson, 8; Ezra Dickerson, 6.
 Ephram Lindsley—Sarah Lindsley, 12; Harriot A. Lindsley, 7; William Lindsley, 6; John Searing, 14.
 James Searing—Elizabeth Corby, 13; Mary Searing, 17; Margaret Teabo, 10; John Teabo, 8.
 Alexander Hance—John Hance, 11.
 William Losey—Marshall Losey, 11.
 A. W. Garrigus—John E. Garrigus, 17; Sanford Garrigus, 15.
 P. H. Hoffman—Martha Adams, 17; Mary Byram, 13.

- J. L. Lawrance—Mary Lawrance, 7; Walter Lawrance, 5; E. Corby at J. L. Lawrance's, 14.
 J. L. Allen—Samuel Allen, 10; Morah Allen, 7.
 S. Sutton—Abraham Davenport, 10.
 B. C. Magie—Charles Jefferds, 14; Edwin Jefferds, 12; Frank Russel, 5; Susan Magie, 12; Lucy Magie, 9; Abby Magie, 7; Walter Magie, 5.
 J. Fergason—Alfred Fergason, 8; Horton Fergason, 10.
 W. Minton—Caroline Minton, 16; Sarah L. Minton, 13; Harlin Minton, 9.
 Charles Palmer—Delia Palmer, 11; Stephen Palmer, 9; Oscar Palmer, 5.
 M. B. Titman—Sarah Titman, 7.
 M. Sigler—Adah Sigler, 5.
 W. L. Youngs—Alexander Youngs, 16; Janie Youngs, 10; David Youngs, 7; John McBeth, 16.
 Moses Hurd—Mary E. Hurd, 15; Harriot Hurd, 10; Frank T. Hurd, 6.
 J. M. Losey—Ella Losey, 11; Fowna W. Losey, 6.
 A. Beemer—Elizabeth Beemer, 14.
 J. Kelly—Catharine Kelley, 11.
 A. Heint—John Heint, 17; Andrew Heint, 14; John Heint, 12.
 A. C. Whittlesey—Charles Whittlesey, 9; Samuel Whittlesey, 7.
 W. S. Brown—William H. Brown, 5.
 A. Whiting—Robert Whiting, 8.
 J. Farrel—John Farrel, 7.
 G. B. Segur—Anson G. P. Segur, 14; Waren Segur, 10; Olivia Segur, 5.
 J. E. Hoagland—Racilia Hoagland, 10; Whitfield Hoagland, 8.
 William Orsborn—Harriot Orsborn, 11; William Orsborn, 9; Mary Orsborn, 7; Jacob Orsborn, 5.
 Aaron Kinney—Sarah B. Kinney, 6.
 David Whitehead—Elma Whitehead, 17; Margaret Whitehead, 13.
 H. C. Bonnell—Catharine Bonnell, 16; George W. C. Bonnell, 6.
 Tytus Berry—Charles Berry, 15; Pason Berry, 14; Electa Berry, 12; Tytus Berry, 10; Franklin Berry, 8; Anna Berry, 6.
 S. S. Carpenter—Johanna Lyon, 13.
 C. B. Gage—Al L. Gage, 6; Mary Kindred, 17; Mary J. Pierson, 17.
 Mary Gage—Charles Gage, 13; Cornelius Gage, 9; Sarah Gage, 7.
 S. B. Coe—Judson A. Coe, 11.
 E. A. Stickle—Emely Stickle, 14; Susan Stickle, 10; James Stickle, 8; John Stickle, 6.
 Nelson Moore—Robert Moore, 16; Mary J. Moore, 14; Sarah Moore, 11.
 Suthard Wire—Virginia Wire, 5.
 John Swain—Charles Swain, 16; Edward Swain, 13; Ellen Swain, 10; Mary A. Swain, 8; James Swain, 6.
 Patrick Cuzack—Rosa A. Cuzack, 13; John Cuzack, 10; Mary Cuzack, 8.
 W. A. Dickerson—Joseph Dickerson, 10; Eilizabeth Dickerson, 8; Rebecca Dickerson, 5.
 Sidney Brees—Caroline A. Brees, 16; Hila S. Brees, 14; M. L. Brees, 10; S. H. Brees, 8; H. A. Brees, 5.
 E. A. Jackson—Mary Jackson, 9; Harry Jackson, 6.
 Abraham Van Gilder—Ann E. Vangilder, 16; Hannah Vangilder, 14; Catharine Vangilder, 11; Robert Vangilder, 15.
 Joseph Gaffeny—Patrick Farrel, 14; John Farrel, 11.
 Total, 275.
 No. 1 Dover District School, the number of Children in said District is two hundred and seventy-five.
 AARON DOTY,
 W. L. YOUNG,
 J. H. BUTTERWORTH.
 Trustees.

From Mrs. James Brannin's Scrap-Book:

Mrs. Sarah A. Pruden died in 1895 at the age of 90. She was born on the 18th of September, 1804, in the farm house of the George Richards farm, which was then owned by her father, Jacob Lawrence. She lived there with her parents until August, 1824, when she was married to Zenas Pruden, and with her husband moved to Sperrytown, on Schooley's Mountain, where Mr. Pruden was engaged in the wheelright business.

(It is well to note the above dates and facts as bearing upon the history of the Jacob Lawrence house.)

After two years they returned to Dover and here she spent the remaining years of her life, having lived for fifty-six years in the house from which she was buried. * * Her memory was remarkable. She was a most entertaining talker, and her sunny disposition endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. They spoke of her lovingly as "Aunt Sally."

Her husband died in 1868. She was the mother of seven children. Her son, Major Octavius L. Pruden, was assistant secretary to the President of the United States.

Major O. L. Pruden began his career in a New Jersey country store and was early noted as an artistic penman. He must have been born about 1842, for at the time of his death in 1902 he was about sixty years old. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted with the Eleventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. The recruiting clerk noted his penmanship and at once assigned him to clerical duties. He remained in the War Department as a clerk after the war and President Grant appointed him to one of the principal clerkships in the White House in 1872. He was appointed Assistant Secretary to the President during the Hayes administration and retained the office until he died. He wrote all the President's messages to Congress, prepared all Presidential commissions to cabinet officers, and engrossed formal documents to foreign powers. Several of these he finished with borders in water colors, and examples of his work are on exhibition as works of art in different capitals throughout the world. Hence he appears to be Dover's most notable penman.

Was artistic penmanship a feature in the early schools of Dover? Or was this proficiency simply a peculiar and individual talent? Two specimens of artistic penwork by others still survive the flight of years, both executed at such a date that they may have aroused the ambition of the boy who passed from Dover to the White House because of his skill with the pen. One of these specimens is a family record of the Baker family, done by Stephen Hurd, a teacher in Dover, about 1807 or 1808. This is now (1913) in the possession of Wm. H. Baker. It is a beautiful specimen of work from the pen of the first teacher in Dover of whom we have any trace, and it is finished in colors. This Stephen Hurd afterwards set up a store in Sparta.

The other specimen is a family record of the Daniel Lawrence family and was done by William Everitt, May 4, 1812, "On a Very Snowy Day, Morris County, State of New Jersey." It states that Daniel Lawrence was born May 18, 1773. Sibelar Doty was born April 15, 1779. They joined hearts (picture of two hearts) and hands (picture of two clasped hands, both lefts) January 7, 1796.

(These dates are of interest as bearing upon the history of the Daniel Lawrence homestead, beyond Mt. Fern, now the Doney House.)

Then follow the names of ten children with dates of birth from 1797 to 1823. This family record is now (1913) in the possession of Mr. John T. Lawrence, living near the South Side School in Dover. He is the son of Samuel T., who was the son of Daniel Lawrence. Job Lawrence, who lived in the Jacob Lawrence house near the reservoir, is a cousin of these Lawrences.

These facts are mentioned here with some particularity, because of the difficulty in making out the true story of these two Lawrence houses. If this digression makes the narrative appear involved, it merely illustrates what happens to one who is doing "laboratory work" in local history.

Skill in penmanship is handed down largely by the power of example. Did O. L. Pruden see these specimens? Can we trace to them any of the incentive that landed our Dover boy in the White House and made him, through his engrossing of foreign treaties, "stand before kings?" "Seest thou a man who is diligent in his business, he shall stand before kings, he shall not stand before mean men."

Now, this distinguished penman was brought up in the little house on Dickerson street that Mr. Foster Birch has recently bought and had repainted. Mr. Andrew Byram says he has seen the Secretary of State of the United States coming out of that house. He had probably been calling on "Aunt Sally," the lady who kept the scrap-book. It signifies something to keep a scrap-book. Some notable people traveled along Dickerson street in the olden times. Some very good people resided on that street, which was then the main highway; and some very important little people went to school on that street.

Since the railroad came to Dover important people still travel along that highway, such as Mark Twain, on his last earthly journey. When "Uncle Billy" Young prophesied that the railroad would run along that street his neighbors scoffed at the idea.

In Grandma Pruden's scrap-book there are frequent and extended notices of the career of her son. He enlisted in Captain Halsey's Company at Dover. He was in General Holt's office at Washington. At the time of Charles Dickens' death he made a beautiful pen and ink portrait of the great novelist. He is known in the White House as "Tave" (short for Octavius). He gets excited when he goes to the Capitol with big nominations or important messages and refuses to recognize any of his newspaper friends. He looks like a preacher, but is not one. He knows all about his business, which he keeps to himself. He likes a good cigar. He enjoys a joke and tells one very well. He is present in 1891 at President Harrison's family Christmas Tree, and hears little Mary McKee give Christmas greetings to her grandmother in German:

Grossmama, Dir Gottes Segen,
Glück und Freud' auf allen Wegen,
Und Gesundheit allerbest,
Zu dem schönen Weihnachtsfest.

On January 19, 1892, he arranges a brilliant state dinner in honor of the cabinet. The beautifully decorated dinner-cards are the work of his hands. The order of seating the members of the cabinet and their ladies has been reduced by him to a fine art, almost an exact science.

It is he who addresses, in his "fine Italian hand," all those coveted little envelopes in which are contained invitations for somebody to rest his legs under the presidential mahogany. Finally, long-continued service in the official family of half a dozen Presidents gives him complete knowledge of public affairs and a close intimacy with Executive methods. He is, therefore, an invaluable servant that no President has ever thought of displacing.

And his grandfather lived in the old farmhouse near the reservoir, now belonging to Evken Grange.

We Dover school teachers have had great times over that house, trying to straighten out its history and "make both ends meet." In The History of Morris County, 1882, we are told that this house was completed on the day that Cornwallis surrendered, October 19, 1781, and that it was built by Isaac Hance. Now Isaac Hance was born in 1779. And I. W. Searing declares that his father helped build this house, when he was a young man, which may have been in 1826. And yet, according to the obituary notice in Mrs. Brannin's scrap-book, Sally Lawrence was born in that house in 1804 and lived there with her parents until 1824. There are some things "that no feller can find out."

Byram Pruden—We have still something to learn about the human history that belongs to the Pruden Homestead on Dickerson street. On the

seventy-third page of Grandma Pruden's scrap-book we read: "The last of Dover's Nonogenarians passes away." This newspaper clipping seems to belong to the year 1888. From it we gather the story of a life that reached back to our first president. To quote:

It was but a short time ago that there were living in Dover three persons, all so near the century mark of their existence, and all so well preserved that it seemed probable that each of them would attain to that distinction. But Providence has willed otherwise, and within a year and a half all of them have been called away. First was Mrs. Martha Chrystal, at the age of 99; then Elder James Ford, at the age of 98; and now the venerable Byram Pruden, who would have reached his 96th birthday, had he lived until the 25th of July next, has been called to his rest after a blameless, serviceable, and well-spent life. His death was merely a painless transition, a peaceful passing away, in perfect keeping with his placid existence.

Byram Pruden was born July 25th, 1792, while George Washington was President of the United States. He was the son of Peter Pruden, whose farm was located on the Baskingridge road, about one mile from Morristown. His grandfather also was born and lived all his life upon the same farm, in the old house which is still standing. When the Revolutionary army was quartered near Morristown the ill-fed colonial soldiers would frequently cross the intervening mountain to obtain food at the Pruden homestead, and its patriotic inmates never withheld the giving hand.

Upon this farm there was a brick kiln, and here Byram Pruden, when a young man, made and burned all the brick of which the present Morris County Court House is constructed. At the age of twenty he enlisted in a New Jersey Company for the war of 1812, and the detachment to which he was assigned was quartered on Governor's Island for the defense of New York City. He served as long as his services were required, and became one of the pensioners of that war. He drew his last pension only last week, and we believe his death leaves the venerable Thos. M. Sturtevant, formerly of Dover, but now of Madison, the only survivor of that war in Morris County.

About fifty-eight years ago Mr. Pruden came to Dover to reside with his brother, Zenas Pruden. He never married, but always lived with his brother till the latter died, and since then with his widow and children, who ever treated him with the most affectionate regard, making his long life a very pleasant one and ministering faithfully to his every want in his declining days. Soon after he came here he became associated with an event in our local history which was always a pleasant memory with him. The Morris canal was completed from Dover to Rockaway, and Mr. Pragnall, the father of Mrs. Alfred Dickerson, having built the first boat, named "The Dover," Mr. Pruden was entrusted with the command and the launching of it was made an event of great importance and rejoicing. There was a great celebration in the town, to which the people flocked from many miles around, and Mr. Pruden started off upon the first trip to Rockaway amid great enthusiasm. Afterward, when the canal was opened to Newark, he ran this boat for some time as a freight carrier.

When Mr. Pruden first came to Dover, it was only a little hamlet of a few houses, consequently he had in his life seen about the whole of its growth and prosperity. After leaving the canal he was engaged for a time in clearing wood jobs, and later on was engaged as a clerk in the stores of John M. Losey and Mahlon Dickerson. He never followed any particular trade or calling, but engaged in whatever his hands found to do. A quiet, unostentatious man, he was greatly esteemed by all who knew him, and he was called "Uncle Byram" most respectfully by the whole community.

In politics he was always an earnest and vigorous opponent of the Democratic party. He allied himself with the honored old Whig party during the whole period of its existence, and when it ceased he became an ardent supporter of its successor—the Republican party. His brother was as earnest as a Democrat, but they mutually agreed to avoid political discussions in their home. "Uncle Byram," however, exercised his convictions everywhere else, and being a reader and seeker after information, was ever ready to defend them intelligently. For many years he took a pride in casting the first vote in the township, and he never missed recording his vote at any election until last Spring, when his failing health would not permit him to go out in the terrible blizzard. Upon a number of occasions he was urged to accept local offices, but having no liking for them, could never be prevailed upon to do so.

Although never a member of any church, he led a strictly moral life, and in his views and beliefs was a Presbyterian, which church he attended until his im-

paired hearing deprived him of much of the enjoyment of religious services. His sterling honesty, industry, and upright character were always such as to set a goodly example in the community where he lived so long and was so highly respected. He was a good man, and the world was made better for his having lived in it.

Here ends the quotation from Grandma Pruden's scrap-book. From the style of this article it must have been written by Dr. Halloway, and is a good piece of historical writing, illustrating incidentally many points of interest in the history of Dover and the county of Morris.

The three biographies—those of "Uncle Byram," of "Aunt Sally," and of "Tave" Pruden, with references to the life of Zenas, the wheelwright, go far to give us the history of the Pruden corner on old Dickerson street, and to make it a notable street in these chronicles.

A Golden Wedding—Judging from old scrap-books it has been the fashion in Dover to celebrate Golden Weddings. Miss Carrie A. Breese has given us a fine sketch of family life in Dover as described in her poem on the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Titus Berry. The story of another such event may be gathered from a newspaper clipping of May 30, 1890. It was about that date that Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Dickerson celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedded joys and responsibilities. The event had more than a passing interest because this worthy couple had always been identified with the growth and development of our town, and in their early lives took a deep interest in its concerns.

In 1835 Mr. Dickerson, who was born in Dover, established himself in business as the village blacksmith in the shop where for more than half a century his sturdy blows made unceasing music upon its anvil. This shop was on the premises now (1913) occupied by the Ulster Iron Works. The history of all our village blacksmiths would make an interesting series. The names Garrigus, King, Ford, Dickerson are a hint of the possibilities. Tubal Cain should be the patron saint of Dover, pictured with uplifted hammer, standing by his anvil.

This particular Tubal Cain was one of the original thirty-five members who formed the Presbyterian congregation, and besides taking a prominent part in all the affairs of this church he led its choir for many years. In this choir the leading soprano was Miss Jane Pragnall, daughter of the William Pragnall who built the first boat that plied the waters of the Morris Canal. The sturdy choir leader was ten years the senior of the comely soprano singer, but the blind goddess recks not of ages in mating hearts, and so their association in the choir resulted in their being joined in enduring bonds.

The wedding took place in the house that stood a half century ago on the corner of Blackwell and Morris streets, where, in 1890, the Y. M. C. A. rooms were. It was an old-fashioned wedding, and although Dover was then but a small village, over one hundred guests graced the occasion with their presence. Rev. B. C. Magie, their pastor, performed the ceremony, this being the second wedding which he had consummated in Dover. The Rev. Jas. M. Tuttle, then pastor of the M. E. Church, was among the guests. The next day sixteen couples drove with them to Hacketts-town in carriages and there partook of dinner.

Two years later Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson moved into their house on Essex street (occupied in 1913 by John P. Force) where they resided for forty-eight years. It then stood in a clover field on the outskirts of the village, and from there to the Point of the Mountain no other dwelling house could be seen. Here six children were born to them, among whom we find the names of Joseph H. Dickerson, Mrs. A. J. Coe, and Mrs. C. F.

Trowbridge. All three of these were enrolled in the Dover public school of 1856.

It is interesting to trace the family history of our school children.

Rev. Dr. Magie, who was present with his wife, made a few remarks, in the course of which he said it was something unusual for both a pastor and his wife to live to see the golden wedding of a couple he had married. He then recited an original and appropriate poem. Mr. Dickerson, at the time of this anniversary, was seventy-seven years old.

A Golden Wedding and a Diamond Birthday—We may infer from the preceding story that another golden wedding must have occurred shortly before, and on turning the pages of the old scrap-book we find the account of the Rev. B. C. Magie's golden wedding and diamond birthday, of date the fourth of December, 1888, Dr. Magie being then Superintendent of Morris County Schools. It was at New Paltz on the Hudson, opposite Poughkeepsie, that the parson, on his twenty-fifth birthday, was wedded to Miss Mary Belden, daughter of Rev. William Belden of New York City.

About six months after the wedding, in the summer of 1839, Mr. and Mrs. Magie came to Dover, the husband having been called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church, then worshiping in the upper room of the Stone Academy. For the unusually long period of thirty-seven years he continued to minister to this church, both he and Mrs. Magie being closely identified with the religious and social life of this community.

In 1848 they built the family residence on Prospect street, which they occupied until 1876. (The railroad afterwards came through the town by the side of this house.) Their six children were born in Dover, namely: Susan, the wife of Coley James, of Plymouth, Connecticut; Miss Lucy Magie, principal of the Prospect Hill School at the family residence; Mr. Wm. E. Magie, cashier for the firm of Ogden & Co., brokers; Miss Abbie Magie, assistant principal of the Prospect Hill school; Mr. Burtis C. Magie Jr., first assistant principal of the Eighty-sixth street school in New York City; and Minnie, wife of Mr. Halloway H. Hance, of Stephensburg.

Among the adornments of the supper table was a superb birthday cake, which was about two feet in diameter and bore 75 candles, with the figures "1813-1888." This was made at Mr. Young's confectionery shop.

Among the fifty-four guests were five clergymen, Rev. W. W. Halloway Jr., of Dover; Rev. Dr. E. W. Stoddard of Succasunna; Rev. Dr. David Stevenson of New York; Rev. Wm. H. Belden; and Rev. John Scott. This delightful occasion was happily concluded by the recital of the following appropriate lines:

Fifty years ago this night,
 (Time, how rapid is thy flight!)
 Stood before the nuptial altar
 Parson Belden's fairest daughter.
 There her purest troth was plighted;
 She and I were there united.
 She was beauty in her teens;
 So, at least, the old man weens.
 She was loved intensely then;
 Loved still more at three score ten.
 * * * *

She's been to me an angel bright,
 Making life one sweet delight.
 Without money still content,
 For others she her life has spent.
 Now she's old and most worn out,
 Still, you never see her pout.

Her bright hope now nothing mars
Of life and rest beyond the stars.

* * * *

Friends, we thank you, one and all,
For this kind half-century call.

Grandma Pruden's Scrap-Book—It is nothing more nor less than Zenas Pruden's Day Book, 16"x6½", containing 167 pages when converted into a scrap-book. He had a wagon shop on the corner of Dickerson street and Morris street and was doing business there in 1825, as we see by glimpses of the old accounts where they have not been covered over with clippings from newspapers. In these glimpses of the wagon-maker's accounts we find such entries as these: one new one horse waggon finished off \$40.00; To spoking and rimming one Wheel \$2.50; painting one belless .37½; one Drawer-knife 1.00; painting one slay \$4.00; making one weal barrow \$2.50.

The following is a memorandum of some of the most important findings in the scrap-book:

1. The Autobiography of an Old Organ, page 1. Evidently the story of the old organ which was first used in the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, N. J., then sold to the Dover people for \$600, and later sold (or given) to the church in Rockaway. Miss Anna M. Davis used to play this organ in Elizabeth. Episodes: Worrell; A. Byram, coasting whistles.
2. Octavius L. Pruden, assistant private secretary in Washington, D. C.; p. 6.
3. A "switchel" Gen. Washington; p. 11.
4. Poems of sentiment & family life, humor (passim).
5. Letters from Mr. Potter, missionary to Persia.
6. Obituaries, Mrs. Millie Wallace, Aunt Jennie; p. 51.
7. Mrs. Segur. Poem by Carrie Breese; p. 57.
8. O. L. Pruden in White House: Xmas, Dinner, Cabinet; pp. 58-9.
9. W. H. McDavit, obit 1891. The presidents; pp. 62-63.
10. Trolleys in Morris Co. Letters from California; p. 71.
11. Byram Pruden, obit. 3 nonagenarians (b. 1792); p. 73. Family Hist. Peter Pruden. Brick of Court House.
12. The first canal boat, The Dover of Dover; p. 73.
13. The Old Quaker Church; p. 74.
14. R. Brotherton, John E. Vail, Mrs. Mott: the last ones.
15. A Golden Wedding, Rev. B. C. Magie, p. 79. His children, poem: quote a few lines.
16. Historical Sermon of B. C. Magie 1885: 50th anniv.; p. 81.
17. Rockaway Ch., B. King, First S. S., Bank, Segur, Capt. Pease, prayer meeting, Crittenden singers, fiddle, organ sold.
18. Temperance, Segur, fight, pledge.
19. Mine Hill Church, history of; pp. 83-85.
20. The Great Blizzard of 1888; p. 87.
21. The Dickerson Mine, closed 1891; p. 92. Hist. of 1716—Early Forge-rights, canal 1838.
22. A Golden Wedding, Wm. A. Dickerson, choir-master; p. 95.
23. Jane Pragnall, soprano singer: Church Romance; Essex St., then a clover field.
24. The Rogerenes (Baptists); p. 96.
25. Samuel Smith: First Hist. of N. J. 1765.
26. O. L. Pruden; p. 102.
27. Dr. Magie's funeral; pp. 103-105.
28. O. L. Pruden; p. 116.
29. First S. S. in Dover; p. 133.
30. 1713 John Reading. Proprietors of East Jersey sold 527 A. to Joseph Latham, near the Syccunn mine; p. 134.
31. The Fourth of July in Dover (date?); p. 152.
32. Mt. Olive Church; p. 154.
33. Tales of Old Randolph 1664—East & West Jersey; p. 160.
34. The Raid on the Signs; p. 161.
35. With a loose copy of *The Jerseyman*, February 17, 1866, laid in the book, containing an obituary notice of Richard Brotherton.

Dr. Lefevre—On Saturday, the fourth of October, I called on Mrs. H. W. Cortright at her home, Nolan's Point. Her father, Dr. Wm. B. Lefevre, when a young man, taught school in Dover sometime between 1835 and 1840. He studied medicine and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1838. Soon after graduating he came to Hurdstown, where he had a country practice that kept him riding over the hills on horseback or in his sulky at all hours of the day or night. He was an elder in the Berkshire Valley Church and superintendent of the Sunday School for twenty-five years. When he was about forty years old he married Mary Condict Hurd, the oldest daughter of David B. Hurd.

Why was Mary Condict Hurd named with the name "Condict"? Her mother was Eliza Condict, daughter of Judge Edward Condict of Morristown. His signature is seen on the deed of 1809 by which Peter G. Hoagland acquired the land afterwards known as the Munson Place. An oil portrait of Judge Condict is hung in the dining room at Mrs. Cortright's, copied by her brother from another painting. Eliza Condict was eighteen years old when married. She became the mother of eight children. A framed picture done in black silk thread upon a white silk ground represents "A Roman Monument at Igel in the Dutchy of Luxemburgh" and is a specimen of her skill and artistic talent. It was done November 1, 1810, before her marriage, probably, and is remarkably well done, in that peculiar style of art. It was her daughter Mary, then, who became the mother of the artist, Wm. Jelf Lefevre, the only son of Dr. Lefevre, and the brother of Mrs. Cortright.

Wm. J. Lefevre was sent to school, when eight years old, to Mount Retirement at Deckertown, the famous school of Mr. Stiles, who was a personal friend of Dr. Lefevre. He also attended Mr. Rankin's school in Mendham, and after his conversion during religious services conducted at Hurdstown by students from Drew Seminary he went to Drew Seminary and took a two-year course, with the expectation of becoming a minister. But his natural impulse led him afterwards to take up the study of art. He went to Philadelphia and became a pupil of Peter Moran. Later he had a studio of his own in Philadelphia and devoted himself especially to etching. The photograph of his studio shows him seated with his back to the camera. Several of his pictures are seen about the room and the person facing the camera is his friend, Stephen J. Ferris, a notable artist. He was also a friend of Joseph Pennell, now a distinguished artist. Returning to his home at Hurdstown the young artist applied his art to his immediate surroundings. He painted and etched pictures of the farm, especially anything with cows or oxen in it, as the list of works will show. Just as he was beginning to make a name for himself he died at the early age of thirty-five in the year 1883.

He was for a time a Dover schoolboy, for his name is found in a list of pupils who attended Mr. Hall's school in 1861, and I am told that he also attended Miss Susan C. Magie's school in Dover. His life therefore claims a place in our Dover History. The paintings of this Dover schoolboy which are to be seen at the home of Mrs. Cortright are: 1. Watering Cattle in Winter. A dark and bleak scene on the home farm at Hurdstown, showing how a hole must be cut in the ice to allow the cattle to drink from the pond. Rather cold beverage. 2. Unloading Hay at the Barn. A scene on the Hurd farm. 3. The Marauders. Cows breaking through a fence to get at the haystacks. A scene on the Hurd farm. 4. Cows in Landscape, at Hurdstown. 5. A Copy from Another Artist. Cows and goats and a boy

with a stick facing them. 6. A Copy of the Portrait of Judge Edward Condict. He made a few other paintings, but they have been given to friends.

Most of his work was in the form of etchings. Of these Mrs. Cortright has quite a full collection, containing twelve or more copies of many of them. She also has the original plates.

Etchings—1. Driving Home the Cows. Back of Hurdstown. A windy day. Clouds. 2. Hauling Wood With a Team of Oxen. 1881. Price marked \$3.00. 3. The Ten-Acre Lot on His Home Farm. Cows, trees. 4. Scene in Sparta. Stone bridge, house. One of his best. \$1.75. 5. Landscape and Cattle. Stream, load of wood. \$1.00. 6. Winter Landscape. Snow, ox-sled. \$1.00. 7. At the Watering Place. Cows. \$2.50. 8. Cows in Meadow. \$1.00. 9. Cow in Landscape. \$1.00. 10. Leaving the Pasture. Cows. \$1.00. 11. Landscape. Cottage, stream. No cows. Pretty picture. \$.50. 12. Eating Apples. A cow. 14. Evening Landscape. 15. Coming from the Mill. Mr. Nolan and team. 16. Going to the Mill. Mr. Nolan and team. 17. Foddering Sheep. \$1.50. 18. Cow's Head. A mooly cow. Good. \$1.00. 19. A Portrait. Madame cow again. 1882. 20. Driving Home the Cows. \$3.00. 21. Gratitude. Cow at hole in ice, looking back. \$2.00.

A photograph of Wm. S. Hall's private school, taken in 1861, has the names of pupils and teachers written on the back of the picture. This school was called "The Dover Institute." The scholars are standing below the school windows. Dr. Magie is looking out of one window, while Rosie Derry and one or two others, not pupils, have taken possession of the other window and have thus got into the picture. The names from left to right are:

Row 1. Alice Oram, Hattie Breese, Maggie Wighton, Annie Crittenden, Lide (Eliza) Le Fevre, Lizzie Stone, Lizzie Hall, Amelia Lindsley, Mr. Saunders, the assistant teacher. Mr. Hall, the principal. Libbie Dickerson (Mrs. Coe), Louise Allen, Abbie Magie, Sidney Breese.

Row 2. Olivia Segur, Lovedy Oram, Mary J. Hall, Josie Hall, Clara Jolley, Maggie Crittenden, Josie Oram, Annie Elliott, Tom Heaton, Jim Bruen, Will Magie, Frank Berry, Stephen Mills, Robert Wighton, David Young.

Row 3. Emma Lindsley, Mary Condict, Burt Halsey, Burt Magie, Frank Thompson, Trimble Condict, "Tenie" (Stephen) Lindsley, Leonard Bruen (from Newark), Will Hall, Joe Oram, Will Le Fevre, Alex Elliott, Joe Elliott, Frank Lindsley. Ford Smith was not in the picture, although a pupil then.

An ambrotype of Dr. Le Fevre and his wife, taken about 1856, is the work of Moses Hurd, the first photographer in Dover and at that time the only one. This represents another kind of artistic talent in the family.

The New Jersey Le Fevres came across from Long Island, being originally Huguenots from France. Minard Lefevre came from Long Island. Dr. Wm. Bonner Le Fevre was the son of John, the son of Minard Le Fevre Jr. John married Elizabeth Day, daughter of Aaron.

(From Munsell's History of Morris County.)

Among the influential citizens of Jefferson township the name of William B. Lefevre deserves a prominent place. For intelligence, usefulness, and weight of character he will long be remembered. His ancestors on both sides can be traced to an early date. Minard Lefevre came to Succasunna in 1750. In 1779 he was joint owner of the famous Succasunna

mine with Jonathan Dickerson. His son, John Lefevre, married Elizabeth, the granddaughter of Joseph Jelf. Her mother, Mary Jelf, married Aaron Day, of Elizabethtown, a lieutenant in a Jersey regiment during the war of the Revolution. Joseph Jelf was the owner of a line of vessels that sailed from England to this country. He settled in Elizabethtown about 1750.

In 1801 Elizabeth Day married John Lefevre, as stated above. Their son, Dr. Wm. Bonner Lefevre, married Mary Condict Hurd in 1845. Their son, William Jelf Lefevre, was the artist. In the latter part of his life Dr. Lefevre lived in Orchard street, Dover, and his son lived there after the doctor's death, in 1881.

(Note by Mrs. Cortright)—Although Dr. Lefevre knew of a Hippolite Lefevre, he never traced the descent of the family. Since the death of Dr. Lefevre I have gone to the expense of research all over New Jersey State and find what I have written to be correct as to our branch of the family. The Dutch Mindert became the English Minard Jr. I found both names in the list of Revolutionary soldiers of New Jersey. Our ancestors were of French or Dutch descent and came from Long Island (not Salem, New Jersey). The first of our branch was Isaac Lefevre and he married Wintje Coertain of the Dutch New York settlement. They had a son Mindert and by this name we surely trace our descent in New Jersey.

William J. Lefevre—In collecting data about the stream of human life that constitutes Dover history, I have been interested to observe from what European sources this stream has been fed. We find that we have representatives of the Huguenot immigration, of Cornishmen from England, of Welsh, Scotch, Irish, Germans and others. It is also of interest to note what endowments of the mind are found among our people. A fine vein of mental power or a peculiar talent is of as much interest as the discovery of a good vein of iron ore in our mines. I speak as a teacher. Hence I am pleased to find among the Dover schoolboys of the past one who gave such promise of attainment in art as did William J. Lefevre. Diversity of industries is a good thing for the stability of a community. Wall street men who deal in bonds say that a town whose prosperity is based upon several industries has an element of financial strength above one that is dependent upon one industry. And it is well for a community to have diversity of human talent as well as diversity of industries. One implies the other. At my request my friend, Rev. T. F. Chambers, has contributed the following brief review of Mr. Lefevre's artistic career:

William Jelf Lefevre showed early in life a taste for drawing and a fondness for out-of-door life, so that when he attained to years of manhood he devoted himself exclusively to the study of art. His natural reserve helped to strengthen his habit of communing with nature, while careful attention to his studies gave him undoubted facility in the presentation of scenes in the world around him, especially scenes with which early associations were largely bound up. He was born at Hurdstown, Morris County, New Jersey, amid surroundings that might be said to belong to frontier life. His father, Dr. Wm. B. Lefevre, was a man of culture and refinement, a leading spirit in matters of education and religion. His earliest ancestry were of Dutch and French origin, and at a later date of pure New England blood. His artistic tendencies were not owing to any proximity to picture galleries or even congenial associates of the same tastes. He was well grounded in the studies which are preparatory to a college course, but never received a collegiate education. The trip he took abroad was after his choice of his life work was made, so that his interest in art was an original outgrowth of his own personality. And his career as an artist, though so soon cut short, revealed a native talent of undoubted originality and power.

He was a man of a retiring disposition, with a sensitive temperament, and his choice of subjects for his paintings and etchings proves that his sympathy with nature was spontaneous and natural and his art was the expression of such personal

interest and pleasure. His sympathies were drawn toward the lowly and humble forms of life and of nature with which his boyhood life was associated. This is shown by his numerous paintings and etchings of cattle and farm life in general, of rustic bridges and sketches of woods, of stony fields and sluggish streams. It is one of the clearest proofs of talent to know what to paint. Nor is this all, but his choice must have been due to his own insight. No prettiness of coloring or sensationalism of attitude or composition will or can take the place of the artistic enjoyment of light and shadow, solidity of form, depth of perspective, and expression in general. To delight in these elements, which constitute the real difficulties of artistic reproduction, is the mark of the strength and vigor of the true painter's talent. He sees a challenge flung at him in what the unseeing multitude despises or ignores. In fact, the *raison d'être* of all or any art is the finding of "beauty in everything." Of course, the force of this reasoning depends upon the success of the painter. But Mr. Lefevre did succeed. His domestic animals and rural scenes have a charm that appeals to a careful student. The industry and application evinced were evidently inspired, yes, and controlled by his own sympathy with them, his delight in them. No one lingers long upon any subject which he does not love. This makes true the famous criticism, "*Le style est l'homme*" (the style is the man). This is the mystic charm which to the initiated makes a real work of art "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

It is a far cry from the mining village of Hurdstown, or even the Magie school at Dover, to a studio in Philadelphia, the friendship and patronage of Peter Moran, and The Etchers' Club. But even farther removed, the one from the other—in the impression they produce, though not in their physical aspects—are the barren and forbidding scenes of nature, the angular forms and ungainly gait of animal life which he depicts, and their presentation in black and white or in oils with the secret witchery of a loving play of light and shade, or harmony of tint, of significant angle or line, or well harmonized unity of composition. To feel the truth and force of this criticism it will be necessary to study carefully the paintings and etchings which cost Mr. Lefevre no little labor and pains. Some of these have received their meed of public appreciation and have appeared in exhibitions where they had to bear comparison with the work of other artists who had lived longer or under more favorable advantages than Mr. Lefevre. The latter's early death at thirty-five years of age was in his case more disastrous than would usually be the case, because his talent would necessarily require a longer apprenticeship. As it is, his work is well worth recognition and reward, at least so far as his memory shall be cherished and his example publicly commended.

Mr. Lefevre belonged to The Philadelphia Sketch Club as well as to The Etchers' Club. The latter paid the following tribute to his memory, as given upon the minutes of The Philadelphia Society of Etchers, November 6th, 1883:

"Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed fellow member, William J. Lefevre, our society has lost a talented etcher, an industrious worker, and a warm friend."
Signed—B. Uhle, Hermann Faber, James Simpson, Committee.

From Mrs. Louisa M. Crittenden, October 9, 1913:

In regard to the oldtime singing schools I can only say they were very instructive and very entertaining, and I recall now only two of the names of the teachers—Mr. Foote and Mr. Hinds of Newark, who were particularly fine teachers. Mr. Hinds had several fine concerts in the church after the winter's teaching, bringing instrumental musicians from Newark to help make the concerts attractive.

You say, "I feel like another Plutarch." I think, if I keep looking up data of the old times, I shall begin to feel like an old scribe or historian. Don't you think you put a good deal of work on a lady of eighty-five! But I'm not complaining. I enjoy being of service when I can.

LOUISA M. CRITTENDEN.

Mrs. Crittenden also keeps a scrap-book. She has very kindly been at the pains to copy out the following extracts from it:

Mr. Guy Maxwell Hinchman died at Dover, N. J., February 13, 1877. Mr. Hinchman was born in Elmira, N. Y., on the 29th of November, 1795. His father, Dr. Joseph Hinchman, was the first physician settled in that region. In 1810 (after the death of his father and mother) Mr. Hinchman came to New Jersey and lived with his uncle at Succasunna Plains. The fine business talent which marked his whole life became early developed and at the age of twenty years he was the owner and operator of the well-known Mt. Pleasant Mine. In 1823 he removed to New York City. In 1834 he returned to New Jersey, and in 1835 he became superintendent of the iron works in Dover owned by Mr. Henry McFarlan, which position he retained

until 1868. Prominent among the responsible positions he held was the Presidency of the Union Bank of Dover, to which he was elected in 1840. He held this position until the bank went out of existence in 1866.

Mentally Mr. Hinchman was one of the most remarkable of men. None who ever conversed with him could fail to be astonished at the culture, intellectual ability, and perfect memory that marked this gentleman after attaining the age of four-score years. Physically, few would have supposed that he was an octogenarian. He seemed stronger than most men are at sixty. When he wrote, there seemed to be not a tremor in his hand, and specimens of his writing which have come to this office within a few months past were among the most beautiful we have ever seen. Withal, Mr. Hinchman was one of those kind-hearted, courtly gentlemen of the old school, and it will always be pleasant to contemplate the value of such a life. (By James Gibson, in *The Era*.)

Mr. Charles E. Noble died December 16th, 1899, at Morristown, N. J. Mr. Noble was born at Southwark, Mass., and was educated at Suffield Literary Institute, Suffolk, Conn. He was a civil engineer. In 1847 he came to Morris County, N. J., and taught school at Green Village and Dover. In 1851 he was appointed chief assistant engineer, by Superintendent Bassinger, of the Morris & Essex R. R. He served as superintendent of the Morris & Essex R. R. in 1862, when the road had several extensions. In 1870 he went to Texas as representative of a syndicate of capitalists, among whom were William E. Dodge and Moses Taylor, and built about seven hundred miles of the International and Great Northern R. R.

Mr. Noble returned in 1874 and purchased property in Morristown, N. J., making his home there. He was a member of the Board of Proprietors of New Jersey. He had also served as a member of the Common Council of Morristown, and was a director of The First National Bank. (From a Morristown newspaper.)

Mr. Charles McFarlan died September 25th, 1872. He resided for some years at Longwood and was closely identified with the iron interest in the early history of its development in the county. He represented his district in the Assembly of the State. Afterwards he became a resident of Dover. He was elected to the office of Recorder and remained a member of the Common Council until the spring of 1871. He also held the office of Justice of the Peace. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and was one of the oldest members in the State. He belonged to St. John's Church and was a member of the Vestry. Mrs. Charles McFarlan placed a memorial window in St. John's Church for her husband.

"Mr. Charles MacFarlan was superintendent of schools for Jefferson township almost continuously from 1851 to 1862. No better school officer than Mr. McFarlan, who was a gentleman of much culture and refinement, could be found. He devoted his time, his talents, and his money to promote the cause of education." (From Munsell's Hist. of Morris Co.)

Dr. Thomas Rockwell Crittenden died September 27th, 1906. Dr. Crittenden was born in Dover, August 21st, 1822. He graduated from the New York City College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1848, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Dover, and for some time was the only physician in this section. He succeeded his father, Dr. Ira Crittenden, who was the first physician settled in Dover. Dr. T. R. Crittenden served Dover several times as a public official, having been Recorder of the town and a member of the Board of Health. He was also a member of Acacia Lodge No. 20, F. and A. M., from its beginning in 1856. In the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member he served for some years as a trustee whose judgment was sound and whose ability was honored. He was a member of the Morris County Medical Association up to the time of his death.

The following extract from a Dover paper refers to the Hinchman garden, which Mrs. Crittenden's eldest sister had kept up just as their father left it, until her death in 1889.

"Have you ever noticed the fragrance that rises to greet the passer-by from the old Hinchman homestead garden on Blackwell street, as soon as the first spring flowers begin to bloom? The hyacinths here are always the first to break the crust of the earth, and the bushes and shrubs come quickly to blossom in its generous soil. I have no doubt they remind many, as they do me, of that genial and courtly old gentleman, the late Mr. Guy Hinchman, whose figure, among his flowers, was so familiar a few years ago. No one has left a sweeter memorial than he did in the grateful fragrance of these flowers, which seem to breathe his memory."

The Garrigues Family, by Mrs. M. L. Cox:

Newark, New Jersey, Thirteenth Avenue School, October 6th, 1913.

My dear Mr. Platt—Mrs. Cox has kindly come to my assistance and has arranged

the information which this letter contains. Miss Clara Sturtevant of Rockaway told Mrs. Cox that she had facts of family history dating back to 1500.

Elias Garrigus married Pamela Cooper, daughter of Moses and Sarah Clifton Cooper. Pamela Cooper was the sister of Samuel Cooper, my grandfather. Elias and Pamela Cooper Garrigus were the parents of Mrs. Cornelius B. Gage, mother of Mrs. William Harris Jr., who can give you additional information concerning the Garrigus family.

Sarah Clifton Cooper was the daughter of ——— Knox, a nurse of Washington's army, and ——— Clifton, a soldier of the army. Both died during the war and the child was adopted by Mrs. John Cooper, daughter of Capt. Enoch Beach of the Continental Army. Can you help me to more definite information?

Wishing you every success in your work, I am

Very truly yours,

M. L. Cox, Prin.

The Garrigus Family of New Jersey—In southeastern France is a province bearing the name of Garrigues, which means barren moor or wild lands. There is also a mountain bearing that name in that part of France.

Part of the Garrigues family spell the name without the "e." The first people of the name who emigrated to America settled among the Quakers in Philadelphia and exchanged the Huguenot faith for that of the Quakers. When the war broke out between England and the colonies, the Jersey members of the family felt that patriotism led to the camp and the battlefield. The Philadelphia members of the family felt that the Quaker faith forbade their going to war. This difference of opinions led to family contentions regarding the conduct of Jacob and his sons. As the result, Jacob decided to drop the "e" from the family name and in that way sever all connection with the family which felt disgraced by his patriotic conduct. Jacob's descendants have never since used the "e." The descendants of the Pennsylvania families retain the original spelling of the name.

The Garrigues family came to America in 1700 and settled in Philadelphia. It was represented in the persons of David Garrigues and his wife. They had many sons and daughters. One of their sons, Jacob, came to New Jersey and settled on the Peck farm in Hanover township. Jacob had four sons and five daughters. Jacob was born in 1716 and he died in May, 1798. His wife, Sarah ———, was born in 1720 and died in 1777 (July 18).

Jacob joined the Rockaway Presbyterian Church and traditions tell of his habit of walking to church, a distance of more than five miles. This habit he practiced with great regularity through all kinds of weather. The four sons, David, Jacob, Isaac, and John, all served in the Revolutionary War, two of them enlisting at a very young age. Jacob Sr. was a militiaman, subject to call, but remained at home with his family most of the time.

David Garrigus, son of Jacob Sr., married Abigail, daughter of John Losey, March 18, 1773. David had a daughter, Sarah, born in 1714.

When David was doing sentry duty in Washington's camp, Foster Williams, son of Samuel Williams of Shongum, laid a wager with some of the men of the company that he could take David's musket away from him while he was at his post. Williams came up to David and demanded his musket, but David, who knew the penalty, refused. Williams undertook to deprive him of his gun by force, and in the struggle which ensued Williams was accidentally shot and died a few hours later.

Jacob's daughters married as follows: Rebecca married Samuel, son of Timothy Pierson; Sarah married John Pierson, and later married ——— Smith; Mary married ——— Ward, she was baptized in 1762; Nancy married ——— Burnwell, later Samuel Merrill; Hannah, no record of marriage found.

Jacob's son, John, married Elizabeth Shipman and lived on the homestead. Their children were: Mary, who married Daniel Ayres; Anna, who married Stephen Hall; Charity, who married Alexander Wilson; John Jr., who married Mary, daughter of John Hall; Elexta, who married Timothy, son of Silas Palmer; Ruth, who married John Hiler; and Isaac, who married Sarah Shepard of Green Village. Isaac and Sarah had a son, J. Henry Garrigus, of Waterbury, Connecticut, husband of Sophronia Elizabeth Upson. He is still an active old gentleman of seventy-odd years. I am indebted to him for much of this history.

Jacob's son, Isaac, married Phoebe Losey. Jacob Jr. married Elizabeth McKelvey. He lived at Harrisonville, a small settlement below Mt. Tabor on the Morristown road. Jacob Jr. had children as follows: Daniel, James and Sarah. (Lewis and Horace T. are jewelry manufacturers in Newark, New Jersey. They are grandsons of Daniel and are sons of Stephen.) Sarah married Asher Fairchild. Among Asher's children was Jonathan Fairchild who married Eliza Jane Dickerson, of Denville, and became the father of Eliza Jane Fairchild who married William Wallace Hennion and became the mother of Harriet Jane Hennion-Dickerson, who married Martin L. Cox, and has two sons, William H. D. Cox and Edmund H. Cox. Asher Fairchild was the son of Jonathan Fairchild and his wife Sarah Howell.

The children of David and Abigail Losey Garrigus were: Sarah; Jephtha; David Jr., who married Rachel Lyon; Stephen; Hannah, who married Daniel, son of Robert Ayres; Silas; David, who owned the John O. Hill farm of 600 acres and built the stone house there. David removed to Ohio with most of his family and died there.

The children of John and Mary Hall Garrigus were: Jacob, married Abbie S., daughter of Henry Beach; Alexander Wilson Garrigus, who first married Catherine Pierson and later married Amanda Searing; Stephen, who married Catherine S., daughter of James Miller; Sarah, who married Eliphalet Sturtevant of Rockaway. Eliphalet, died after being wounded three times in the battle of Gettysburg. He left five children: Clara; Katharine, wife of Charles G. Buchanan of Newark; Cornelia, wife of John F. Stickle of Rockaway; Mary, wife of — Chidister, of Newark; and Thomas, of Dover.

More children of John and Mary Hall Garrigus are: Elizabeth, who married James Miller, of Rockaway; John A., who married Anna Leek; Mary J., who married Frank Doremus; Edward, who married a daughter of Ira Hall.

The Garrigus family ranked high in character, refinement, intelligence, and the culture of the times.

Mrs. Sarah A. Fichter, October 18, 1913:

Mrs. Sarah Ann Fichter, widow of John Fichter, was born March 1, 1829, and was married in 1849. She was born in the school district of Denville, next to John O. Hill's farm, and in 1841 she went to school to John O. Hill at the Union school. John O. Hill was one of the best men that ever lived, always helping people, and doing good in many ways to his neighbors. If one wanted to build himself a house, Mr. Hill would help him along. If some one wanted to sell a cow or other cattle to raise cash in time of need Mr. Hill would buy and pay a good price. John Fichter once offered a cow for sale. One neighbor offered him \$20, but John Hill gave him \$40 for the cow. He sold a yoke of steers for \$40. He sold some sheep. His wife persuaded him to put his money at interest against a rainy day. The rainy day came when John was drafted for the army. He

wanted to get a substitute and this required \$700. By getting together what he had saved he made up part of the sum, but John Hill helped him out with a check for a hundred dollars, the father-in-law lent a hand and the substitute was secured. It was the grandfather of John Hill who once took his son John to church in Morristown and pointed out to him Gen. Washington in the congregation. This was on the occasion when Washington partook of the Communion. Mrs. Fichter then gave a long account of the Johnes family of Morristown, which I cannot now repeat.

It was at the house of her son, Dan W. Fichter of Wharton, that I called on her. She has 28 grandchildren and 24 great-grandchildren. The house that she was born in was a log house and had a fine spring of water. It had one good room on the ground floor, a half cellar, one room finished off up stairs, and an unfinished garret on the same floor. They lived very comfortably in this house.

While Mrs. Fichter has not told me so much about Dover in particular, she has given many glimpses of the life and customs that prevailed in this vicinity, say at Pigeon Hill, east of Dover and these sketches may reveal some things that were true of Dover too, in their time, as in these descriptions of life in a log house.

Once her mother was sick and the nurse went to get something from the further end of the room. Her feet were bare and when she unexpectedly trod on a snake in the dark she started in fright. Then she went to the candle tree to get a candle. A candle tree? What is that? Did they have trees in the garden that—Why, don't you know what a candle tree is? It was a little tree or branch on which they hung their stock of candles. They used to make their own candles, of course, by dipping wicks in melted tallow. Oh yes, I see. And this candle tree was hung up high somewhere, where the mice could not get at the candles. Exactly. And what about that snake? Well, the nurse got a candle and lighted it and looked hard for that snake, but she could not find it. It must have crawled in between the logs. Snakes can flatten themselves out when they want to crawl between the logs of a log house, you know. That is one of the interesting things about living in a log house. What could have become of that snake? The anxious mother went to look at her two children, who by that time had been put to bed. There was the snake, making himself comfortable in their warm bed. It did not take the mother long to get those children out of bed. What next? She went to the fireplace and stirred up the embers. They never let the fire go out in those days. This was a wood fire, of course. So she waked up the slumbering embers. Then she went back to the bed. This snake was a pilot snake, a copperhead pilot, poisonous. She gathered the corners of the sheet and thus secured the reptile in such a way that she could carry him over to the fireplace. There she dumped him into the freshly kindling fire and when he fell into it he fairly squealed like a pig. (If Eve had only been as heroic!)

Where did you go to church? To the Presbyterian church at Rockaway. I was brought up a Presbyterian; became a Methodist later. Did you ever know the Rev. Barnabas King? Of course I did. He was a very good man. Interesting preacher? He always spoke very low. When Dr. Tuttle (Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle) succeeded him he interested the people better. But Mr. King was an excellent good man. He used to call on the people at their homes. He would call on each family once a year.

When the people built the old church at Rockaway, the one they built before the Revolutionary War, one would bring a log and another a log, and

so on, and they all helped to build it. They were so anxious to hold meetings in it that they couldn't wait until the floor was laid, but held their first meetings sitting on the beams. Aunt Abigail Jackson was the first one to attend meeting in it. They asked her how many had been to meeting. She said: There was just three of us at the meeting—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost—and me; that made four. She sat on a beam and sang the hymns and she could sing like a bird. Next time there were more attended. She belonged to that old Jackson family. Some remarkable people in that family. There was one of them that used to be all dressed up in his military uniform and ride around mounted on his gray horse when they had the militia out. He did look so handsome! And there was one of them that used to get drunk and go through the streets shouting "Once I sucked the breast of bondage, but I was weaned on the nipple of Liberty and Independence." How he would holler it out!

When the railroad first came to Morristown everybody drove over to Morristown, Squire Stephen Conger among them, and got a free ride to Newark and back. That was a great day. You should have seen the folks turn out in their carriages!

In those days we used to spin and knit. After a while folks would go to Mill Brook and get cards to spin, instead of carding the wool at home. The women would make broadcloth of wool at their homes, then take it to the fulling mill at Mill Brook to be finished. They took the cloth home and tailors would come and make it up into suits. Mr. Folliet from Connecticut was a tailor who married a sister of John O. Hill. He would go and stay at a house a day or two or a week and do their tailoring. Then he would visit another family. This was called "whipping the cat." Things were different in those days. Here is something that my mother used to repeat to us. She was quite a scholar, said Mrs. Fichter.

Alas to me! how times has changed since I was sweet sixteen,
When all the girls wore homespun frocks and aprons neat and clean!
Their bonnets made of braided straw were tied beneath the chin,
And shawls lay neatly on their neck and fastened with a pin.
But now-a-days young ladies wear French gloves and Leghorn hats
That takes up half a yard of sky in coalhod's shape or flats.

And when the men was out to work, as sure as I'm a sinner,
I've jumped upon the horse, bareback, and carried them their dinner.
But now young ladies are so shy they'd almost faint away
To think of riding all alone in wagon, shay, or sleigh.

And if the storm grew bleak and cold, the boys and girls together
Would meet and have most glorious fun, but never mind the weather.
In these days bread they do not make, they will not knead the dough
For fear 'twould soil their lily hands, but sometimes they make cake.

Note: Who can make the last two lines rhyme?

I suppose you never went to High School when you were young? When did your school days end? I stopped going to school when I was about 14 or 15. What did you do then—helped mother, I suppose. Yes, there was plenty to do. Tell me all the things you learned to do after you left school. Well, there was sewing, and I could spin and knit, besides milking, churning, darning, feeding the chickens. I could wash and iron and starch the clothes, make pies and cakes, bake, make bread, and break the heifers to milking. One spring I broke three heifers to milking, so that they were quiet and gentle. Then I would feed the calves and hens, gather berries in their season and dry them. We didn't have any canned fruits

then. We made preserves and dried fruit. We had splendid applies, nuts to crack, the best of everything. We lived just as well then as we do now or better. My father never kept less than five cows and he would keep thirty sheep besides. Sometimes dogs would kill half the sheep in one night. There were a good many sheep around here. Everybody kept sheep and used the wool to make clothing and blankets. When any one killed a sheep for the meat he would quarter it, and the neighbors would each take a quarter. Then when a neighbor killed a sheep he would pay back.

In the spring they used to have clam classes and shad classes, didn't you ever hear of them? No, I've heard of a good many kinds of classes, but never heard tell of a clam class. Why, it was this way. When father carted a load of charcoal from Dover to Newark, sometime when farm work was slack—Did they make charcoal in those days? Yes, they used a great deal of charcoal for forges, in making iron, and farmers would burn a lot of charcoal and stack it up and then take it to Newark, as I was saying. My father often took a load to Newark and brought twenty dollars back. On the trip home he would bring back a thousand clams or two or three bushels of oysters or a load of shad. He would sell some along the road on his way home and then divide with the neighbors. When one of the neighbors took his charcoal to town he would do the same and pay back for what he had received. In this way a few neighbors would make a clam class. They would help each other in this way.

And when any one wanted to build a house, a log house, the neighbors would all come, bringing logs already cut to the right size and length, hauling them in with their ox teams, and in three days they would have a house built and the family living in it. Generally there wasn't any cellar. The floor was a little above the ground.

Winter evenings you would go over and spend the evening with a neighbor, and then they would take their turn visiting you. Folks used to have these neighborly ways and be friendly.

Once a family left their house for a day. When they came back it was burnt to the ground. They never knew who did it. The dog had been left chained at the house. After that when a certain man came to the house that dog would fly at him as if he wanted to tear him to pieces. They always thought that the dog had a reason: perhaps he knew who set the house on fire. No fire companies then. When there was a fire every neighbor snatched up a pail, filled it with water at the spring and ran with it to the fire. There might be twenty pails of water carried to the fire. But the house generally burned down. There were very few fires in those days.

Cows used to graze on the common. What do you mean by the common? Why, any land that wasn't fenced in. People would only fence in what they used. One man at Longwood had 1,800 acres, but he only fenced in 400 acres. The rest was common, for cattle to graze.

Mrs. Fichter sang me a political song that she remembered. I cannot report the music. The words were as follows:

I.

When young Democracy awoke
They called for Dallas and for Polk,
The people all, from hut and palace,
Responded—Give us Polk and Dallas.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! hurrah for Young Hickory
Tennessee 'will win the victory!

(Prest. Jackson was called Old Hickory for fighting in a hickory wood at New Orleans. Hickory poles were set up by the Democrats as their symbol and ash poles by the Whigs.)

II.

Our wheel has gained another spoke
By nominating James K. Polk;
Now we'll drive o'er hills and valleys
And win the race for Polk and Dallas.

CHORUS.

III.

The Great White House we have bespoke
The next four years for James K. Polk;
John Tyler must vacate that palace,
Gold spoons and all, for Polk and Dallas.

CHORUS.

Mrs. Fichter's grandfather, Daniel Ayres, and his wife both sang in the choir of the church at Rockaway. Daniel Ayres's mother was Annie Jackson.

The familiar story of General Winds and the sheep was then narrated. The place where General Winds turned and called to Hiram to "hold his hand" was by John O. Hill's place on Pigeon Hill.

When she briefly referred to Dicky Brotherton, Mrs. Fichter quoted his words in a serious voice, just as if she heard him speaking, "We must do right." Once she attended a Quaker funeral. It was the funeral of Aunt Katie Forigus who lived on the hills above Dover. Aunt Kate was a sister of John O. Hill's mother. The Quaker women were there in their Quaker bonnets. They sat quietly and moved their lips as if they were praying. Dicky Brotherton was there. After sitting quietly for a time, Dicky Brotherton rose up and said, "It's time we're going," and they all rose and left the house.

The old house at East Dover at the cross roads was the Conger house. David Conger was a soldier in the Revolution. Squire Stephen Conger lived there. People used to come here to get married. Bride and groom would ride up, both seated on one horse, as the custom was. They would alight and ask the Squire to marry them. Once it was so late that he had to look at the clock to see whether it was today or the next day, so as to get the date right on the wedding certificate. And once the bride, on arriving at the door, refused to go in and be married, although the roast turkey was ready for the guests and the wedding banquet prepared. The guests made away with the banquet, just the same.

One of Mrs. Fichter's schoolmates at the Union School was Thomas Crittenden, who later became a physician. He used to be up to boyish tricks, such as egging on her brother to wrestle with another boy, much to her distress, when she was a little girl. She would rush in between the legs of the contestants and rescue her brother's straw hat, so that it should not be trampled on. People had to make their own straw hats in those days. She reminded the doctor of this one day when he attended her in later years. Yes, said he; you were a good little girl, and I was a bad boy. This he said gravely without attempting to argue the question.

Did you ever hear of an oven on stilts? This is how folks used to make them anywhere in the open air, except in the road. They were used chiefly in summer, and would be used by all the neighbors around, in turn. First four croched sticks were set up. 2. Put sticks across, making a support for what follows. 3. Put sods on these sticks. 4. Put three inches of

earth on the sods. 5. Put flat stones on this. 6. Build an oven of loose stones, daubed with clay, making an arched top, covered over and closed in, with an opening or mouth and a hole opposite to make a draft through. 7. Make a wood fire in the oven. 8. When the oven is hot take out the ashes. 9. Put in bread to bake or roast pig or what you will. 10. Bake for an hour or more. The walls of the oven are made ten or twelve inches thick and it retains the heat very well, in summer. They used rye bread.

Another way that they had for baking in the house and in winter was to use what they called a pie pan. This was set on the hearth of the large open fireplace, and consisted of a large iron plate set up on legs about as long as your fingers. There was a rim about four inches high around this plate and a lid was made to fit on this. The lid had a rim raised about three inches and in this lid were put the coals of a wood fire. Coals were also put under the pan and around it. In this way bread could be baked in the pan, pie or cake was baked, or whatever you wanted. This was very much used in the days before Richardson and Boynton located their stove works in Dover and began to turn out the Perfect Cooking Range.

There was once a wedding at Schooley's Mountain and an oven on stilts was made to prepare the wedding feast. The roast turkey was placed in the oven and other goodies, to be baked for the occasion, but some rude fellows put poles under the oven and carried it away. They helped themselves to what they wanted and then brought it back again.

John Gordon Fichter, the husband of Mrs. Sarah A. Fichter, was born in 1821. The Morris Canal went through here in 1823, when he was a baby.

The first Fichter to come over from the old country was Friedrich Fichter, from Elsko, near France. He was thirteen weeks on the voyage. His wife stepped on a nail which pierced her foot on shipboard and she suffered terribly. He took his handkerchief and gathered some fresh cow's dung (they had a cow on the ship) and applied it warm to his wife's foot. This at once relieved her pain. She fell asleep and was cured.

John Jacob Faesch (Fesh) was a great man out here in Morris county. He used to go to New York on business and while there would visit the ships that came in with passengers. He left word with a man who kept a lodging house for the new comers from the old country to let him know when anyone came over from Germany as he wished to help his countrymen to find work and settle down in the New World. When Friedrich Fichter landed this inn-keeper informed Mr. Faesch. Fichter was a forge man and John J. Faesch had work for such. He brought Fichter and his wife to his works in Morris county. Fichter's wife died soon after and her newly born child died. At this Fichter was very much downcast and wished to return to Germany. He felt like a stranger among people of a strange language. Mr. Faesch begged him to stay and offered him an increase of wages if he would stay three months even. He stayed three months. Again Mr. Faesch raised his wages and got him to stay three months longer. Meantime some of the men took him over to a German dance where he could meet persons who spoke his language. He met a young woman, about sixteen years old and they advised him to ask her to be his wife. She, however, would not allow a stranger to say anything to her on that subject. He still thought of her. One day he went on horseback to attend another dance where she might be present. He had to pass through a toll gate. This young woman was stopping at the toll keeper's and the wife of the toll keeper, being busy with her children asked this girl to go down and attend the toll gate for her. Just then this Friedrich Fichter

came along on horseback and spoke to her when he recognized his new acquaintance. This time she spoke to him in his own language. They saw each other more frequently and he soon married her. She became the mother of the Fichters, a tribe that now stretches from ocean to ocean in this country.

The Spinning Visit was one of the neighborly customs of Mrs. Fichter's younger days. One year one neighbor would raise a field of flax, another year some one else would do so. This flax had bolls or seeds on it. These had to be removed. They could be used to sow for another crop. They could also be boiled and used to feed to calves. The flax stalks had to be crackled or broken and dressed. The stalks were then put to rot under snow and water, which softened the stalk and loosened the inner part from the coating. The flax was then knocked or struck on an upright board in such a way that the inside of the stalk would break and drop out, leaving the flax fibres in the hand. These fibres were used to spin into linen thread and make clothing. In the spring of the year the neighbors would come to the house of the one who had raised a field of flax the previous season. They would come and spin with glee on an afternoon and have a dance at night, when the men joined them. Where could they find a room suitable for dancing in those days? They did. There was one large house that was a favorite for this purpose, Cornelius Blanchard's, near the Asylum. It stands there yet. This is a large house and it had a big garret that was not divided by partitions. Here the young people would gather and dance by candle light to the inspiring music of the fiddler, probably some neighbor who excelled in this art. They danced the old fashioned dances and were very orderly about it. If any one undertook to be rude or unmannerly to the girls there were always plenty of brothers and friends at hand to see that they were treated with due respect. What were the names of these old fashioned dances? Oh, there was Straight Fours, and Now I'm Marching to Quebec, and the Virginny Reel, and Zep Coon, the Romp, a regular breakdown in which everybody joined and danced around in a circle quite vigorously.

There were no pianos. People used to line out the hymns and sing without an organ. Henry Extell used to be a school teacher and he was also a very good singing teacher and taught singing school in these parts. Sometimes there were exhibitions in which pieces were spoken, often funny pieces, and the people enjoyed the simple wit of a Robin Rough Head who proclaimed that were he lord of the land he would have no more work. Everybody should have plenty of money and just enjoy himself without working. Then this was acted out on the stage. Or some one who said he had traveled around the world would tell of the wonders he had seen. Mr. Traveler would tell how they were sailing on the Red Sea and when the anchor was let down it hooked up one of the wheels of Pharaoh's chariot when they hoisted anchor. The old lady in the play said she could believe this, for she had read about Pharaoh's chariots in the Bible and knew they were lost in the bottom of the sea; but when the traveler went on to tell about the Flying Fish that he had seen, she put him down at once as a liar, for she had never heard of anything like that.

It is said that Mrs. Fichter has a number of stories about Morris county in the Revolutionary War, which have been handed down in the family. She has a very lively memory and has an intelligent grasp of the human element.

About the Hurds:

603 Coronado St., Los Angeles, Calif., October 14, 1913.

My dear Mr. Platt: The information given you by Mr. James Hurd in regard to the Hurd family is authentic. Josiah Hurd, the first Hurd to settle in Dover, had a large family of children, one of them was the Moses Hurd you speak of. There must be some mistake about the date of his working the Jackson forge. My mother's father was Josiah Hurd Jr., being the youngest son of Josiah Hurd. The original Hurd homestead is still standing in the field on the left hand side of Blackwell St. as you go west, just above the Ross place. The original John Hurd house was built by another son of Josiah Hurd Sr.

I remember hearing that the house now standing was built where the old house that was burned had stood. My mother said that Dover was first called "Old Tye." How the story originated that a Hurd from Dover, N. H., named or changed the name to Dover, I never heard her say. I am sorry now that I did not pay more attention to the things my mother used to tell in regard to the early days of the place, for she remembered many interesting things she had heard of the history of the village. I do recollect mother's saying that when she was a child the road from Dover to Mine Hill ran in front of her home and not in the rear, as it now does. My grandfather, Josiah Hurd Jr., inherited the homestead and a hundred acres with it. I presume you have read the articles that Rev. Joseph Tuttle of Rockaway wrote about Morris County. * * *

Sincerely yours,
HARRIET A. BREESE.

The Chrystal House:

28 Franklin Place, Summit, N. J.

Mr. Chas. D. Platt: I don't know as I can tell you very much about the Chrystal family, but will do the best I can. My mother-in-law came when a bride to the old homestead which now stands on Penn. Ave. and all her children were born there—four boys and one girl. John, Lawrence, William and Nancy. Nancy married Chas. Lamson. None of the children are now living, but there are eight grand-children.

My husband's name was George Chrystal. I have three children—two boys and one girl. John left two children—both of whom are living,—John in Chicago and Martha in Wheeling, West Virginia. William has one girl living in Oak Ridge—Mrs. John Jennings.

Later, Patrick Chrystal built the new house on Morris St., now owned by John Spargo. After his death, his widow returned to the old home that now stands on Penn. Ave., the new house having been sold to Mr. John Hoagland, and afterwards to Mrs. Byram. Patrick Chrystal did not live more than three or four years in the new house. This is about all that I can tell you.

LOVDIE F. CHRYSTAL.

Note: Major Byram tells me that the first street signs erected had "Pennsylvania Ave." on them, afterwards shortened to "Penn Ave."

THE DOVER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

A series of interesting papers from the pen of Miss L. B. Magie, from the *Dover Index*, Friday, March 8, 1895.

First Article from the *Dover Church News* for March:

For one hundred and thirteen years after the first settler built his house and his forge within the limits of what is now the city of Dover there was no church organization here. This does not mean, however, that the inhabitants were wholly deprived of religious privileges. The Presbyterian Church of Hanover, the first church in Morris County, was established at Whippany as early as 1718; and during the next fifty years several other churches were built within riding distance, and some within walking distance from this place.

The Quaker meeting-house near Millbrook, the Presbyterian Churches of Succasunna, Rockaway, Mendham, Chester, Parsippany, Morristown and Madison were all organized before 1765. The Baptists at Morristown, the Congregationalists at Chester, and the Lutherans at German Valley also erected houses of worship during this time.

In the latter half of the eighteenth century the Methodists were active in this county, their headquarters being at Flanders. They went about preaching the Gospel and holding meetings wherever they found opportunity; but as late as the year 1800 they appear to have made no impression except an unfavorable one in Randolph

township, judging from the testimony of the Rev. Thomas Smith, a preacher stationed on the Flanders Circuit. He tells his story in the *Christian Advocate*, many years after the incidents occurred. It is substantially as follows: Mr. Smith and his colleague, the Rev. Aaron Owens, made several attempts to hold meetings in Dover, but without success, except that Mr. Smith did, on one occasion, obtain a room in an old house, where he preached one sermon to a few elderly ladies. An attack was made on the life of Mr. Owens. He was "mobbed" on the road, and "treated most shamefully."

In December, 1799, a gentleman of Dover invited Mr. Smith to make him a visit, and to preach. The appointment was made, and in January of the year 1800 Mr. Smith once more entered the little hamlet. He was met by his friend, who told him that there could be no preaching; any attempt of the kind would cause a riot, and the house would probably be pulled down. Others came up and confirmed this statement. Mr. Smith assured the people of Dover that they should see his face no more until they met at the judgment seat of Christ. Although the weather was extremely cold he left the place at dusk, and rode to his next appointment, sixteen miles distant.

The beginning of the present century brought many changes. In 1792, just before the rolling mill was erected, there were but four dwelling houses and a forge in the village; in 1808, the place was of sufficient importance to warrant the opening of a hotel, or tavern, as it was then called. There was also a blacksmith shop, and several stores were opened before the century was far advanced. In 1826 the village was incorporated, and it has continued to grow rapidly ever since that time. The completion of the Morris canal in 1831, and the establishment of a bank in 1832, greatly aided the growth of the town.

When Barnabas King was installed pastor of the church of Rockaway and Sparta, in 1805, his parish included Berkshire Valley and Dover. He had a preaching appointment here once in four weeks; and through his influence a Sabbath school was organized in 1816, which has continued without interruption until the present day. The importance of this work can hardly be over-estimated, considering that it was undertaken nineteen years before any church organization was formed, in a village just beginning to show signs of rapid growth.

The first article of the constitution of this "Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge" was: Every adult person becomes a member by subscribing to pay semi-annually one cent a week. And every child, or minor, becomes a member by subscribing to pay half a cent a week.

The money raised in this way was to be used for the purchase of tickets and books for the school, and to buy religious tracts for general distribution. This was four years before there was any post office in Dover. Tracts and other reading matter being not easily obtained were more highly prized than at present.

After the lapse of nearly eighty years it is not to be wondered at that none of the founders of the Sabbath school are left on earth. Their names are known to us in their descendants, and some of them may be given here: Benjamin Lamson, Stephen Conger, Charles Hicks, Titus Berry, (grandfather of the present elder), Harriet Canfield, Moses Hurd, Elizabeth Hoagland, John Vail (afterward missionary to the Cherokees), John Seeley (afterward a minister), Jacob Lawrence, Thomas Coe, Hila S. Hurd (afterward Mrs. Breese). Mrs. Breese continued to take an active part in this good work for more than sixty years, and her interest in it was strong until her death.

Second Article from the *Dover Church News* for April:

The Sunday-school and the prayer-meeting went hand-in-hand, steadily doing their work. Young people who grew up under these influences knew their value, and were ready to give time and money to extend their powers. We find that in 1836, with a population of about three hundred, Dover had in the Sunday-school one hundred and fifty scholars and twenty-eight teachers. This was just thirty years after the Rev. Barnabas King complained that from Powerville to Berkshire Valley, and from Walnut Grove to Stony Brook, he could find only thirty-five church members, twelve of whom were widows; and among these but three who were willing to pray in public. The congregations that assembled in the Rockaway Presbyterian Church during nearly half a century after the foundation of their building was laid, seldom numbered, on Sunday, thirty persons, and often consisted of less than half that number. A generation had passed, and a new order of things had come.

The early part of the present century was a time of great spiritual activity. Between the years of 1816 and 1830 the number of communicants in the whole Pres-

byterian church in the United States advanced from less than 40,000 to 173,329. This remarkable increase was partly due to the fact that many Congregationalists became connected with the Presbyterian denomination; but it was also owing to repeated, wide-spread, and powerful revivals of religion. The church of Rockaway enjoyed its full share of this prosperity.

In 1831, Dr. Hatfield, of New York, then just entering upon his ministry, spent several months in Rockaway, assisting Mr. King. He preached frequently in Dover, where his name was long remembered by those who passed through the season of religious awakening that accompanied his labors.

In the same year, 1831, the Morris Canal was completed, and thereby the growth of the village was assured. Situated in the heart of a rich iron region; surrounded by little mining settlements dependent on it for supplies; with an abundance of water, and a most salubrious climate, Dover had every prospect of becoming, in time, an important business town. It had held its own when the roads were chiefly bridle-paths; when ore was carried in leathern bags on horseback from the mines to the forges in the county, and iron was carried to market on horseback also, but without bags, the bars of iron being bent to fit the horse. It had improved a little with the improvement in the roads; and now, for the first time, it had a cheap and convenient mode of transportation for coal, ore, iron, and freight, from the coal fields of Pennsylvania to the seaboard cities.

A prominent business man of New York City, Anson G. Phelps, Sr., perceiving the advantages of the situation, established in 1832 a bank, long and favorably known as the Union Bank of Dover. For some years the banking business was carried on in the stone house at present known as the Park Hotel; and afterward in a house built for the purpose, which is now occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association. The Union Bank was closed in 1866, on account of the adoption of the national banking system. It is principally interesting in this connection because it was the means of bringing to Dover, from Utica, N. Y., its cashier, Thomas B. Segur, and his family. Mr. Segur, a man of great energy and public spirit, was best known in New Jersey as a leader in the temperance movement. His interest in that cause was so great that he carried it with him into every department of life. In season and out of season he waged war in favor of total abstinence, even considering that a temperance pledge should be made a condition of church membership. For years he gave to every member of the Sunday-school a temperance paper. Many among us can remember seeing Mr. Segur come in to address the school, and, perhaps, offer a temperance pledge to be signed. Every New Year's Day the pupils in the Sunday-school were invited to come to the bank and wish the cashier a happy new year. Those who did so received some bright new copper pennies and a little package of fruit or candy.

Third Article from the *Dover Church News* for May:

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Allen, who came to Dover in 1832, also proved a powerful addition to the little band of Christian workers already here. It was not long before the need of a church and a settled pastor began to be keenly felt, and warmly discussed. Those in favor of the plan were prepared to give generously for its support, from incomes not so large as they afterward became; those opposed to it, including the Newark Presbytery, thought that the village was too small to attempt so much with success; and that it was not right to weaken the Rockaway parish by establishing a new church which seemed to have little prospect of becoming self-supporting. Some of those who might have been expected to join the new organization were members of the Rockaway church, and strongly attached to it; they wanted no change.

But the idea had taken hold of Christians who were not easily deterred from doing what they felt to be the Lord's work; and on the twenty-third day of April, 1835, the Rev. John Ford, of Parsippany, and the Rev. Peter Kanouse, acting under the authority of the Presbytery of Newark, formed the First Presbyterian Church of Dover, with a membership of seven men and thirteen women, namely; James Ford, Charity Ford, Martha Chrystal, James Searing, Rachel Searing, Thomas M. Sturtevant, Maria Sturtevant, William A. Dickerson, Louisa M. Hurd, Mary Wilson, Melinda Tuttle, John K. Bayles, Phebe Ann Bayles, Elizabeth Hoagland, Phebe King, Margaret King, Thomas B. Segur, Sarah P. Segur, Jabez L. Allen, Caroline C. Allen. Three ruling elders were elected: J. L. Allen, James Ford and Thomas B. Segur.

This was the first church organization of any denomination in the village. Four of these original members are now living; one at the time of her death, was within a few weeks of her hundredth birthday; one died in his ninety-ninth year,

and still another in her ninetieth. A few went away from this part of the country, and we have no positive record of their ages; but it is certain that more than one-half of the whole number lived beyond the allotted threescore years and ten, and it is probable that, if all the ages were known, we should find the average to be more than seventy years. Mr. Allen's life was shortened by an accident.

The young church entered upon its career of usefulness, not by erecting a house, but by installing a pastor. Five or six years earlier Mr. McFarlan, father of the late Charles and Henry McFarlan, had built the Stone Academy, on the old Morristown road, now called Dickerson Street, near Morris, almost opposite the old public school, intending it to serve the double purpose of church and school-house. Blackwell street at that time ended at Morris street, much of the land near the river beyond that point being swampy.

The lower floor of the Academy was arranged for a school; and the whole of the upper floor, furnished with seats and a platform, made an excellent room for religious meetings. Here the Presbyterians held their services for seven years. The building was afterward used by the Episcopal church for about twenty years, and has since been altered into a double dwelling-house.

In August, 1835, the Rev. James Wyckoff, a man about thirty-two years of age, was called to be pastor of this church, and was installed November 24th. He preached also in the Berkshire Valley church every Sunday afternoon while he was able to do so. Unfortunately differences arose between the pastor and his congregation, which resulted in a bitter quarrel. Mr. Wyckoff laid the case before the Presbytery, asking to be allowed to resign his charge; but to this the Presbytery would not consent. Mr. Wyckoff suffered from a painful disease, incurable by the methods then in use. His health declined until he was sometimes unable to stand, and preached sitting. This gave great offence to some of his hearers; they said that the church needed a strong man, and must have one. The pastor's friends, on the other hand, said that a church that had nothing but unkindness to give to its suffering and dying minister had no right to be called a Christian society. The feeling ran high on both sides.

Mr. Wyckoff remained in Dover a little more than two years, and then, while still nominally pastor of this church, removed to Hackettstown, where his father-in-law, Dr. Joseph Campbell, was living. There his sorrows ended, in April, 1838. He was buried in Hackettstown, by the side of the old Presbyterian Church.

During his pastorate there were added to the church fourteen by letter, and twenty-three on profession of faith. Fifteen were dismissed to other churches, leaving the number of communicants in May, 1838, forty-two.

Fourth Article from the *Dover Church News* for June:

In July, 1838, the Rev. Robert R. Kellogg, a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, and a licentiate of the Third Presbytery of New York, became the minister of this church. He was never installed pastor; for the bitterness resulting from the quarrel with and about Mr. Wyckoff had not subsided, and the church was growing cautious. One of the elders, Mr. Segur, was, at the time he came to Dover, a Congregationalist, and he had from the first wished this church to be Congregational. When he found that the Presbytery not only could, but would prevent a church from dismissing its pastor whenever it chose, his dislike for Presbyterians was intensified. He declared that the Presbyterian form of church government is tyrannical, and that he would do nothing to uphold it. He never again met with the Session, and never attended another meeting of the Presbytery. He did not leave the church, but for several years he continued his efforts to bring it into the Congregational fold.

Mr. Kellogg was ordained as an evangelist December 5, by the Presbytery of Newark. He remained in Dover as stated supply until April, 1839; boarding, with his wife and child, in the family of one of his parishioners. He went from Dover to the church of Gowanus, now within the limits of the city of Brooklyn. Afterward he became the pastor of the Second Church of Detroit. Still later he preached in Milford, Pa., where he died suddenly one Sunday night, after having preached twice during the day.

The division of the Presbyterian church in the United States into Old School and New School took place in 1837. This division was caused by differences of opinion concerning certain theological points; concerning church polity and church extension; and concerning the manner in which the question of slavery should be treated by Christian churches. There were ministers who called slavery a great christianizing institution; there were others who declared that no slaveholder could enter the Kingdom of Heaven.

New England Congregationalists removing to other colonies usually united with Presbyterian churches already established or joined with Presbyterians in forming new churches. Many of the churches in Newark and vicinity were at first Congregational, but soon became Presbyterian.

A "Plan of Union" was, in 1801, unanimously proposed by the Presbyterian General Assembly to the Congregational General Association of Connecticut, and unanimously accepted, both sides wishing "to prevent alienation, and promote union and harmony in those new settlements which are composed of inhabitants from these bodies." The result was a modified Presbyterianism, with more or less opposition to the modifications.

One cause of the development of party spirit was the formation of "voluntary societies" for benevolent and missionary work, during a period when united effort was essential to the success of such work. As denominational strength increased these societies conflicted with the church agencies.

The differences about theology and church government nominally caused the separation of the two parties. It is probable, however, that without the direct or the indirect influence of slavery there would have been no serious rupture; for soon after the division the New School Presbyterians profited by experience and outgrew the use of voluntary societies; while before the reunion of the two parties the Old School admitted the doctrine held by the New School to be substantially orthodox.

The Presbytery of Newark, which included the Dover church, was enrolled in the New School branch.

Two elders, Sidney Breese and Titus Berry, were added to the session in 1838.

Fifth Article from the *Dover Church News* for July:

In July, 1839, Burtis C. Megie, or Magie, commenced his services in this church as stated supply. The present series of papers has been compiled from information collected by him; the greater part of it having been already published in a historical sermon, 1885, and in a History of Morris County.

After the separation of the Old School from the New School Presbyterians the Newark Presbytery was divided, and Dover became part of the Rockaway Presbytery; which, after the Reunion in 1870 was merged in the Presbytery of Morris and Orange.

Mr. Megie was a graduate of the University of the City of New York, and of Union Theological Seminary. He retained his interest in both institutions through life. From one he received the title of Doctor of Divinity; from the other an offer of a position in some respects very desirable. He preferred to remain with the Dover church, to which he was strongly attached.

After leaving the Seminary in 1838, and being licensed by the Third Presbytery of New York, Mr. Megie preached for a few months in New Paltz, N. Y., and was ordained by the North River Presbytery. In the course of this year he was married to Mary C. Belden, of New York City. When he came with his young wife to Dover, in 1839, he found it a village of less than four hundred inhabitants. The houses were on the level land on both sides of the river, and the hills were still covered with forests. The neighboring village of Rockaway had about the same number of inhabitants, but a much stronger church. Boonton had a population of three hundred and fifty; Hackettstown seven hundred; Morristown, a place of importance, and the terminus of the Morris and Essex Railroad, had two thousand people; Newark had seventeen thousand two hundred and ninety, while even New York city had scarcely more than three hundred thousand.

Facilities for travel were not lacking. A stage-coach, drawn by four good horses, passed between Newark and Dover three times each way every week. On the alternate days,—for Sunday travel by public conveyance was not even thought of,—a two-horse stage passed from and to Morristown through Dover. It was a common thing to go by stage or private carriage to Newark, and then proceed to New York by boat. The Newark stage carried the mail; with postage ten cents or more for a single letter, according to distance and weight, three times a week seemed sufficient. Arriving in Newark or Morristown the traveler could go to Jersey City by train, and, crossing the ferry, land at Cortlandt street. He could then continue his journey in a cab, or on foot; there were no omnibus lines, and no street cars. The northern limit of the actual city was Tenth street, though improvements were being planned beyond that line.

The yearly salary offered to Mr. Megie was five hundred dollars. The number of church members was thirty-seven; and the small congregation had been weakened by the bitterness of the dissensions previously mentioned, which had by no means

subsided. The dissatisfied elder, a man of great influence, continued his appeals to the session and to the people, desiring them to change the ecclesiastical relations of the church from Presbyterian to Congregational. This was not done; but the frequent and heated discussions interfered with harmonious action. It was found necessary to ask for Home Missionary aid. When the application was taken to the Presbytery to be indorsed, it was, through the influence of the Rockaway church, almost refused, on the ground that the Home Missionary Society does not aid churches not likely to become self-supporting. The following paragraph is from Mr. Megie's sermon:

"Fifty dollars were appropriated. During the same year a collection was taken up in the congregation amounting to a little over fifty dollars for Home Missions. The church never asked for further aid from abroad, and never failed yearly to send at least fifty dollars to the Board of Home Missions. It soon rose to one hundred and fifty dollars per annum. The Foreign Mission enterprise occupied a large place in the affections of the church. Through the influence of Mr. Segur fifty copies of the *Missionary Herald* were circulated in the congregation, putting a copy in each family. These were read, and the people were posted as to the foreign field. The monthly concert of prayer, observed Sunday evenings, was looked for with interest, and was a lively meeting. A Missionary Convention was held in the church, lasting two days, at which several returned missionaries and several members of the American Board were present. It was the largest public meeting that had ever been held in Dover, and made the best and most lasting impression on the people of this place. About that time the Board was in debt, and a special collection was taken, amounting to three hundred dollars. Manning Rutan, who had sent a letter to be read at this meeting, gave one hundred. The other objects of benevolence received their proper attention, and for years this church took the lead in the Presbytery in the amount of its contributions."

Sixth Article from the *Dover Church News* for August:

The salary of five hundred dollars, paid by the Dover church sixty years ago, was generous for the times, considering the size and wealth of the community. In accordance with a custom which was still in vogue in country parishes, though beginning to fall into disuse, this salary was partly paid by contributions of farm produce, etc. The minister's salary account needed to be carefully kept, embracing, as it did, many items like the following: Half a ton of hay, five dollars; five pounds of butter, seventy-five cents; half a cord of oak wood, one dollar and twenty-five cents; a quarter of beef (100 lbs.), five dollars; a bushel of oats, thirty seven and one-half cents. This inconvenience was more than balanced by the excellent quality of the articles themselves. The apples and potatoes and other fruits of the earth were of the best; the butter was fresh and sweet; the hams and the sausages, the cheese and the honey, never weighed less than their nominal number of pounds.

The annual donation visit was, for some time, a method of paying part of the salary; and whatever may have been the case elsewhere, the donation visits of this church to its pastor were occasions of pleasant and orderly sociability. They were particularly valued by the minister himself because they gave him an opportunity of meeting some members of the congregation whom he seldom saw except in their own houses or at church.

These visits usually occupied part of two days, one for adults, and the second for children. At first, three days were appointed, one being for old people. A very short trial of this plan convinced the committees that one of the three days was superfluous; no old people appeared. After a few years, money became more abundant throughout the country, and ministers' salaries were paid in cash. By degrees, as the population of Dover and the cost of living both increased, the amount of the pastor's salary increased also.

But many gifts not included in the salary found their way to the pastor's house. Game, fruit, poultry, fish, each was abundant in its season. Many little comforts and luxuries were supplied in this way; and occasionally money. At one time, through the influence of Mr. Guy M. Hinchman, an efficient friend and supporter of the church, Mr. Megie received twelve hundred and fifty dollars; another year four hundred and fifty; and gifts of like nature on various other occasions.

The contributions to the regular objects of benevolence in the church in 1839 amounted to one hundred and seventeen dollars. With the exception of two years, 1841 and 1844, the amounts afterward given were larger, and continued to increase until, in 1859, the church gave five hundred and forty-eight dollars. From that date until the close of Mr. Megie's pastorate the benevolent contributions varied from five hundred to twelve hundred and fifty dollars yearly.

In 1839 the church had thirty seven members, and during the next two years thirty-six were added. One, Azel Ford, died in 1840, and one, Mrs. Mercy Kingsland, in 1841. The ability of Dover to support a Presbyterian church was no longer a matter of doubt, and the room in the old stone academy was inconveniently crowded. The Methodists had organized a church and put up a building in 1838; in 1841 the Presbyterians wanted a house of their own. When a subscription was opened for the purpose of building a church it was enthusiastically received; the sum of two thousand dollars was almost immediately promised. Elder J. L. Allen drew up the plans for the new church, and superintended the work of constructing it, besides making the largest single subscription. There were so many cheerful givers that within a few weeks from the day when the building was dedicated, Nov. 15, 1842, it was paid for. There was no debt. The church cost thirty-five hundred dollars, about half of which the minister obtained among his friends and acquaintances outside of the congregation.

The house was, after the fashion of the times, strong, plain, convenient, and light. It had on the main floor a vestibule, and one large audience room with a gallery for the choir across one end, near the entrance; the pulpit was opposite. The pews had no doors, but the pulpit was enclosed. There was a basement containing two rooms besides a furnace room. The larger of these rooms was used for prayer-meetings and for the Sunday school; the smaller one for the infant class of the Sunday school. The room was also used for a day school for several years; and during the cold winter weather the weekly prayer-meeting was frequently held in it, by the pleasant warmth of a cheerful wood fire. The church had a square belfry, containing a bell; and, like nearly all substantial frame houses of the day, it was white, with green blinds. Thirty years later, while Mr. Megie was still pastor of the church, this building, in its turn, was found too small, and was removed to make room for the present edifice. It now stands on the opposite corner of Prospect street, its belfry gone, its long windows cut in two in the middle, and its interior altered into dwelling rooms.

Seventh Article from the *Dover Church News* for September:

The renting of the pews in the new church was done in the resolute and intelligent spirit that had characterized the little congregation throughout. Those who gave the most money might have been expected to take the best places; but instead of doing so, many of them selected the front seats, and those at the side of the pulpit. This was done partly in order that the front of the church might be always well filled; and partly that the more desirable pews in the middle and back of the building might be assigned to those who found it inconvenient or unpleasant to occupy places in front.

On the day when the edifice was dedicated, November 15, 1842, Mr. Megie was installed pastor of the churches of Dover and Berkshire Valley. He had commenced his life in Dover as stated supply, neither he nor the congregation wishing to consider the relation permanent; but during three years of united and successful work, attachments had been formed which lasted through life.

The people of Berkshire Valley, in making this arrangement, agreed to pay one third of the salary on condition of having preaching in their church every Sunday afternoon; the morning and evening services were to be held in Dover. The call to this double pastorate was signed by J. L. Allen, Sidney Breese, and Titus Berry, committee of the congregation at Dover; by Jeremiah Gard, Samuel Doughty, and William B. Lefever, committee of the congregation at Berkshire Valley; and by the Rev. Barnabas King as moderator of the meeting. Mr. King, the Rockaway pastor, had reason to be interested in both churches, for both had once formed part of his parish. He had preached in Berkshire Valley either once a month or once a fortnight from 1805 until a few years after the organization of the church of Newfoundland, in 1818, when the Rev. E. A. Osborn of that church took charge of the work. Seventy-two persons from Berkshire were taken into the Newfoundland church before 1828. In that year the church of Berkshire Valley was regularly organized by the Newark Presbytery. The church building, commenced in 1833, was well built and is in good condition to-day, after more than sixty years of usefulness. The pews face the two entrance doors, between which stands a high pulpit.

One Sunday, as Mr. Megie was driving to the Berkshire church, he found a man lying in the road, helplessly drunk. A wagon was moving slowly along, not far in advance, the driver being indifferent to the fact that he had lost his passenger. Mr. Megie overtook this man, and, after having, with considerable difficulty, induced him to return to the assistance of his companion, drove on to his waiting con-

gregation. A little later the more sober of the two appeared at one of the open doors of the church, and, after standing for some time looking at the congregation in a bewildered way, staggered into the room, turned, and discovered Mr. Megie in the pulpit. "Oh, there you are!" he shouted, shaking his fist; "come down and have it out!" The minister asked him to wait until the service ended. By that time the intruder was in a more pacific mood.

After the organization of the church in Dover, in 1835, with the exception of two years, 1839 and 1840. Dover ministers supplied the Berkshire Valley pulpit, until the growing needs of the younger congregation compelled the pastor to give his whole time to the Dover church alone. This church had prospered, and was fully able to pay without assistance more money than it had ever given in conjunction with Berkshire Valley. An increase of salary was offered to Mr. Megie on condition that he should take charge of the Sunday school in this place. As that meeting was always held in the afternoon, the arrangement made it necessary to sever the connection between the two churches.

Eighth Article from the *Dover Church News* for October:

Two churches in this vicinity were once closely connected with the Dover Presbyterian: the Mine Hill church, and the Welsh church at the Richard Mine. The following account of them and of their relation to this church, is taken with very little alteration from the published writings of Rev. B. C. Megie:

Before the year 1860 the spot where the village of Port Oram now stands was not more important than other farm and wood land, except where the road crosses the canal. This was a central point for the shipment of iron ore from the numerous mines in the neighboring hills, and weigh scales had been put there by the Thomas Iron Works. Attached to the weigh scales was a room in which the Welsh people of this part of the country used to meet to hear the Gospel preached. About the year 1850, many Welshmen were employed in and around the mines of Mount Pleasant and Mine Hill, among whom was a Welsh preacher, John R. Jenkins. He had not had charge of a congregation, but on Sundays had held religious services among his countrymen, in their own language, while he devoted the rest of the week to mining.

After a few years Mr. Jenkins removed to Ohio; and in 1859 the little congregation united with the Presbyterian church of Dover. This movement seemed to require an enlargement of the Dover church. An architect was consulted, and plans were made; but the expense would have been so great that it was considered wiser to build a new church. Nothing was actually done to provide room for the growing congregation until about ten years later. In the mean time Mr. Jenkins returned to New Jersey, and resumed his preaching in the Welsh tongue. The Crane Iron Company, which had Welshmen in it, sent from Pennsylvania a frame, doors, windows, and roofing for a church, and the Welsh people put it up close by the Richard Mine. On the second day of November, 1869, twenty-eight members of the Presbyterian church of Dover took their letters of dismissal, and were constituted the Welsh Presbyterian church of Richard Mine. The Rev. John R. Jenkins was ordained and installed pastor, by the Presbytery of Rockaway. This was the first church built for the benefit of the miners.

During the period when John R. Jenkins resided in Ohio, the late Pearce Rogers, then a young Englishman engaged in mining, conducted religious services in the school house at Mine Hill, and drew around him a goodly congregation. There was a prosperous Sunday school, under the superintendence of Mr. David Jenkins. Prayer meetings were held Sunday evenings, conducted by Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Rogers, the former an elder and the latter a deacon of the Dover Presbyterian church. The pastor of the Dover church often preached in the school house. In 1871 the Presbytery of Morris and Orange licensed Mr. Rogers to preach. On May 27, 1874, twenty-four members of the church of Dover received their letters of dismissal, and were constituted the Presbyterian church of Mine Hill, by a committee consisting of Rev. B. C. Megie, Rev. Albert Erdman, and Rev. I. W. Cochran, of the Presbytery of Morris and Orange. The Rev. Pearce Rogers was ordained and installed pastor, September 22, 1874. A church edifice was erected, costing more than six thousand dollars, and capable of seating about four hundred persons. It was dedicated, free from debt, in the summer of 1878.

Mr. Rogers, who remained pastor of the Mine Hill church as long as he lived, supplied the pulpit in Berkshire Valley also for many years. He died at his home in Dover, January 8, 1893.

Rev. John R. Jenkins died in 1874, aged forty-six years. The handsome monu-

ment which marks his grave in Orchard Street cemetery was erected by his fellow countrymen.

The steady and rapid growth of population throughout this region has affected the church in two ways. Many families have been added to our congregation, but a few have withdrawn to aid in forming new churches.

Next to the Presbyterian church the first protestant religious organization in Dover was the Methodist, 1838. After that came the Episcopal church, which held its services in the room vacated by the Presbyterians in the old stone academy, and which drew to some extent on the Presbyterian congregation for its members. The late Henry McFarlan acted as lay-reader until 1852, when a rector was appointed. The next were the Free Methodist church, and the Second M. E., or Grace Church, both later than 1870.

For several years, dating from 1871, German services were held in the Presbyterian church, on Friday evenings. There were also services in the Swedish language from 1872 to 1874, in the same building. One result of this was the erection of the Swedish church on Grant street.

Ninth Article from the *Dover Church News* for November:

For more than thirty years after the separation of the Old School from the New School Presbyterians there were two bodies, each calling itself "The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America," and each publishing its "Minutes" under that name. Many Synods and some Presbyteries followed the same course; but the name "Synod of New Jersey" was retained by the Old School branch alone. The Synod of New York and New Jersey was formed in 1840, consisting of nine N. S. Presbyteries in and near New York City; one of them being the new Presbytery of Rockaway, to which the Dover church had been assigned.

Conformably to a declaration of the General Assembly (N. S.) that, other things being equal, it is undesirable that any Presbytery should contain more than twenty-four ministers, this Presbytery was small. There was little direct railroad communication, at any time, among the different villages within its boundaries, and at first none at all; but there was much sociability among its members. Ministers and elders attending meetings of Presbytery usually remained at least one night as guests of the congregation in whose church they met. The personal intercourse thus brought about was pleasant and profitable to all concerned, and the number to be entertained was not inconveniently large.

The pastor of the Dover church, Mr. Megie, was Stated Clerk of this Presbytery from 1855 until the Reunion, and continued to hold that office for eighteen years after the Rockaway Presbytery was, in 1870, merged in the Presbytery of Morris and Orange.

The Morris and Essex Railroad was extended to Dover in 1848; but many years passed before the stillness of the Sabbath was broken by noise from that source. Two passenger trains daily, six days in the week, amply accommodated all travelers from this vicinity, even after the road was opened as far as Hackettstown. Old residents of the village used to remain calmly at home until the train was heard approaching, and then walk to the station without undue haste.

Among those who moved into Dover when the coming of the railroad was assured, was Jabez Mills, of Morristown, father of Mrs. J. L. Allen. He and his family were Presbyterians; and their interest in religious matters may be inferred from the fact that among the sons, sons-in-law, and direct descendants of Mr. Mills there have been eleven ministers, one of whom is the well-known evangelist, B. Fay Mills. One of the daughters, Mrs. S. G. Whittlesey, had gone with her missionary husband to Ceylon, at a time when the journey was made only in a sailing vessel. Being left a widow, she returned, with her two little boys, to her father's care, soon after his removal to this place.

On coming to Dover Mr. Mills built, for his own use, the house on Prospect street, which is now the residence of Dr. I. W. Condict; and Mr. Megie built, at the same time, the one next to it, which is almost, if not quite, the oldest house in Dover still occupied by the family of the original owner. These two may be considered the first dwelling houses erected on Prospect street, and nearly the first on any of the hills within the city limits. Others followed in rapid succession.

There had once been a small house on the spot chosen by Mr. Mills, but it had disappeared when the road near it began to be known as Prospect street. Tradition locates an Indian wigwam on the same ground, long ago. But when Mr. Mills took possession of his new home a fine forest stretched from his garden wall back over the hills and out of sight.

Tenth Article from the *Dover Church News* for December:

The prosperity of this church in its early years was largely due to the conscientious liberality of one man, Elder J. L. Allen. He and his wife were among the most resolute of the twenty men and women who established the first church that was ever organized in Dover. He paid one-fourth of the pastor's salary, until the church grew strong enough to render such aid unnecessary; and at the same time gave liberally to other objects. However small his income might be—and at one time it was very small—a certain proportion was invariably used for religious and benevolent purposes. Riches, coming to him from an unexpected source, increased his ability for usefulness, without diminishing his zeal. A quiet, earnest Christian, neither seeking nor shunning publicity, he was always ready to give his influence and his money to assist the pastor in his work, and to preserve harmony in the church. The power for good of such a man can hardly be overestimated. He died September 22, 1869, a little after midnight, from the effects of a fall the previous day. By his will he left ten thousand dollars toward the erection of a new Presbyterian church, to take the place of the original building, which was no longer large enough to accommodate the constantly increasing congregation. He left also five thousand dollars for a parsonage. These bequests were made on the condition that work on the new church should be commenced within a year from the time of the testator's death. The terms were accepted, more money was subscribed, and the present house of worship was built, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. It was dedicated in 1872, President Cattell, of Lafayette College, preaching the dedication sermon. The old organ was replaced by a new one, costing two thousand dollars. When the church was opened for service, every pew was rented.

As a memorial to Mr. Allen, a large window was placed in the front of the church, by Mrs. Allen and her daughter, Mrs. Courtney. It has recently been moved to the interior of the building, and a fine window in memory of the late Dr. Megie has been placed opposite, by the former and present members of this congregation.

Some years after the completion of this building, an unusually violent wind swept through Dover, doing much damage. The tall spire of the church was injured to such an extent that it has since been removed. Some changes have been made in paint, furniture, lighting, and ventilation; but with these exceptions the building remains unaltered. The parsonage was built in 1878, at an expense of seven thousand dollars. Although the house of worship itself is not changed, the surroundings are. The adjacent gardens, and the "Park," once filled with endless varieties of rare and costly flowers, and with fine old trees, have become building lots, and are now almost covered by houses. The village has developed into a busy town, full of noise, activity, and change.

In 1876, when Dr. Megie resigned the pastorate of this church and accepted a call to the church of Pleasant Grove, there was no other minister in the Presbytery of Morris and Orange who had remained in one church for so long a time; and there are to-day but two ministers in this Presbytery who came into it from the Rockaway Presbytery in consequence of the reunion. Rev. Dr. Stoddard and Rev. J. A. Ferguson. Some have died, some have gone to other fields of labor. Nearly all of the members of the Rockaway Presbytery, during the thirty years of its existence, were known in Dover socially as well as professionally, and will not soon be forgotten. Here are a few names, taken almost at random, of ministers who were, at different times, included in that ecclesiastical body: Joel Campbell, of Hamburg; Josiah Fisher, of Succasunna; Robert Crossett; John M. Johnson, of Hanover; John Ford, of Parsippany; J. F. Tuttle, of Rockaway, afterward President of Wabash College; Thomas S. Hastings, of Mendham, now of Union Theological Seminary; Peter Kanouse, of Deckertown; David Magie, of Mendham, now of Paterson; A. A. Haines, of Hamburg; Samuel P. Halsey, of Rockaway; Theo. F. White, of Mendham, now of Summit; J. F. Sutton and F. F. Judd, both of Parsippany; D. E. Megie of Boonton, and W. H. Megie, brothers of the Dover pastor.

Eleventh Article from the *Dover Church News* for January:

Dr. Megie resigned his position in this church, and was succeeded by Dr. Halloway, in 1876. He left a church strong enough financially to warrant a decided increase in its yearly expenditures. In 1839 there were thirty-seven members; in 1876 there were two hundred and twenty. There had been no marked revivals of religion during the 37 years of Mr. Megie's pastorate, but every year had brought additions to the church membership, amounting in all to five hundred and ninety-six.

Of these, forty-one had died, and three hundred and seventy-two had moved away from the place.

In the original agreement entered upon by this church with Mr. Megie, nothing was said about vacations, and none were ever taken by him. Before leaving Dover, however, in accepting the call from the Presbyterian church in Pleasant Grove, he stipulated that, before entering upon the duties of his new parish, he should be allowed time for a long desired trip to Europe. The journey was made; and he was temporarily free from the responsibility of conducting church services, personally or otherwise, for the first time since his ordination, in 1838, if we except a part of the summer of 1863, which was passed with the army, in Tennessee, as chaplain under the U. S. Christian Commission. The church, on that occasion, provided for the pulpit during the pastor's absence.

Dr. Megie remained with the Pleasant Grove church until 1888. One hundred and thirty-six members were added to that church on profession of faith, and thirty-six by letter, during those twelve years. In the fall of 1887 he received the appointment of Superintendent of Public Schools in Morris County, and he returned to Dover in the following April. He did not abandon his ministerial work, but preached as stated supply in the Welsh church at the Richard Mine until his death.

He acted, for the last time, as Moderator of the Presbytery of Morris and Orange at a meeting held in Mendham June 10, 1890. On the evening of the next day he retired at nine o'clock, as he had an engagement for the following morning which would have made it necessary for him to leave home at an early hour, had it been fulfilled. But not long after midnight, almost without warning, and with no farewell words, he passed from his long, happy, and useful life on earth into the mystery of the spirit world.

His body was laid in the cemetery which he had helped to purchase and care for, thirty-five years before, among the graves of men, women, and children who had once worked with him, and through him, to promote temperance, morality, and religion by means of the Dover Presbyterian church.

HISTORY OF THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, DOVER, NEW JERSEY.

The first church built by any denomination in Dover was erected in 1838 on the corner of Sussex and McFarlan streets where Grace Church now stands. It was named The First Methodist Episcopal Church. Previous to this date Methodist class meetings and preaching services had been held in the village school house.

On the first page of the oldest trustees' record book it is recorded:

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of Dover, Morris County, New Jersey convened at the school house in said village on the fourteenth day of July 1838, agreeable to public notice, according to law to appoint and elect a board of trustees for the purpose of erecting a Methodist Episcopal Meeting House in the village of Dover, David Sanford named as chairman, T. B. Dalrymple appointed secretary, the following persons were elected trustees: David Sanford, Aaron Doty, Henry C. Bonnel, James McDavit, F. B. Dalrymple."

Later the records mention David Sanford as being president of the board. A contracting committee was appointed and James Searing signed the contract to build a meeting house for fourteen hundred dollars. This amount to include the entire cost with the exception of painting and furniture. The financial records show that David Sanford, James McDavit and James O. Rogers solicited money to cover the cost of the building. The greater amount was raised by small subscriptions from all the inhabitants of the village. The largest subscriptions were less than one hundred and twenty-five dollars and were donated by David Sanford and Henry McFarlan.

The corner stone was laid August 22, 1838. At this time Manning Force was the presiding elder, Rev. James O. Rogers was the first minister, William Ford, Thomas Oram, Ezra B. Sanderson, David Little, John Sanford and William Harvey succeeded the first boards of trustees, stewards and leaders as it became necessary to elect or appoint others to fill vacancies or new appointments.

In 1849, during the pastorate of Rev. Jacob P. Forte, a new parsonage was built on the lot adjoining the church on Sussex street.

The following pastors have successfully supplied the church: James O. Rogers, James M. Tuttle, Rodney Winans, William E. Perry, M. E. Ellison, J. Dobbins, William Burroughs, J. P. Forte, William W. Christine, E. M. Griffiths, J. O. Winner, A. M. Palmer, Garet Van Horn, Stacy W. Hilliard, John Scarlet, E. A. Hill, Martin Hurr, I. W. Seran, C. S. Coit.

During Mr. Coit's pastorate a lot was purchased on the corner of Blackwell and Sussex streets. On this property a chapel was erected with the purpose of building a large auditorium later as circumstances would permit. A division of the congregation in 1876 resulted in the formation of a new Methodist Society called the Second Methodist Episcopal Church and prevented the completion of the enterprise. The name of the charge until 1872 had been Millbrook and Dover, but with the erection of the new stone chapel it became a separate charge.

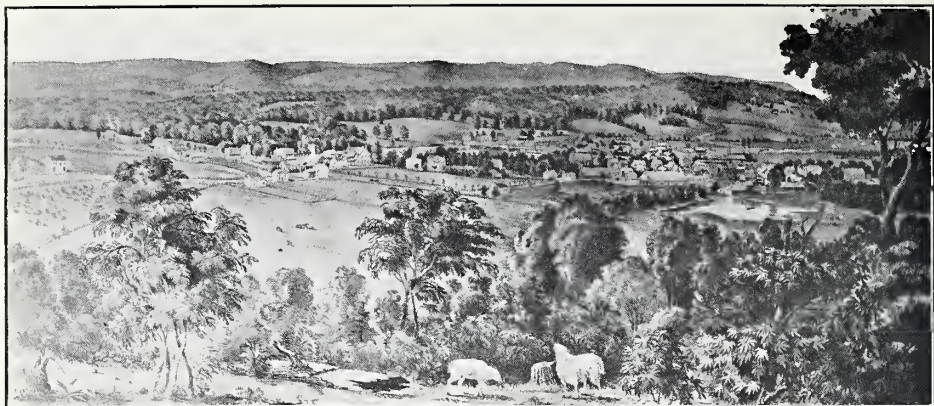
Rev. C. S. Coit was succeeded in turn by David Walters, J. R. Daniels, S. B. Rooney, John I. Morrow, H. D. Opdyke, Richard Johns and William Blakeslee. During the pastorate of Rev. William Blakeslee, a parsonage was built on the eastern end of the Blackwell street property leaving vacant the large lot in front of the chapel. After Mr. Blakeslee the following ministers served the charge: William Day, W. S. Galloway, Charles S. Woodruff and William Eakins.

In 1906 under the leadership of Rev. A. B. Richardson, D.D., the official board, after prayerful deliberation, assumed what seemed to them an almost impossible task. This undertaking was the completion of the chapel begun nearly thirty-six years before. A large auditorium was needed and the large vacant space in front of the chapel could be utilized. The church members and people in town responded generously, subscriptions flowed in and faith was established. The building committee was organized with A. B. Richardson, president; Isaac W. Searing, vice-president; William S. White, treasurer; Phillip H. Burrell, secretary; while A. G. Buck, Isaac G. Moyer, J. H. Bickley and A. L. Shoemaker as trustees assisted and upheld the executive action. Isaac G. Moyer died before the building was finished. It would be impossible to name all who contributed time, labor, and money toward the new church erection, for the entire congregation labored together as one man, ably assisted by members of other denominations and interested citizens. The Ladies' Aid, the Epworth League and the Sunday School raised several thousand dollars and a spirit of joyous harmony prevailed. It was a crisis in the history of the church and all felt the future existence of the church depended on the success of the undertaking.

"We must arise and build a church of strength!
We must unite and wide extend our walls!"
The cry went forth until it rang at length:
"We must go on or backward we shall fall!"

The pastor rose, the general of his host,
And martialled all his forces to the front;
Summoned his band of stewards to their post
And organized a system for the fund.

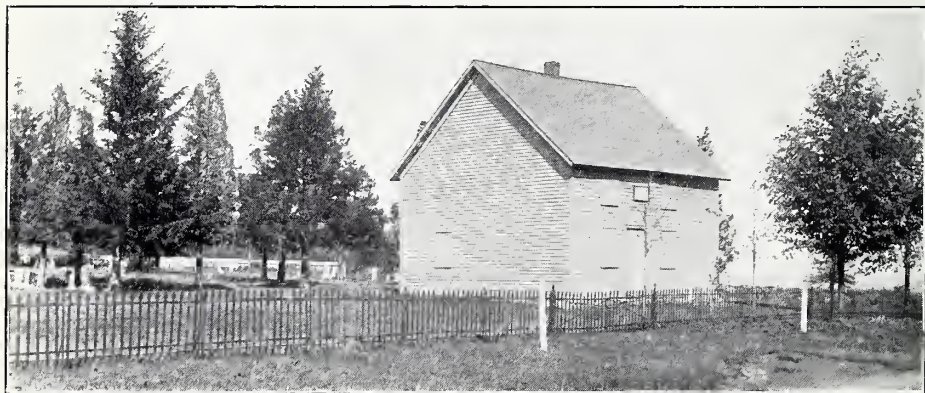
The earnest came with cheerful words and aid;
The elders supervised and prudent cared;
The women on the altar service laid;
The children gathered mites from everywhere.



View of Dover, 1850.



Richard Brotherton Home, later the Vail Home.



Quaker Church, built 1758.

New life, new hope, new courage seemed to glow
 And shine abroad with bright inspiring light,
 Until there came a time of joy, when lo!
 The builders gathered round with busy might."

The verses quoted above are taken from a part of the poem written by Miss Olive Searing and dedicated to Rev. and Mrs. Richardson in appreciation for services rendered to the church, 1904-11. The poem was read at their farewell reception. One verse stands out triumphant and this history would not be complete without it.

The building stands, a monument of grace,
 Heroic in its consecrated work;
 A noble structure, prominent in its place;
 A stalwart ornament; "A LIVING CHURCH."

The corner stone was laid April 13, 1907, Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews officiating, assisted by Rev. Henry A. Buttz, Rev. George C. Wilding and the presiding elder, Louis C. Muller.

The dedication took place the first week in June, 1908, Bishop Henry C. Spellmeyer preaching the dedicatory sermon. The attending services occupied several days beginning May 31.

The entire cost of the new auditorium was \$32,637.00 and almost the entire sum was raised at the time of dedication. The total value of the present church property, including the parsonage, is about \$85,000.

The present membership is 518.

Rev. Frederick S. Simmons succeeded Dr. Richardson, but after a very successful pastorate of two years, he was compelled to retire because of ill health. In April, 1913, Rev. William H. Ruth was appointed. Rev. Christopher Von Glahn is now pastor (1914).

THE OLD QUAKER CHURCH

In the safe of the postoffice at Wharton I found the original deeds of the old Quaker Church. They had been in the keeping of Edward S. Hance. The present trustees of the property are Elias B. Mott of Rockaway, Wheeler Corwin and his wife of Kenvil, Eugene A. Carrell of Morristown, Henry Allwood of Succasunna, Cornelius D. Burg of Kenvil, and Eugene J. Cooper of Dover. The original deed has been transferred and there are now four deeds caused by transfer. A few extracts will give the points of chief public interest:

First deed.—To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come greeting. Know ye that I Robert Schooley of Mendam in Morris County and in the western division of the province of New Jersey, yoman for and in consideration of the sum of four pounds current money of the province aforsd to me in hand paid before the ensealing and delivery hereof by Jacob Laing and James Brothernton of the same place the receipt wherof I do hereby acknowldg and myself therewith fully satisfied and contented and therof and of every part and parcel theof do exonerate acquit and discharge &c &c amounting to one acere. Bounded East upon Robert Schooley's land and north upon land of Robert Schooley's and south upon the Great Road. Dated fifth day, eighth month, 1758. Signed Robert Schooley. Sealed and delivered in the preasants of William Schooley Se'r his mark, Nathan Simcock, Sarah Young.

Second deed.—This is under the jurisdiction of the monthly Meeting at Woodbridge and specifies that this property is for "a place to bury their dead in forever and for no other purpose or use." Dated sixth day eighth month 1758. This relates to the Cemetery.

Third deed.—From John Shotwell, Amos Vail, Adelbert Vail, and Robinson Pound, Trustees, To James W. Brotherton and Rachel B. Vail, in which the parties of the first part, trustees of the Rahway and Plainfield Monthly Meeting give up all claim and transfer title to the parties of the second part, October 14, 1897 John Shotwell was a resident of Belmar, Amos Vail of Dunellen, Adelbert Vail and Robinson Pound of Plainfield.

Fourth deed.—This transfers title to the Trustees of The Friends' Meeting House and Cemetery Association of Randolph Township, October 22, 1898.

In J. Percy Crayon's Records of Families in and about Rockaway there is mention of Sergeant Noah Veal, the Quaker patriot, who in spite of Quaker principles of non-resistance, participated in the Revolutionary War. He was born 1749 and died 1801. He was related to Hartshorne Fitz Randolph by marriage. The Quakers came from Long Island. The Vails came from county Worcester, England, to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1639, then to Connecticut, thence to Long Island, thence to New Jersey. The name was once spelled Vale and Veal. This may account for the old name Veal-town, now Bernardsville, New Jersey. Alfred Lewis Vail of telegraph fame came from this family. Enos Cole, a skilled workman in his employ, contributed to the success of the discovery.

Hartshorne Fitzrandolph:

1672, May. R. Hartshorne memorialized Gov. Carteret for confirmation of title rights, 500 acres. See *The N. J. Coast in 3 Centuries* by Wm. Nelson, 1902.

From Smith's History of New Jersey, p. 63.—In 1672 Richard Hartshorne, a considerable settler at Middletown who came over in this year, had like to have experienced some disadvantages from neglect to purchase his lands from the Indians for sums inconsiderable, as a protection. In a letter he says:—The Indians came to my house and laid their hands on the post and frame of the house and said that house was theirs, they never had anything for it and told me if I would not buy the land I must be gone. They would kill my cattle and burn my hay if I did not buy the land nor be gone.

1677, Oct. 27. R. Hartshorne obtained lease of 3 acres for cattle on Sandy Hook. He also wished to establish a fishery there.

1684, Nov. 26 & 1695 R. Hartshorne was a member of the Council of New Jersey. He was a witness and executor of many wills.

1682. Hugh Hartshorne a Quaker, was one of the 24 proprietors to whom the Duke of York confirmed the sale of the province. William Penn was one of these proprietors.

Hugh Hartshorne was a citizen and skinner of London, an upholsterer of Houndsditch—a member of any one company being at liberty to engage in any business.

1708. Thomas Fitzrandolph was a member of the assembly at Perth Amboy and went to meet John Ford Lovelace, successor of Lord Cornbury as Governor of New Jersey.

The name Fitz Randolph is spelled in many ways—Fitchrandolph, Fitsrandol, randel, etc.

That silver spoon mentioned in the codicil of Hartshorne Fitz Randolph's will, with the initials "R. H."—did it hark back to this first settler, Richard Hartshorne of 1672?

Thomas Dell's letter to Anna Fitz Randolph, March 14th, 1807:

Friend Anna I found about twenty three acres of vacant Land between thy fathers line and John Coopers Meadow which was Supposed to be Covered by thy fathers Deed but was not and when I found it out I had it Surveyed immediately without consulting any body, and I think I had a Right so to do as I had thy fathers business to Settle, but it is only Surmise that I was a going to Secure it to myself, for I never expected to take it to my own Separate use.

* * came to my house day before yesterday quite out of humor about it and I did not give him much satisfaction for I thought it did not much concern him. I expected to have been on the ground with Charles before this time (but the weather has been to bad) and then I intended to shew it to him and have told him the whole circumstance of the matter.

THOMAS DELL.

March 14th 1807.

Thomas Dell was a Quaker of the time of Hartshorne Randolph and the Anna Randolph to whom he wrote the letter was a daughter of Hartshorne.

E. W. L.

Another old paper relates to an account of Hartshorne Fitz Randolph against Prudden Alling, in 1801. It shows the signature of Israel Canfield.

Friend Condit I wish the to make the deed for that lot of Land the surveyed for me near John Coopers the 17th Feb'y last, to me & Charles F Randolph equally, and oblige thy friend, June 2d 1807.
To Edward Condit

T. DELL.

ARTICLES of vendue, held this 20th day of October 1806, at the house of Hartshorne F. Randolph, late dec'd are as follows, viz. The highest bidder is to be the buyer. Any person buying to the amount of Two dollars, or upwards, will be entitled to six months credit, on giving his Note with approved security. All under that amount to be cash immediately. All persons buying must comply with the aforesaid articles, as the goods struck off to them will be set up at a second sale, and the first purchaser must make good all damages arising thereby.

No goods are to be removed off the premises, untill the articles are fully complied with, on penalty of the money for the same, to come immediately due. All persons purchasing at said vendue, are to apply to the subscribers for settlement, at least within twenty four hours after Sales are closed.

NOTICE

All persons having any demands against the Estate of Hartshorn F Randolph dec'd are requested to exhibit them for inspection & Settlement. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment and save cost.
June 10th 1807

THOMAS DELL
CHARLES F RANDOLPH
Ex'rs

Messrs. T. Dell & C. F. Randolph

Gent—As I have an opportunity by Mr. Tuttles Waggion, wish you to send the articles I purchased at Vendue, which are, I believe, Barrel, with lime, Scale beam, and Iron pot, with a whoop on.
28th October 1806.

Yours

SAM'L ARNOLD

Letter of Charles F. Randolph to Mahlon Griggs:

Respected Friend: I rec'd yours of the 2d Inst. the 18th by Peter Peer stating that you were willing to bargain with George Moore provided that you could get them on terms that would answer, and have such a character of them as would be agreeable, as to their character, when they liv'd with my Uncle, and when his former wife was living, they both esteemed them much especially Caty, Peter was considered to be too forward, or rather impertinent at times, Peter has been too fond of spirituous liquors heretofore, but I cannot say that I ever saw him using the common term dead drunk.

After my Uncle got his second wife she and the blacks could not agree, and Uncle to have peace concluded to part with them, since that time they have had several owners and I cannot say so particularly about them they say that they never had a place since they left Uncles that suited them untill now, and Peter has promised me faithfully to do everything in his power to make you satisfaction, Peter understands farming business well and I dare say can suit you if so minded, I have nothing more to write feel gratified to hear that they are likely to get a place that suits them, this from your friend

CHAS. F. RANDOLPH.

Mahlon Grigg,

Randolph, Morris County, N. Jersey.

The above relates to the purchase of two slaves.

The will of Hartshorne Fitz Randolph is recorded in Book A, page 120, in the Surrogate's Office at Morristown. It mentions two sons, Phineas and Richard, and says that the land is to descend to them, their heirs and assigns forever, as tenants in common, each having one-half. Phineas has the portion lying on the northerly side of the turnpike road leading to Suckasunny, and Richard has the part lying on the south side of the road, amounting to 200 acres, with some part beside. Ebenezer Coe's line to

Josiah Hurd's big brook is mentioned in the description of the tract that comes to Richard. Charles F. Randolph is a grandson of Hartshorne. The mines and mineral rights are divided equally. The children named include the following daughters of Hartshorne: Anna; Catherine Ross, wife of John Ross; Sarah Marsh deceased, who leaves two sons; Eunice Moore, deceased, who leaves a son; and Elizabeth, who has four sons; each daughter's share being one-fifth. The will is made March 31, 1806, Hartshorne then being indisposed in body, but of sound mind. Jacob Losey is a witness.

In a codicil it is provided that Catherine Ross shall receive his gold sleeve buttons and one silver sugar cup with two handles and one silver table spoon engraved with the letters R. H. To a grandson, Hartshorne Moore, "my silver shoe buckles and silver knee buckles." The will was sworn to before a Surrogate on October 11, 1806.

From *The Genius of Liberty*, Oct. 9, 1806:

VENDUE

To be sold at Public Vendue, on the 20th inst., at the house of Hartshorne Fitz Randolph, late of the township of Randolph, dec., all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Beds, Bedding, Furniture, Grain, Hay &c &c. The Sales will begin at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when the conditions will be made known, and attendance given by Thomas Dell and Charles F. Randolph, Ex'rs.

Randolph, October 1, 1806.

NOTE.—Postponed from 14th to 20th on account of election.

The inventory of his personal estate is filed in the Surrogate's office, Morristown. Mention is made of his beaver hat, 75 cents; his silver shoe buckles, \$1.50; knee buckles, 75 cents; desk, \$7.50; beds and bedding, candlesticks, tables, tools, kettles, pots, spoons, dishes, rye, oats, wheat, flax, straw, hay, 9 geese and 6 ducks, 7 horses, 18 cows and such cattle, 30 sheep, pigs, bees, indicate a patriarchal estate; while notes of hand indicate financial affairs, the whole summing up to an estate of \$10,436.23, aside from real estate.

A study of the list in detail would suggest the real old-fashioned homestead of a well-to-do man on that noble tract of land, fit residence for a nobleman. It is a peaceful, retired spot of earth with pleasing prospects. We shall trace this estate a little further, presently, and speak of the mysterious letters "R. H." on the silver spoon.

From *The Genius of Liberty*, August 6, 1801.

From a Philadelphia Paper.

AN ADDRESS from a convention of Delegates from the Abolition Societies established in different parts of the United States.

To the Citizens of the United States:

Friends and Fellow Citizens: Various Societies having been formed in different parts of the Union for the purpose of promoting the Abolition of Slavery, they have several times met in convention. * * We, the Seventh Convention deplore the late attempts at insurrection by some slaves in southern states, and we participate in the dreadful sensations the inhabitants must have felt on so awful an occasion. * * A system of gradual emancipation would be a security against revolt. The severity of treatment should be lessened. Hope of freedom as a result of good behavior should be held out as an inducement. They should be instructed in religion and otherwise. Kidnapping is inhuman. 200 vessels are employed to bring slaves from Africa. This is due to avarice. A plea is made for better things.

Above is a brief outline of the long address, which is signed by Richard Hartshorn, President. At Philadelphia, June 6, 1801. Othniel Alsop, Sec'y.

While the above is of interest primarily for the light it throws on the early movement in behalf of the liberation of slaves, it suggests also that Hartshorne Fitz Randolph may have received his unusual first name in honor of some member of this Hartshorn family one of whom is a prime mover in the Abolition cause. And the letters "R. H." on the silver spoon that is passed down as a special heirloom may have something to do with a Richard Hartshorn, whether this one or an earlier one.

Hartshorne Fitz Randolph:

From a further study of the inventory of Hartshorne Fitz Randolph's estate we gain these details:

1 Bed in large front room, with bedding.....	\$28.00
1 Bed in back room &c.....	35.00
1 Bed in small room up stairs &c.....	22.00
1 Bed in room over the front room &c.....	22.00
1 Bed up Chamber over the back room &c.....	17.00
1 Bed up Chamber over the kitchen &c.....	6.00
Making six bedrooms in the house.	
9 Fiddle Backed Chairs	2.81
2 Brass Candlesticks	1.50
1 pr. snuffers .25 2 Iron Candlesticks .37.....	.62
1 pr. Sheep shears .18 1 Warming pan 1.50.....	1.68
2 pr. Handirons 3.00 1 pr. Tongs & Shovel .75.....	3.75
Large Brass Kettle, small kettle, copper kettle, iron tea kettle.....	
1 Bell metal Mortar & Pestel	2.00
1 Cedar Tub 2 Oak Tubs	1.25
11 Puter plates, 1 Puter platter, 1 Puter tunnel, 2 Puter pt. Basons, 3 Puter spoons	3.62
4 Silver table spoons	6.00
3 doz. tea spoons 1 do sugar Tongs	2.00
1 blowing horn 12 cheeses 1 Trunk 1 oxyoke 1.25 6 hayrakes 1.25 Meat in the Barrel 60 wt. 7.50.....	8.75
Soap cask with soap 3.00 1 grind stone 1.25.....	4.25
11 lb. Tow & Linnen yarn 4.00 15 lb. flax & 5 wt Tow 2.25.....	6.25
2 Decanters 6 tumblers 1 Wine Glass.....	.62
1 windmill &c 7.00 Shovels & farm implements.....	
1 Beetle & Wedges 4 Plows &c &c.....	
All corn now in the field next to Isaac Hance's.....	130.00
All the Green Rye now growin in the field next to Isaac Hance's.....	150.00
The corn at the house behind the barn.....	7.50
The potatoes in the field behind the barn.....	12.50
Yarn & Wool in Roles & the box.....	13.50
1 Bay Horse with star on his forehead	55.00
Other horses & colts, sorrel, black &c &c.....	
1 Red Cow without horns	16.00
Other Cows, calves, bulls, heifers.....	
1 long ladder 1.00 1 small Dye Tub .12 3 Ox chains 4.00.....	5.12
Garden Treck around the house	3.00

Such a list shows the variety of work, forms of industry, skill, manual training, kind of life, self-reliance and sources of wealth of this patriarchal plantation.

From *The Genius of Liberty*, October 1, 1801. Morristown:

The Seventh Convention of Delegates from the Several Abolition Societies of the United States now address you on the subject of their appointment. To adopt the language of the Convention of 1795: "When we have restored the African to the enjoyment of his rights, the great work of justice and benevolence is not accomplished. The new born citizen must receive that instruction and those powerful impressions of moral and religious truth which will render him capable and desirous of fulfilling the various duties he owes to himself and to his country."

The increase of kidnapping is an enormous evil. It must be rooted out. We

have appointed a committee to prepare a History of Slavery in the United States. The next meeting will be held January, 1803.

RICHARD HARTSHORNE, Pres.
OTHNEL ALSOP, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1801.

From *The Trenton True American*, March 19, 1802.

A meeting of the Abolition Society of Trenton was held February, 1802. It was resolved to address the Public through the Newspapers.

DAVID WRIGHT, Pres.
G. CRAFT, Sec'y.

The Constitution of the Abolition Society is given. Its motto is, "Lay then the axe to the Root and teach Governments Humanity." Bondage is contrary to the Designs of Sovereign Wisdom, "Who hath made of one blood all nations of men" and to the command of our blessed Saviour that "We should do unto others as we would that they should do unto us." It is also inconsistent with free government and especially opposed to a solemn declaration of the American People "That all Men are born equally Free and have an inherent and unalienable Right to Liberty."

* * We, the subscribers, inhabitants of the County of Hunterdon and vicinity, have resolved to associate ourselves under the name of The Trenton Association for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, to meliorate the condition of slaves, to secure the gradual abolition of Slavery, and to help all Blacks and other people of color among us.

The Constitution provides for a Chairman, a Treasurer, a Clerk, and a yearly meeting in August and a half yearly meeting in February.

Rules.—Members, male or female, shall be admitted on subscribing to the Constitution and paying a fee of \$1.00.

1. They shall also inspect the morals and conduct of Free Blacks &c and advise and protect them, rendering friendly help.

2. They shall instruct the young and see that they attend school.

3. They shall place out young persons and children to learn trades and become self-supporting.

4. They shall procure employment &c

Slavery is at variance with Christianity, Justice, Humanity, and Benevolence. We may not, in our day, see our cause completed, but we shall enjoy the delightful consciousness of having assisted in its foundation, and future generations of the present degraded race of Africans may, from the seed we are sowing, reap Freedom, Knowledge, and Social Happiness.

Signed DAVID WRIGHT, Chairman.
G. CRAFT, Clerk.

The above brief extracts show the scope and purpose of the Abolition movement at this early date in American History. Who started it?

From *The Genius of Liberty*, Nov. 6, 1801.

Extract from *The Pittsfield Sun*. On Domestic Slavery:

Franklin, the Patriot and Philosopher, made the abolition of Slavery a great object of his exertions through a long and useful life. As one of the means to effect this end, he formed an Abolition Society among the Quakers of Pennsylvania, whose example has been followed by other associations of Philanthropists in different parts of the United States and Europe.

Washington freed his slaves, at his death. Jefferson has promoted the instruction of slaves, equal protection by law, the melioration of the condition and eventual emancipation of slaves. His sentiments are seen by the following elegant extract from his Notes on Virginia, published during the American Revolution.

"The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions—the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submissions on the other. Our children see this and learn to imitate it."

(Above is a brief extract from a long and well written argument by the statesman, Jefferson.)

The article is signed HUMANUS.

In the same issue of *The Genius of Liberty* and on the same page with the Constitution of the Trenton Society, March 19, 1802, we find in the Foreign News, from the French Republic, a Proclamation of Buonaparte, the First Consul, to the

Island of San Domingo, assuring to the Blacks liberty and prosperity. "His promises will be faithfully fulfilled. To doubt it would be a crime." By order of the General in Chief,
LENOIR.

PROCLAMATION.

Inhabitants of St. Domingo, whatever may be your origin and your color, ye are all Frenchmen, ye are all free and all equal before God and the Republic. * * *

Signed BUONAPARTE, the First Consul.
HUGUES B. MARET, Secretary of State

LE CLERC, Capt. General.

Do these extracts on the subject of the Abolition of Slavery seem remote from our history of Dover and Randolph township, New Jersey? They show what Dover people were reading in their newspapers, if any Dover people took a newspaper in those days. They show what were some topics of conversation up here in the hills, when the stage coach came through with the mail and the latest news from foreign parts. No doubt these things were talked over at the home plantation of Hartshorne Fitz Randolph and by the Quakers who attended the Meeting House on the hill. They are a commentary on the letter of Charles F. Randolph to his friend Mahlon Gregg or Griggs. They are an echo of the thought of Europe and a reverberation that lingers among these hills after the last shot of the Revolution has died away. They are a prelude to the terrible Civil War that arose sixty years later, in which many brave men from Dover were engaged.

Slavery in Morris County: Notes copied from a day book in possession of Arthur Goodale.

Sold in Dover, N. J., Jan. 25 & 26, 1817.

one Blackwoman Jule & child Hannah.....	\$41.00
one do. Dinah & child	5.00
one Black Girl Mary	81.00
to Ralph Hunt.	

To Gabriel H. Ford	
one Blackman James	36.00

Mr. Edward S. Hance of Wharton told me that he had heard many stories about "the underground railroad" at Randolph, as carried on by the Quakers there. I made an appointment to call on him and hear about this, but he was taken sick and I never had the opportunity. Some have said that the Quakers did not have anything to do with such attempts to help runaway slaves escaping to Canada. From old scrap-books, which reflect the history of the Abolition movement, and from their writings, it is clear that the Quakers of Randolph, as well as in other parts of New Jersey, were strongly in sympathy with anything that pertained to the emancipation and relief of the oppressed. They were among the earliest to demand a "square deal" for every human being. In 1696 they used their influence against slavery. They were pioneers in such matters. Witness John Woolman's Journal and the life of Whittier, the poet. Whittier's poems on these themes were clipped from New England newspapers and cherished by our friends and neighbors, the quiet Quakers of Randolph. It was their purpose to apply the principles of Christianity in all the relations of social and civic life.

August 27, 1913.

Mrs. Wm. H. Goodale, born in 1843, and now 70 years old, is the mother of James Goodale, the druggist, and the daughter of Elias Millen,

who lived in the Hartshorne Fitz Randolph homestead from 1845 until he rented it to Richard Bassett. Her mother's grandfather, Nathaniel Clark, left this house to his granddaughter before 1845. Elias Millen was then living at Baskingridge. He disposed of his place there and moved to Randolph. Mrs. Wm. H. Goodale was then hardly two years old, but she remembers various circumstances about the moving. Her name was then Sarah Millen. The name Millen may be short for an earlier form, Mc-Millan. Her mother's father, Ebenezer Clark, lived in this house for a time after the death of his father, Nathaniel Clark, in 1836, at the age of 69. Richard Bassett was living in this house in 1876 when it burned down.

In *The Morristown Herald* of July 29, 1816, we find a notice of a Vendue Sale of the Homestead Farm of Richard F. Randolph, late deceased. Richard received the house and land at the death of Hartshorne Fitz Randolph, about 1807. So we now have a pretty complete story of the old place, from its first appearance on the stage in 1713, until 1876, as follows: Latham, Jackson, Hartshorne Fitz Randolph, Richard F. Randolph, Nathaniel Clark, Ebenezer Clark, Elias Millen, Richard Bassett. And possibly Freeman Woods came in somewhere.

Elias Millen lived at Mine Hill forty years. For nine years he lived up the glen above Indian Falls. He had twenty-two acres of land there, extending down to Indian Falls. He liked it there. He was fond of reading, rather than farming, and used to take books from William Young's library. He was a well-read man and a great friend of Mr. Stevenson, the schoolmaster. So we find, out here, above Indian Falls, a man who loved to read solid books, such as were found in William Young's library, and one who had the artistic sense to appreciate and enjoy the beauty and quiet seclusion of the glen. There is a human history to be traced out in this glen. We have caught glimpses of it from time to time. The place where Elias Millen lived was known as the Clark Place. A man named John Clark of a different family of Clark lived above Indian Falls on the left of the stream as you go up. He drank a great deal (this does not refer to the waters of the stream) and when thus affected he cut some queer antics. He used to say that it was very cold in winter at his cabin. One window was broken out and the cold came in so that they could not have stood it except that a window was broken on the other side of the cabin and the cold went right on through and out and didn't stay to bother them. I wonder if this was the man whom his wife used to escort home at night with flaming firebrands, to keep the wolves away. This glen has been haunted by wolves. Otherwise it would be the most charming place for a hermitage. Elias Millen liked it here and found it haunted by better spirits. (It is a veritable home of the fairies.) He was born at Mendham in 1810 and died in 1890. His son, Clarke Millen, is now (1913) one of the proprietors of the Iron Era.

Elias Millen's life was saddened, in 1850, by the loss of three sons at about the same time. One was killed by a horse. The horse had been frightened by the elephants in Van Amberg's circus and became unmanageable. The other two died of an epidemic that broke out that year.

The Nathaniel Clark mentioned above was a descendant of Henry Clark who was born in England (or Scotland) about 1695; came to Suffolk county, Long Island, thence to Elizabeth, New Jersey, thence to Morristown in 1724; thence into the wilderness a mile above Brookside toward Mt. Freedom. He cleared land and built a log house in 1725, brought his wife there from England and died in 1792. We see that human life is like



The Munson House.



Hartshorn Fitz-Randolph Home as it was in 1845; burned 1876.

a stream. We follow its windings—up above the Falls. The emigration from the old country may be represented by the Falls. And thus we come down stream to Dover, Granny's Brook, and Indian Falls, and a hermitage just above it.

There was a little school house not far from the Fitz Randolph homestead, by the brook that flows down to Indian Falls. Sarah Millen went to school there. At the age of three she used to run away from home and go to school. Her father punished her for this at first, but afterwards let her have her way. The teacher boarded with them and at that time was a lady teacher. The children used to paddle in the brook near the school house—charming place for a school. We don't have such privileges now. This was the old Mine Hill school. Later the school was built on top of the hill, near the church. Mr. Stevenson, who later taught in Dover, first had the Mine Hill school. That must have been before 1848. After the death of Gov. Dickerson in 1853, Rev. Robert Crossett and his two daughters kept a private school in the Dickerson mansion for three years. Sarah Millen went to this school. The Canfield children went to this school. It was primarily for them. Many from Dover attended. All this helps us see the picture of human life that followed that survey which John Reading made in 1713, out here at Mine Hill.

But we have not yet finished painting our picture of the Randolph house, the "Mansion House." Some day an artist may give it to us. When Sarah Millen was a little girl, about ten years old, an old carpenter visited the house and went through it, examining everything with great interest. He was about seventy years old, and said that he had worked on the house when a young man. This was in 1853, about. He may have worked there fifty years before, in 1803, nearly. Does this mean that the "Mansion House" was built in 1803? Hartshorne Fitz Randolph died about 1807. Perhaps the carpenter was repairing the house or enlarging it. Dr. Magie states that Fitz Randolph occupied this house from 1753 to 1807. Now to my notes again.

The mother of Sarah Millen was married in this house in 1834. The grandmother of Sarah Millen's mother bought it from a man named Woods. This is that Freeman Woods. Now then. Where are we coming out? This Freeman Woods may have bought it from the heirs of Richard F. Randolph, in 1816.

The house is a large house with two stories and an attic. There were iron rings in the ceiling of the upper hall, to help get things up garret. "Things" included great hogsheads of grain, for the grain, when threshed out, was stored in hogsheads in the large, light attic above the kitchen. The hogsheads were still there when Mrs. Goodale last saw the house. Over one part of the kitchen was a bed for any one who came from the poorhouse to stay during the summer. This is how the people in the poorhouse were provided for in those days. There was a very wide stairway in the great hall. The children used to dress up in all the old clothes and finery of their ancestors and play church on this stairway, reading the service from an old prayer book of the Church of England, that was in the family.

From the inventory of the estate of Hartshorne Fitz Randolph we find reference to the furnishings of six bedrooms. Can we reconstruct the house, after it has burned down? Presto! Mrs. Goodale takes a pencil and paper and draws a plan of it. And Miss Louise Goodale, her

daughter, who is an artist, thinks she can paint a picture of it from her mother's description.

The house had a sunny front exposure and a cool place in the rear for the milk room, which was some steps below the level of the kitchen. Above this low milk room was a place for a bed, and a bed could be put in the alcove beside the milk room, curtained off. Above the front end of the hall was a hall bedroom. This helps us figure out six bedrooms, if we add one over the kitchen, and one over the front room, and one over the back room. Hartshorne had five daughters and two sons, besides the visitor from the poorhouse and occasional guests. I leave the problem for any housekeeper to work out. Something like a problem in algebra.

Another matter of interest is the road by which one approached the house or left it. The present cross-cut to McLoughlin's corner was not then in existence.

Mr. Fred A. Canfield is my authority for saying that the large blacksmith shop shown in the diagram furnishes a scene in a romantic story called "Woodside," written by "Ella Lincoln," whose real name was Eliza Woodruff. This story was published many years ago. This beautiful region, with its romantic glen and its picturesque landscapes, might well be the scene of romantic tales, or a charming residence tract for those who can appreciate it. We can reach it now by trolley. And a short spin takes us to Lake Hopatcong. And not far away is Green Pond. With all the social attraction and business conveniences of Dover close at hand; and a little church at Mine Hill, very handy; not to speak of Mr. Buck's emporium on the corner. Some day people may realize the charm of this tract, as the old Quaker settlers seemed to do.

While I am on this subject let me see what Mrs. Ella W. Livermore has to say about it. Have patience, gentle reader! It is a long lane that has no turning. Here is a letter written by Thomas Ross, a grandson of Hartshorne, at Newark, August 5, 1806, to Charles Fitz Randolph: "I have not heard anything from Grandfather these several weeks past. The last account informed us of his being much the same as when we were there. It would be more pleasing to hear from him, as his situation is often the subject of our consideration. Give my respects to all dear relatives, especially to our honored Grandfather."

Another letter by the same: "Feb. 15, 1807. I hope upon receipt of this, you will favor me with a letter in return informing me how things are regulated at the Mansion House *since* Grandfather's decease." Note the expression—"Mansion House," and dates.

Newark is drawing its citizens from the descendants of the patriarch on the old Latham tract. Who is this Thomas Ross and who are his descendants?

On July 15, 1816, Joseph Jackson of Rockaway wrote to Charles F. Randolph, saying: "The widow Randolph called on me today to have something done respecting the Harvest now standing on the homestead, that Mr. Tuttle sowed since your Father's decease." The father here spoken of must have been Richard Randolph. The letter then goes on to say that the widow has a full right to remain in the Mansion House and occupy the plantation free of rent until her dower is assigned to her.

Mrs. Livermore adds: "From my earliest childhood the Mellen place was pointed out to me as being Hartshorn's home. Rev. B. C. Magie, in his sketches, gave it as his home, and as Richard Brotherton and my

Grandfather were living at the time Mr. Magie wrote, I think he may have got information from them.

Fitz Randolph (From Munsell's History):

The New Jersey Randolphs, or Fitz Randolphs, as they once wrote themselves, came to Middlesex County, New Jersey, from Barnstable, Mass., in 1630. They had come to Barnstable from Nottinghamshire, England, in 1622. They were of the emigrants who left England for "conscience" sake, some by this name landing at Massachusetts Bay and some in Virginia, during the years from 1621 to 1630. The Randolphs of England have had a prominent place in English history from early in the tenth century, as have those of Scotland (from whom "the Bruce" was descended) in Scottish history. All of the American Randolphs are of English or Scottish stock, and all are directly descended from the "adventurers" who, sailing from England in 1621-30, landed in Massachusetts or Virginia. Most of those who thus came and who had Scotch blood in them, wrote their name Fitz Randolph, while those of unmixed English blood retain the simple name of Randolph. (From sketch of Hon. Theodore F. Randolph, governor of New Jersey in 1869.)

Dr. Theodore F. Wolfe of Succasunna told me that when he was in England, engaged in his literary studies, he visited Sherwood Forest, the haunt of Robin Hood's men, in Nottinghamshire. At the time of Dr. Wolfe's visit the forest tract was owned by a Fitz Randolph.

The prefix "Fitz" comes from the Norman French and suggests that the family may have come over with William the Conqueror in 1066. From Skeat's Etymological Dictionary we find that the old spelling of Fitz was "fiz," pronounced "fits" or "fitz." In Piers Plowman the word is spelled "filtz," "fitz," and "fiz." It is derived from the Latin "filius," a son. By contraction this became in French "fils" or "filz."

Fitz Randolph:

Robert Fitz Randolph, Yorkshire, England, Grand-nephew of "William The Conqueror" Lord Robert F. R., builder of Middleham Castle.

Edward Fitz Randolph of Yorkshire was the founder of the family in America and was born in Nottinghamshire, Eng. in 1617. He came to Barnstable, Mass., with his father Edward in 1630.

Edward "The Pilgrim" came to Plymouth first in company with his parents. He married Betsey Blossom, daughter of Deacon Blossom, who came over with his family, in the second voyage of the Mayflower, to escape persecution, and came to Plymouth, 1628. Edward and Betsey were married, May 10, 1637. In 1668 they moved to Piscatawa, New Jersey.

Their children (9) were (1) Nathaniel, (2) Hannah, (3) Mary, (4) John, (5) Joseph, (6) Elizabeth, (7) Thomas, (8) Hope, (9) Benjamin.

(5) Joseph, b. at Barnstable 1656 had children (1) Hannah, (2) Joseph, (3) Mary, (4) Bithia, (5) Lydia, (6) Moses, (7) Jonathan, (8) Susanna, (8) Ann, (9) Ruth, (10) Prudence, (11) Isaac.

(2) Joseph, b. at Piscataway, N. J. in 1690 had children (1) Jeremiah, (2) Mary, (3) Sarah, (4) Rachel, (5) Ephraim, (6) Joseph, (7) Jacob, (8) Rebecca, (9) John, (10) Grace, (11) Thomas, (12) Paul.

(3) Joseph b. 1722 had a son Robert born 1762 and he had 13 children of whom 8 died in infancy and five lived,—(1) Hetty, (2) Francis, (3) Mary, (4) Joseph, (5) Sarah Ann.

(2) Francis Carmen Fitz R. born 1794 m. Phebe Halsey Crane. Their son Bennington (Judge) m. Eliza Henderson Forman in 1840. He was born 1819, d. 1890. She died 1908. Their dau. Sarah Ann m. Rev. James Clark D. D.

Judge Bennington F. R. b. 1819, & Eliza H. had children (1) Althea, (2) Eliza, (3) Frances, (4) Isabella, (5) Julia.

Althea F. R. m. Joseph D. Bedle (Governor of New Jersey). He d. 1894. Children of Althea—Bennington F. R., Joseph D., Thomas F., Althea F. R. (Mrs. Adolphe Rusch), Randolph, Mary (d. 1883).

Robert, (brother of Francis C.) was physician & clergyman. Robert m. Annie Campyon, French woman. Their son Joseph (Judge) b. 1802 m. Ann Forman, gr. dau. Col. David Forman had children (1) Samuel dec., (2) Sarah Ann dec. Judge Joseph m. 2nd. Miss Cooper (Easton). Their children are (1) Charlotte

dec., (2) Joseph (Morristown, lawyer), (3) John dec., (4) Mary (living with Joseph in Morristown).

Nathaniel Fitz Randolph oldest living child of Edward m. Mary Holby at Barnstable, Mass., 1660. They removed to Woodbridge, N. J. about 1667. In 1693 he represented Woodbridge in the Assembly held in Perth Amboy. Friends' Meetings were held in his house from 1705 to 1713, the year of his death. (The house stood near the black walnut tree, the place belonging to John Barron.)

Edward, son of Nathaniel above, m. Katharine Hartshorne, dau. of Richard & Margaret Hartshorne, Middletown, 1704. (Richard Hartshorne was a brother of Hugh Hartshorne, described in Smith's Hist. of N. J. as an upholsterer in London, Eng.) Hugh is mentioned in colonial hist. of N. J.) George Fox mentions in his Journal that he visited Richard H. at Middletown 1672.

Richard, son of Edward & Katharine, was b. 1705, 16th of 4th mo. This Richard was their first son (2) son Edward b. 1706, 5th mo., 7th day. d. 1750. (3) son Thomas b. 1707, 11th mo., 24th day. d. 1740. 4th Mary, b. 1710, 3d mo., 24th day. 5th Robert, b. 1712, 5th mo., 19th day. A sea captain. 6th Nathaniel, b. 1714, 3d mo., 21st day. 7th Margaret, b. 1716, 9th mo., 2nd day. d. 1718. 8th Eseeck, b. 1718, 12th mo., 1st day. 9th Hugh, b. 1719, 10th mo., 19th day. d. 1748. 10th Hartshorne, b. 1723, 1st mo., 8th day.

Of these ten children of Edward and Katharine Randolph the former Edward died 23d of 2nd mo., 1760 and Katharine his wife, the 13th of the 8th mo., 1759.

Edward Fitz Randolph and Katharine his wife settled and lived on the farm on which Robert C. Vail now (?) resides, as near as I (?) can ascertain. His son Edward died at that place several years before his father's decease, and the farm descended to his son James Fitz Randolph.

Nathaniel, 6th child, father of Capt. Nath. Fitz Randolph, killed at Elizabethtown in the Revolution.

Esec, the 8th child, G. Grandfather and his son Thomas Gr. father (Mrs. R.) his son Hartshorne (from whom named) settled Randolph Township in New Jersey.

(Above is the lineal line. Genealogy of the Fitz Randolph Family of New Jersey: taken from Mr. Hartshorne Randolph's Copy, through courtesy of his daughter, Miss Annie Randolph.)

There is a book called "Story in Brief of a Thousand Years," from which the following data are taken.

Rolf, the Norseman, who conquered Normandy in 912 A. D.

William "Longsword," Duke of Normandy, died 943.

Richard, surnamed "The Fearless." Reigned in Normandy fifty years. Died 996.

Richard, surnamed "The Good." Reigned 30 yrs. Died 1026. His sister m. Aethelred, Saxon King of Eng. & after his death m. Cnut the Danish King.

There were two lines of descent from this Richard the Good. (1) Richard, Duke of Normandy, whose son Robert m. Harlotta, whose son, William the Conqueror, was born 1027. (2) Geoffrey, Duke of Brittany, m. Avicia, and had two sons, Alan and Eudo. Eudo m. Agnes, and had several children, of whom the sixth son was named Ribald.

Ribald, 6th son of Eudo and Agnes, was Lord of Middleham in Yorkshire, England. He was the father of Randolph and grandfather of Robert Fitz Randolph, who (through his mother) was grandson of the first Robert Bruce, and who built the Castle of Middleham about the year 1190. From the two sons of Robert ("Ranulph" and "Radulph") have descended, as we are led to believe, many royal personages, and also the Fitz Randolphs of Spennithorne and of Nottinghamshire, of the 13th to the 17th centuries, as well as the Fitz Randolphs of Massachusetts and of New Jersey of the 17th to the 20th centuries.

George Washington was a descendant of Bardolph, younger brother of Ribald described above.

L. V. F. R.

Hartshorn Fitz Randolph died at his home, 342 Westminster Ave., Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, after an illness of several weeks. He was 87 years old. He belonged to the notable Fitz Randolph family whose lineage dates back for centuries.

When a boy Mr. Randolph was tutored by the Rev. Dr. Henry Hale, and at an early age he entered business, and was in business until last July. (Notice dated Dec. 2, 1913.)

He was a man of strong convictions and ardent patriotism. He leaves four daughters, Mrs. Edward B. Hixson, Miss Mary A., and Miss Jane S. Randolph, of this city, and Mrs. Walter Parker, of Montclair,—and four grandchildren, Edward B., Joseph Randolph, and Sarah Hixson and Elizabeth Parker.—Elizabeth Journal.

The following seems to be a funeral address, perhaps referring to Mr. J. Elwood Vail. We may regard it as a service held in the old Quaker Church, representing the thoughts that were uttered in that sanctuary on some occasion when the silence was broken.

Title: The dying love of the upright man stamped with the seal of Divinity.

He wrapped the mantle of decay around him, with the serenity and composure of one matured for the change, and with the impress of Affection's kiss upon his lips his spirit is borne to the land of the blessed. Dry your tears, dear friends,—take the mantling drapery from your hearts. He you mourn is not dead. He still lives to bless you. Oft in the Silence of your hearts will you hear his voice, and feel the hallowed influence of his presence, his Spirit will hover over you in earth life and many a silent admonition will recall his presence. Let the thought give cheer and comfort to your souls, ever keeping the life pure and holy; by an implicit faith in the Divine Goodness; and confiding in the Spirit for Guidance invite the harmony of Heaven to your home circle and live in its enjoyment. So shall you have angel visitors and be clothed with a heavenly peace. Finally when Death shall stand at your door and call for all that's mortal, then from the house of many mansions, far through the soul's chambers, voices will be heard calling—calling sweetly, Come home! come home!

The following seems to be another address or meditation.

The revelations of the morrow may be one of Death. To us the same portion may come as to these. Our dear ones may be taken and we be left alone. Our parent, companion, and friend, may be summoned to put off mortality. But let us be cheered with the thought, that the death hour of the mortal, is the birth time of the Spirit, and therefrom will it count the years of its immortality. But what shall be said to this circle of mourning ones? No words of mine are adequate to lift the cloud, or part the veil. The companion is dead. The mother is gone the way of all the earth. Her eyes are sightless, her voice is silent, her pulses are stilled forever. Her life work is done, her sufferings are over, and she is at rest. There is consolation, not in her death, but in her deliverance. She has already climbed the hill of immortality and joined in the melodious chorus of the angel choir. But how sad is the portion of the surviving companion. Alone in life and the wide world. One reign of Solemn Silence. The word of sympathy that would so largely relieve his heart must now remain unspoken. But God can speak and he will hear him. When in the embrace of Death he yields himself, his spiritual hearing will be acute, and his ears, it may be, will be greeted with the voice of the departed loved one, and her arms entwine about him to bear him up the heights of glory. So indeed may they together ever be with the Lord. Solemn indeed is the grief of these dear children; bereft as they are by a fatal stroke of a devoted mother. Their loss is her gain and much consolation have they in the fact of her preparation. Live the life of that mother, and the same triumph showed by her will crown you in Death and the blessedness now her portion will become the joy of your hearts forever. The Mother is not confined in the coffin house, but roams the rather over the wide plains of complete deliverance. Look to meet her there, and this hour of sorrow will eventuate in joy forever. And may the blessing of the Great Father attend you all. Amen.

It seems almost a sin to weep over the young and beautiful dead, but it must be a colder philosophy than most of us possess to repress the rising tears when bending over the lifeless form of a dear child. We may know that the pains of earth are exchanged for the joys of Heaven, we may admit the selfishness of our woe, that would interpose itself between the dead and their happiness, we may listen to and allow the truth of gospel solaces, and cling to the hope of a happy and endless meeting in regions beyond the grave; but what can fill the void which their dreary absence makes in the circle which they blest; when every association tends to recall

them? Thus it seems when the heart is first bereft, when the sorrow is new, and we sit down in our lone chamber to think of and brood over it. But we know that afflictions must become softened by time, or it would be unbearable. And there are many reflections that the mind draws from its own stores to yield after comfort. Memory forgets nothing of the departed but the woe of separation, and every association connected with them becomes pleasant and joyous. We see them with their angel plumage on; we feel them around us upon viewless wings filling our minds with good influences and blessed recollections, freed the sorrows, temptations, and sins of earth, and with a holier love they are still ministering to us. It is one of the immunities of grief, that it pours itself out unchecked and every one who has a darling child like this we have lost will readily excuse this fond and mournful prolixity, this justifiable lamentation. But

We shall all go home to our Father's house,
To our Father's house in the skies,
Where the hope of our souls shall have no blight,
Our love, no broken ties.

We shall roam on the banks of the River of peace
And bathe in its blissful tide,
And one of the joys of our bosom shall be
The little boy that died.

Mr. William B. Vail, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Elwood Vail, died at the family residence, near Dover, at the outset of a very promising career. He was nearly thirty-two years old. He was a young man of spotless character, of large intelligence, and well-directed abilities. He had early formed an attachment for electrical science, to which he devoted himself arduously and had acquired such skill in his profession that he held at the time of his death the responsible position of superintendent of the Edison electric lighting system in the city of Rochester, New York.

All who knew him were his friends, for he attracted all with whom he came in contact by his upright life and capabilities for usefulness. He was buried in the cemetery adjoining the Friends' Meeting House, where his ancestors have so long worshipped.

An old Quaker letter:

Rockaway the 10th of the 7th mo. 1791.

Dear Son and Daughter: With a Heart full of Tenderness I am Engaged to write to you at this time with a desire it may have the Same acceptance.

As godlyness with contentedness being the greats gain that we can enjoy let us endeavour for it. For all things work together for good to them that love the Author of all good as peace and quietness is the happies State we can Enjoy therefore let each on endeavour to be Subject to that government that hath no end which is from the prince of peace to be Swift to hear, and Slow to Speak. Slow to wrath that we may be favoured with power to over come evil with good, as there can be no greater joy to parents then to hear of their children walking in the truth therefore Dear Children let truth have its perfect work that the dew of Heaven and the fatness of the Earth may be your Blessing. These few remarks I Send you as Treasure that cant be Spent but will bear improving and in Sending our kind respects to you and all inquiring friends your Mother is one with me So being in hast I conclude and Remain

your Loveing Father

RICHARD DELL.

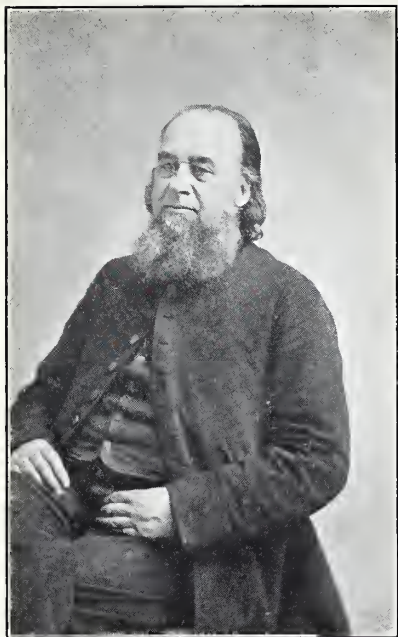
Loaned by Mrs. Wheeler Corwin, Kenvil, New Jersey.

Gleanings from Grandma Pruden's Scrap Book:

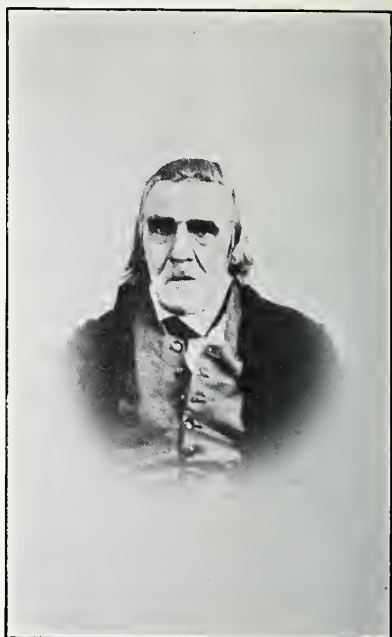
From *The Jerseyman*, February 17, 1866.

Obituary. The Late Richard Brotherton.

Died.—Dec. 29th, 1865, near Dover, in the Township of Randolph, N. J., in the 79th year of his age, Richard Brotherton.



Jacob Lundy Brotherton.



Richard Brotherton.



Aunt Rachel.



Mrs. R. Brotherton.

Mr. Brotherton was descended from the first settlers of Randolph and was so well acquainted with the early history of his native town that he was commonly regarded as the town oracle.

In 1682 the great Wm. Penn and his associates purchased East Jersey. Thirty-one years later, the first white man ever known to have made his way into this township purchased of the heirs of Wm. Penn a tract of land, a part of which was in 1774 purchased by Henry Brotherton, the grandfather of Richard. This property has ever since remained in the family.

Richard Brotherton was accustomed to relate how his great-grandfather on his mother's side, Wm. Schooley, came from Schooley's Mountain and purchased Mill Brook, and started the first grist mill ever known in this vicinity. He was a pioneer and endured great hardships. Once he was obliged to go thirty miles to buy corn of the Indians and to bring it home on his back, walking on the snow with snowshoes. In 1740, known as the hard winter, the snow was so deep that horses could not travel, and many cattle perished because it was impossible to get to them to feed them.

The first settlers of this Township were Quakers, and the first church was the Quaker Meeting House, the frame of which was raised in 1748. In this house the distinguished Hartshorn Fitz Randolph, after whom the Township is named, was accustomed to worship. But of all those who belonged to the Society of Friends and worshipped in this Quaker Meeting House, no one was ever more esteemed for his kindness, his honesty, his consistency, and his piety, than Richard Brotherton. And the respect which he commanded was not confined to the members of his own denomination.

His business, (he was both a farmer and a butcher, sending his meat wagon for miles around) made him, in the course of years, familiar to all the inhabitants of the vicinity. Though these people were divided on other subjects, they were united in their favorable opinion of his character. Mr. Brotherton possessed a kind heart, always in sympathy with the poor and the afflicted. Often in driving his wagon, he has been known to go far out of his way to carry a piece of meat to a sick man or woman, when it was certain, from their circumstances, that he could never receive pay from them. He often received notes from those indebted to him, but never distressed any one for payment. On the contrary, he sometimes destroyed notes, lest, falling into other hands, the poor but worthy debtor might be involved in litigation or be in some way distressed. This kind regard for the comfort of others was a lifelong disposition and continued with him to the last. On Christmas, the week of his death, when hardly able to speak, partly by signs and partly by words, he ordered a basket to be filled with provisions and sent to a destitute family with the kind assurance that he did not forget them.

A thrifty farmer, he always had plenty of grain; and yet in seasons of scarcity when the price was high he refused to sell, because he knew that his neighbors in the spring would want seed to sow their fields; and in the springtime, when they came to him for this purpose, he let them have what they needed on the promise of being repaid from the next harvest.

He would at any time rather suffer wrong than do wrong. This generous trait of character developed itself in his sympathy for the colored man. The Quaker is by education opposed to slavery. He was so, also, by the instincts of his soul. It did not please him to hear men talk of "giving" to the colored man his rights. He would say, why deprive any one, especially the weak and helpless, of that which belongs to him. He loved his country, but he felt slavery to be a crime, and a blot on his country's character. Hence, when the fugitive from a government that would only recognize him as a chattel, on his way to a government that would recognize him as a man, stopped at his house, he did not betray him. He preferred even to suffer the penalty of the Fugitive Slave Law, sooner than see a human being in distress without a human sympathizer; and therefore, though a stranger, he took him in; hungry, he fed him; naked, he clothed him; and then, with kind words and a little ready cash, pointed him to the North star and commended him to our Father in Heaven.

Though by education he was opposed to all war; yet he took a lively interest, from the beginning, in the war that has just closed. He did not fail to discern the hand of the Lord stretched out to punish and to purge the nation, and to let the oppressed go free. His conversation reminded one of the story of the good Quaker who said to his clerk—"if thee wish to go to the war, thee can go, and thy salary will be continued and thy place kept for thee till thee return. But if thee do not wish to go, I have no further need of thy service."

Mr. Brotherton was a strictly honest man. He was honest to a proverb, for

the phrase was current, "As honest as Richard Brotherton." Once, while a director of the bank, a person in drawing his check was supposed by mistake to have been overpaid, but there was no proof. The other directors proposed to settle the case by putting the man under oath. But Mr. B. objected, saying, "If the man has received the money and will not own it, is it not probable that he will take a false oath, which would only increase his guilt without benefitting the bank? Better lose the money." And his counsel in this instance prevailed.

Had he been sharper in trade, more severe with men, and more eager for gain, he would have died a richer man. But he strove to remember the interests of others, especially where his own interests were involved. He believed in goodness and loved it for its own sake. * * *

If there is one virtue in which the Quaker who is true to his principles is likely to excel, that virtue is patience or the complete control of one's feelings. In this respect we never knew a man who equalled Mr. Brotherton. * * *

In the summer of '64 a painful swelling under his chin, which had slowly developed, was pronounced to be an incurable cancer. * * *

Mr. Brotherton was possessed of a good memory. Fond of reading, he was more fond of reflection, so that important facts which came under his notice were thoroughly considered and digested. * *

The writer of this article is a Presbyterian, yet takes pleasure in paying this tribute to the memory of the good Quaker whom he has known for more than a quarter of a century, and only known to love. * * * (This was doubtless written by Rev. B. C. Magie.)

Henry Brotherton the second built the dwelling house at Randolph which was occupied by his son William Brotherton and by his (the latter's) son Richard Brotherton and now (second month 1888) occupied by his (the latter's) daughter Rachel and her husband, John Elwood Vail.

Above note is copied from manuscript notes found in the Vail home, 1913. Also the following:

Henry Brotherton, son of Henry and Ann Brotherton, was born in the year 1724. Mercy Brotherton, wife of Henry Brotherton abovesaid and daughter of William and Elizabeth Schooley, was born the 7th of the 7th mo. 1731.

William Brotherton, son of Henry Brotherton and Mercy his wife, was born on the 5th of 11th mo. 1757, Mendham Township, Morris County, New Jersey.

From the above notes some estimate of the age of the house above-mentioned may be made. It was built by Henry the second, who was born in 1724 and whose son William was born in 1757. Hence the house may have been built in 1755 or later. There was once a store in one end of it, towards the road. This may be the store at Randolph, the advertisement of which is found in old newspapers. Moreover, this was the Richard Brotherton house. It is now, in 1913, 168 years old or less. We are not told at what time Henry built it.

Randal Dell, son of Henry Dell, was born on the 28th of the 12th mo. 1736. Anna Dell, wife of Randal Dell abovesaid, and daughter of Michael and Sarah Liken, was born the 5th of the 6th mo. 1744.

Charles Sammis, son of Joseph and Phebe Sammis, was married 5th day, the 9th of the 7th mo. 1812, to Anna Brotherton, daughter of William and Sarah Brotherton, Randolph township, Morris County.

This Charles Sammis taught school in the canal lock house, back of the Presbyterian church.

Grace Brotherton, sister of Richard. Her aunt Grace Brotherton was born 1766 and was a sister of William Brotherton, the father of Richard.

One article of furniture is a secretary, containing drawers below. It belonged to Grace Wilson (grandmother), wife of Gabriel Wilson. It came to her daughter, Mary Wilson, wife of Richard Brotherton.

Anna Brotherton left note books of elegant extracts, as they used to be called, mostly poetry, written out most carefully by hand. They constitute, with signatures, an autograph album of her lady friends. Dated

1845. They appear to be a group of people of great refinement. Several scrap-books confirm this impression by the quality of the selections.

A small trunk, about 15 inches by eight inches, has this note pasted in it.—This trunk was the property of Sarah Lundy, minister in the Society of Friends, member of Hardwick Monthly Meeting. She made two visits through the county (country?) to Canada, on horse back, carrying this trunk, containing her clothing, attached to the horn of the saddle. This was about the year 1787. She was the wife of Jacob Lundy, who were my grandparents.

JACOB LUNDY BROTHERTON.

Warren County, N. J. 1st of 9th mo. 1866.

In this trunk was found a letter or copy of a letter from Elias Hicks, dated Jerico, 13th of 12 mo. 1827. It is addressed to Henry Fink and denies emphatically any reports that he, Elias Hicks, does not believe in the divinity of Jesus Christ. He declares his belief in the miraculous birth of Jesus as given by the evangelists in the gospels.

Among a number of books and tracts was found a small book entitled: A Brief Account of the Rise and Progress of the People called Quakers, by William Penn. Philadelphia, Printed by Joseph Rakestraw, 1816.

In one scrap-book were found a few poems by Felix Danton who wrote a poem on the Quaker Church at Mill Brook. Who was Felix Danton? The following are titles of poems by him, written for the Iron Era: The Sunny Side, An Echo from the Mine, The Village Bell, Winter, The Golden Passion.

In a green tin case were found two wedding certificates, one of Jacob Lundy Brotherton, partly printed, on parchment; and one on heavy paper, all engrossed by hand, as follows:

WHEREAS James H. Mann, son of John Mann and Phebe Mann of the Township of Hanover, County of Morris and State of New Jersey, and Isabella Annetta Fitz Randolph, daughter of Wilson and Mary Ann Fitz Randolph (both deceased) of Plainfield in the County of Essex and State aforesaid, purpose taking each other in marriage and nothing appearing to obstruct their proceedings, they having consent of parties concerned therein.

NOW THESE ARE TO CERTIFY ALL whom it may concern that for the full accomplishment of their said intentions this first day of the first Month in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and fifty one they, the said James H. Mann and Isabella Annetta Fitz Randolph appeared in a meeting appointed specially for that purpose in Plainfield as aforesaid and the said James H. Mann taking the said Isabella Annetta Fitz Randolph by the hand, did in a solemn manner openly declare that he took the said Isabella Annette Fitz Randolph to be his Wife, promising through Divine assistance to be unto her a faithful and loving husband untill death separated them, or words to that effect, and then and there, in the said Assembly, the said Isabella Annette Fitz Randolph did in like manner openly declare that she took the said James H. Mann to be her husband, promising through Divine assistance to be unto him a faithful and loving wife untill death separated them, or words to that effect, and moreover, they the said James H. Mann and Isabella Annetta Fitz Randolph, who according to the custom of marriage assuming the name of her Husband, as a further confirmation thereof, did then, and there to these presents set their hands, and we whose names are hereunto subscribed, being present at the solemnization of said marriage and subscription, have as witnesses thereunto set our hands the day and year above written.

JAMES H. MANN,
ISABELLA A. MANN,
SARAH MANN,
HERBERT LAWRENCE.

Witnesses: Henry S. Cohen, Rachl W. Pound, Phebe M. Brotherton, S. E. Gibbs, Sarah Gibbs, George R. Pound, Rowland Johnson, Catharine R. Webster, Maria B. Vail, Ann B. Bullman, Mary E. Pruden, Anna Shotwell, P. A. Doughty, Hannah L. Marsh, Rebecca Harned, Rebecca S. Brotherton, W. Hallock Jr., Daniel

Bullman, Frazee Marsh, Jacob L. Brotherton, Anna S. Mann, John T. Mann, Wm. Brotherton.

From the Vail Home, Randolph:

Robert and Ann Wilson came from Yorkshire, England, in 1683, in the vessel with Wm. Penn, their son Samuel Wilson being at that time 2 years old, at which time there were but 2 houses and a cave where the city of Philadelphia now stands. A pair of spectacles now (1888) in possession of Rachel B. Vail (a daughter of Richard Brotherton), of Randolph, Morris county, New Jersey, belonged to this Samuel Wilson, who died at Kingwood, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, December 12, 1761.

Gabriel Wilson, a son of this Samuel Wilson, was born July 23, 1725, and married Elizabeth Lundy, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Lundy, and Gabriel Wilson, their sixth child, was born October 29, 1752, and married Grace (a daughter of James Brotherton and Alice Schooley Brotherton), and the children of Gabriel and Grace Wilson were as follows: Mary Wilson, married Richard Brotherton, died 1871; Enoch Wilson, married Christian Lundy; Elizabeth Wilson, married John Lundy; James Wilson, married Amy Laing and Eliz Schmuc; Anna Wilson, unmarried; Henry Wilson, married Elizabeth Hance; Hannah Wilson, married John Stevenson.

Dr. Samuel Wilson (son of the first Gabriel here mentioned) was the father of Samuel Wilson of Kingwood, the cancer doctor. The above first Samuel Wilson was grandfather of the Rahway Wilsons, John, Isaac, Josiah, etc. Annabella and Ann Wilson were daughters of John Wilson of Rahway. Annabella married Isaac Townsend Jr. Ann Wilson never married.

From the Vail Home, Randolph:

Philadelphia, Pa., 5th mo. 1885.

I indite this as for the fifth day of 5th 1885 and in consideration and celebration of the Seventy-ninth Birth day of my dear aunt and last remaining leaf on the family tree of the fourth generation of American growths in direct descent from Henry the Emigrant.

Seventy-nine years! and yet a denizen of the same locality and dweller on the same soil that the first of our line Purchased from the Proprietor of West Jersey, William Penn, and as I contemplatively review the family history, marking its diffusion into the varied channels of the family relationships, and especially our direct line of descent to thee, my aunt Rebecca, and recall from my memory's record my first recollection of our childhood's days, and reproduce, as well as memory may, the first scenes and varied experiences of our very humble and simple life as children, developing into maturity, and the pleasant associations and family interests, some shaded pictures are inevitably recalled, some sad and painfully regretted, but when the canceling pencil of time makes a balancing of events, that the sum total may be obtained, I think we may gratefully congratulate ourselves as the remnants yet nearest the theater of the acts and actors, that not wholly in vain and unsatisfactory have our days been, but that in the consciousness of honorable family pride, we may take a pleasing retrospect, and enjoy thee present occasion which the family utilizes as a reunion of its scattered fragments, and in mutual and affectionate interchange, constitute it a memorial day, and one in which the fraternal ties may be strengthened and renewed, and the sentiment of kith and of kindred be consciously deepened in our own thought and reverently planted in the young mind that is to succeed the fast passing generation, and to whom the perpetuity of the name and what of value it may command shall be very soon entrusted.

It is a matter of regret that I cannot in person share with the family who may greet thee and seal with fitting affectionate salutation the assurance of my love and with thee sacrament and sentiment of family and Home.

The roof-tree and the native soil
That gave me name and birth,
Whose memories are dearer far
Than all the wealth of earth.

There let me lay my outworn frame,
 With my ancestral dust,
 Confiding all to the Supreme,
 In peaceful, hopeful trust.

JACOB LUNDY BROTHERTON,
 553 North 16th st., Phil., Pa.,
 5th mo. 5th 1885

Note—It was the old account book of Jacob Lundy Brotherton of date 1831 that was used as a scrap-book and filled with the poems of Whittier, Longfellow, John G. Saxe, Holmes, Thomas W. Higginson, Lucy Larcom, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Wordsworth, Mrs. E. C. Stedman (1841), John Pierpont, Rev. Leonard Bacon, W. C. Bryant, Julia Ward Howe, Joaquin Miller, R. H. Stoddard, Alice Cary, Ella Wheeler, and others.

For Friends' Intelligencer:

Account of Richard Brotherton.—Richard Brotherton, an Elder and esteemed member of Shrewsbury and Rahway Quarterly Meeting, was born the 30th of Eighth month, 1787, and was married to Mary Wilson, at Hardwick Meeting house, on the 11th of Fifth month, 1814, and settled on the farm of his grandfather, where he lived until his death.

He was characterized in his youth and manhood for great physical strength and activity, for good mental powers, and for probity and sincerity. Early in life he was brought under very close religious exercises, and consecrated himself to what he was convinced to be his duty, in the adoption of a line of life, in conformity with the precepts and teachings of Jesus, and the discipline of the religious Society of Friends. He was a regular attender of meetings, both for worship and discipline, during a long life. He possessed that peculiar faculty of always having an appropriate anecdote wherewith to illustrate and settle any subject under consideration. He had in a remarkable degree that power of memory by which particular events and all that passed under his observation were accurately retained. He also seemed to have an almost entire faith in goodness and in that unselfishness and kindness of heart that felt for all, and trusted all, and forgave all. He endured great sufferings without a murmur or complaint; and when queried with whether life under such circumstances was desirable, he replied, "I wish not to fall like an unripe fig, yet whenever the good Father finds me sufficiently mature, I am entirely willing to be removed; yet not my will, but His who knoweth best."

Sitting one afternoon, as was his custom, in a room removed from the family, and in stillness favorable for that Divine communion he very much enjoyed, he said while thus engaged, with all his senses fully awake and devotionally exercised in spirit, there seemed before him a visible presence that spread over him a beautiful white robe, and audibly and gently said, "The Great and Eternal Jehovah;" which was followed by a state of mind so sweet and intensely happy as to be beyond language to express, which continued for the space of an hour.

On one occasion he said, "Without that Divine comfort and strength from the fountain of all goodness to sustain me, I could not endure my sufferings." After a period of great exhaustion he said, "It would seem remarkable how my strength holds out, seeing I have taken nothing material from which to derive it;" but with tender reverence, added, "In the Lord Jehovah there is everlasting strength." Early one morning, sitting in silence, he said, "I have been thinking how mercifully I have been favored to partake of that bread of life for which I have labored, and yet never dared to think I had earned, yet am I so blessed in the partaking of. I make these remarks by way of encouragement, that if we do not see the immediate effect of our labors, yet will that bread be given them, and their water shall be sure."

He often expressed how thankful he felt for the kind attention and services of those who waited upon him and ministered to all his wants, on one occasion saying, "My heart is filled with gratitude for the tender care given me, and I can only say, that although it is not my privilege or in my power to make the like return, yet I leave it to Him who knoweth the proper way and time."

He was ever kind to the suffering poor, and always remembered them in acts of mercy and charity. Two ministers, members of other religious societies, bore testimony to his general excellence of character, one of them remarking, he believed him "more ripe for Heaven than any person he had ever known;" and the other, that "he acted from pure and true religious motives, and was a profound Christian."

Thus our dear departed friend has left a sweet fragrance behind him, for the

testimony of these two witnesses seems to be the feeling and testimony of friends and neighbors alike, and of all classes who knew him. And may his bright example be an incentive to others to follow him, as he followed Christ.

From *The Friends' Intelligencer*, Philadelphia, First Month 27, 1866.

LINES ON MILLBROOK QUAKER CHURCH.

BY FELIX DANTON. .

The sun for a century past, with his light
Yon old Quaker Church has been warning;
He smiles on it last with his golden good-night,
His greeting comes first to that fair little height
When he gladdens our land with new morning.

The quaint, olden church was reared by our sires,
When the forest was swaying around it,
They gave it no domes, nor cloud-reaching spires,
No gay-colored windows to soften the fires
Of the sun when his bright rays had crowned it.

Enough to content them they found in the strong
Oaken beams, homely seats and dark flooring.
No sweet sounding bell invited the throng,
That roof never rung with a soul-cheering song,
For the people sat silent—adoring.

No more through that aisle, with lowly bowed head,
Walk the worshippers true and warm-hearted.
The bride never comes to that altar to wed,
No sounds are there, save the funeral tread
And the wail for the one departed.

Thy founders have passed from Life's ocean away—
Now we on its billows are riding—
Their children have kept from the hand of Decay
Thee, church of their childhood; showing that they
Have a love for thee, strong and abiding.

A list of some poems found in the small scrap-book:

Felix Danton: Lines on Millbrook Quaker Church; Longfellow: Woods in Winter; Anon: Entering In—little child entering the church; E. H. Whittier: Lady Franklin; Alice Cary: My Dream of Dreams; J. G. Whittier: The New Exodus; Anon: Burning Old Letters; Souvenirs: By M. Winchester Adams, Newark, New Jersey; J. G. Whittier: The Playmate, The Singer (referring to Alice Cary); Anon: Signs of Foul Weather; E. C. Kinney: The Quakeress Bride; J. G. Whittier: Silent Worship, On Longfellow; Bro. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington): A Picture—"There's a little low hut by the river's side;" Anon: Evergreen Mountains of Life; J. G. Whittier: The Rock in the Valley of El Ghor; Father Ryan: Rest; Mrs. F. S. Osgood: Song—"Call me pet names;" Miss Proctor: A Woman's Question—"Before I trust my fate;" Lucy Larcom: Ramabai—The little Hindu maiden heard a voice; William Cullen Bryant: Thanatopsis; Ella Wheeler: More Fortunate; J. G. Whittier: The Friend's Burial; Longfellow: The Arsenal at Springfield; Anon: The Wish—I ask not golden stores of wealth; Castle Boncourt: From the German of Chamisso; Theodore Tilton: The Prayer of Nations; Joaquin Miller: The Pilgrims of the Plains; George H. Clark: Petition—The Charter Oak; Longfellow: Via Solitaris; A. D. T. Whitney: Their Angels; Anon: Quaker Flowers; Ella Wheeler Wilcox: Laugh and the world laughs with you; Lincoln's Favorite Poem: O why should the spirit of mortal be proud? Mr. Whittier

and the Jar of Butter; A Big Enough Family; J. G. Whittier: The Eternal Goodness; O. W. Holmes: The Voiceless; Julia Ward Howe: Our Country; Danton: To His Mother; John G. Saxe: Allow for the Crawl—A Homily.

This scrap-book is an old diary of 1867, hence it must have been filled after that date. The selections show the most excellent taste. The larger scrap-book, made of an old account book of 1831 also shows excellent taste and is mostly filled with poetry. It contains a great deal of matter that shows the agitation for the abolition of slavery, reflecting the influences that operated through the public press for many years to arouse public opinion on this question. There is also a poem by Whittier urging the abolition of the law of imprisonment for debt. The large book must have been filled between 1831 and the time of the Civil War. The smaller book was after 1867.

MY NATIVE LAND!

(The following rhymes were written by J. Lundy Brotherton in 1839, and read before the Lyceum of Dover, Morris county, New Jersey. The development of the locality, and the growth of the town from a hamlet to a city, between 1839 and 1884, challenges a comparison and emphasizes and confirms the sentiment then entertained.)

Th' Ilissus, Tiber, Thomas, an' Seine
Glide sweet in monie a tunefu' line!
But, Wille, set your fit to mine,
An' cock your crest,
We'll gar our streams an' burnies shine
Up wi' the best.—*Burns.*

My native land! I sing of thee!
Thy hills, thy vales, thy pleasant river,
Are dearly prized by me;
Unknown to fame, I love thee ever.

True, fairer fields may amply spread
Their acres 'neath far sunnier skies,
And richer fragrance may distill,
From flowers more brilliant in their dyes.

And statelier mansions, by lake or sea,
Stand mirrored in more classic wave;
Rich temples of the devotee,
And monuments that mark their brave.

Science may in more gorgeous halls
With more imposing aspects dwell,
And fame in flattering tones may call,
And of more glorious deeds may tell.

Randolph! though humble and unknown,
Nor opulent in spicy gales,
Thou hast that transcending all;—
Health dwells in all thy hills and dales.

Thy fathers, mothers, true and just,
Thy daughters graced with purity,
Thy sons are noble, strong and brave;—
My native land! I love thee!

Dover! gem amid the hills,
Smiling with morn's benignant face,
Thine industry shall weave a crown,
That thou shall wear with regnant grace.

Some Quaker Love Letters:

Plainfield, 12th mo. 8th 1846.

Respected Friend: It is with feelings of the greatest delicacy, that I presume to address a person, with whom I have but a limited acquaintance, and it is in strict accordance, with the dictates, of long suppressed feelings; that now induces me to make the intrusion. Since thy visit to Shrewsbury quarter in 5th mo. last; at which time thee visited my mothers; recollections of thee, have not infrequently, risen in my mind; together with desires, for a privalege, of the enjoyment of thy society. This perhaps may be an unlooked for salutation; but it is something, that I in my own mind have long hesitated; and this step, is what I now believe, to be in the line of my duty. With refference to my family, and character, these I submit to thy consideration. Hoping this to meet a cordial reception I shall wait in suspense for an answer.

I am respectfully, and sincerely,
thy friend and admirer,

Please address J. —, Plainfield, N. J.

Respected Friend: Think not I have forgotten the although some time has elapsed, since the reseption of thy letter. Nothing could have been more unexpected to me, as our acquaintance is but limited I deferd writing, hoping upon consideration I should find myself better prepared to give the answer as I see no objection ofers, the is liberty to do as the thinks best, with sentiments sincere regard I subscribe myself

Truly thy friend
R.

The letter preceding it was postmarked December 10. Yes, she must have taken about a month and a half for consideration of the matter. Let the reader smile, if he will, on reading these old love letters. But if he smiles, let it be the smile of sympathy and kindness, mingled with genuine esteem for these two lovers, who were the most estimable people in the world. If one touch of nature makes the whole world kin, surely we have it here. And if all the world loves a lover, let us love these two lovers. They lived happy ever after.

Plainfield, 5th mo. 4th 1847.

My dear friend: Some time has already elapsed, since I bade thee an adieu, and feeling it incumbent upon me, to break this protracted silence; I have resolved an effort, though feeling a great incompetency, for epistolary correspondence. The day on which I returned, proved very pleasant, and I arrived safely at home, after a delightful ride of a few hours; which would have been rendered still more so, with the privalege of some valued friend, with whom one could engage in social converse. This privalege of meeting with those friends, for whom we feel an intrest, and even more, sincere and kind regards, is (when duly appreciated) one in which there is great pleasure. It is undoubtedly the end and should be the aim of our being, to promote the happiness and welfare of those about us, and if in our endeavours, to accomplish this design of the Author of our being we are privaleged, to come in contact with some kindred spirit, with which there are responding feelings, were it not better, that they go heart and hand together, and share with each other, the sweets, of the few scattering flowrs, that are strewn, in life's vailed pathway; and prove helpmeets indeed; by counsel, and a cultivation of forbearance; to each other, in perfecting the minds, and principles, of both for a happier state of existence.

In presuming to delineate the subject of such engagements; it is something that I have ever regarded, with feelings of reverence, and conscienciousness; believing it to be a something, very decisive of the happiness of the parties concerned, in after life; consequently should be a step calmly and deliberately taken; exclusively from the dictates of that guide, which if regarded will not direct amiss; even an approving conscience. I here present these sentiments dear friend, as they have occurred, and as the views that I endeavour practically to maintain. I presume ere this, thee has become quite domesticated in the practice of thy new vocation; which is indeed one of an elevated nature; that of imparting knowledge, to the uncultivated mind. As it is not probable, that I shall be able to visit, in some three months; I shall be happy to maintain, a liberal and frequent correspondence. Hoping to hear from thee soon; with feelings of sincere and kind regard, I thus hastily conclude; and subscribe myself truly, and with affection,

thy friend,
J.

Plainfield, 9th mo. 12th 1847.

Dear R.: Thine of the 5th came seasonably to hand; and was acceptable indeed, it being a source of gratification, that of conversing with our absent friends, in this way, when circumstances do not admit, of more frequent opportunities, of a personal enjoyment of society. May the time come ere long dear Rachel, when, (in the order of events) we shall more frequently, enjoy the society of each other, and be equal promoters, of each others happiness and welfare. Sister R, whose indisposition I mentioned in my former letter, has quite recovered, so as to be able to ride down to brother A.'s, although it is something but little anticipated at one time. The weather has been very stormy, for several days and it is raining hard now. Concurring with thy sentiments, as to this being a dull method of conversation, I think that I shall try and visit you, about the 25th of the month, if nothing should occur to prevent. Please excuse my scribbling and hasty conclusion with solicitations for thy welfare, I remain as ever,

J.

Plainfield, 3d mo. 3d 1848.

My dear R.: In accordance with the proposition that I made, thee has perhaps ere this, been looking for a something, tributary of my remembrance of thee; but as I was absent on first day last, I therefore avail myself of this opportunity. The family have all retired and the season seems an appropriate one, (with none to intrude upon my solitude) for the mind to seek communion with a kindred one; which I feel that every passing day, renders still dearer to my heart.

Often indeed dear R., have I felt, since last we were together; those feelings of sympathy which are the bond of a spiritual union; to strengthen in their influence; and that the sympathy of a confiding heart, is a source of much satisfaction, in the absence of each other.

I saw Anna Shotwell a few days since, who strongly solicited my companionship, in the attendance of your monthly meeting, but the way not being open for me at present, I therefore declined and as I have not heard of any one offering their services, I conclude that she is not with you. How did thee find Sarah and all the rest, on thy return. The changes of the weather are much against the recovery of those in ill health. We have a case of the measles in our own family; a young man who is boarding with us; he is doing very well. They are very prevalent throughout the village.

I have purposed being with you again, about the 18th of the month (will try and let thee know this time) but shall be glad to hear from thee before that time. Hoping this to find you all well, and to hear of an improvement in Sarah's health I shall conclude this uninteresting epistle; with solicitations for thy well being I do remain as ever thy truly affectionate

J.

Plainfield, 4th mo. 9th 1848.

My dear R.: It is with much regret that I have learned, that thee has been the occupant, of a couch of sickness; since I bade thee adieu, but was glad to hear, that thy indisposition was of a transient nature; and that thee was getting better and hope that ere this thee has quite recovered thy usual state of health. Permit me the privilege of tendering to thee a word of cation; that is to endeavour to avoid exposure and not lay thyself liable to take cold as such a circumstance is so frequently attended with a premature decline of health upon recovering from that disease. I was sorry to hear that &c &c.

5th mo. 14th 1848.

Three weeks have rolled rapidly by and I find the fourth begun and thee has not yet been favoured with any indications of being held in remembrance; but think not dear R. that thou art by me forgotten, Ah no, not a sun rolls its course, but that solicitations do emanate from a heart touched in its every feeling of affection, and regard for a kindred spirit; that a continuance, of the watchful care, and guardianship, of the great Guardian of us all; may be extended around you all. * *

I conclude and remain with sincerity and affection

J.

The minutes of the proceedings of the preparative meeting of Friends at Randolph (New Jersey) commencing tenth month, the twenty-sixth, 1826:

At a preparative Meeting of friends held at Randolph 10th mo. 26th 1826 the first, second & Eighth Querys were read Considered and answered, in order to be forwarded to the Monthly Meeting. One of the representatives to the Monthly Meeting attended, & for the absence of the other a reason was given. Richard Brotherton & Samuel Patterson are appointed to attend the Ensuing Monthly Meeting

Then Concluded

Such is the style of these records of the old Quaker Meeting House at Mill Brook, or Randolph, as the Quakers called their settlement. Following are some of the names of persons mentioned in such records: Richard Brotherton, Samuel Patterson, William Mott, Charles Sammis, Elijah Brotherton, John Mills Jr., Thomas Dell, Silas Dell, Jesse Dell, John Dell, Silvenus Hance, a carpenter.

Silas Dell made treasurer. Deed of Meeting house found and put in Silas Dell's care, 1828.

Richard Brotherton is paid ten dollars for keeping the Meeting house for one year.

1834. It was reported that Joseph Mott had so far departed from the testimony of friends in regard to bearing arms, as to attend military trainings and also had accomplished his marriage contrary to the order of friends.

1837. Jacob Brotherton's name appears. 1839. John Mann's name.

1839. Jacob L. Brotherton. 1842 he agrees to take charge of Meeting house and keep fires for ten dollars.

1846. Shall week day meeting be discontinued,—so small.

1847 4th mo. 29th Roads impassable..

1848, 4th mo. 27th. Received a few lines from John Elwood Vail and Rachel Brotherton, proposing their intention of marriage, which is to be Sent to the Monthly Meeting.

1853 John E. Vail is appointed to attend Monthly Meeting.

1853 25th of the 8th mo. One of the Overseers informed the meeting that John Townsend Mann has accomplished his marriage by the assistance of a Priest, and his case is therefore refered to the Ensuing Monthly Meeting.

1854. Abraham M. Vail's name appears.

1856. James Willson and Hannah Adams were appointed to serve this meeting as clerks.

1856. It is proposed to hold a meeting once in three months, jointly by men and women friends, alternately at Hardwick and Randolph.

1857. Rachel Evers is named.

1859. Mary Brotherton, Anna Willson are named, & Rebecca Brotherton, Jesse Adams.

1861. Elizabeth Schmuc is named.

1861. James Willson and Elizabeth Schmuc offer their proposals of marriage.

1861. John E. Vail's name is signed as clerk.

8th mo. 18th 1865. The Friends at Randolph requested in the Monthly Meeting of Rahway and Plainfield to have their Meeting laid down. All united in this request. Granted.

Memorandum on Loose Paper:

	Part Orthodox	Friends			Orthodox			Friends	Orthodox	Families	Total No.
		Men	Women	Minors	Men	Women	Minors				
Monthly Meetings composing Shrewsbury & Rahway Quarterly Shrewsbury mo. mtg.	1/5	62	92	53	14	21	12	207	47	72	254
Rahway & Plainfield do.....	1/4	74	93	136	26	48	26	303	100	97	403
Kingwood	1/7	19	25	12	6	5		65	11	29	76
Hardwick & Randolph do....	1/12	39	61	76	2	5	8	176	15	50	191
		194	271	277	48	79	46	753	171	248	924

6

Less than 1-5 Orthodox in the Quarterly Meeting.

Whole Number in the Qr. at the Separation

930

Enumerated in 11th & 12th month 1829 by several friends of each Monthly Meeting to exhibit the numbers & proportions of each party at the time of the Separation. The state of the Society is about the same at this present time.

N. B. there were three members at Plainfield & 3 at Rahway who were not classed with either party, on account of their neutrality. Since discovered there are 3 more members holding their rights in Kingwood mo. mtg.

Alexander L. Mott of Rockaway, November 1, 1913:

Alexander L. Mott, of Rockaway, is a grandson of William Mott, of Mill Brook, whose name appears in the Records of the Friends at Randolph in 1826. The family was a French Huguenot family, and the name was written in the old country De la Motte, which indicates a baronial title. In time of religious persecution the family went to England, then came over to Baltimore, then moved up to Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and later came to Mill Brook. The Mott home was on the road from Mill Brook school house to Center Grove, the second house from the Mill Brook corner.

Mill Brook was, about 1826, a busy and thriving village, far ahead of Dover. James Morrison said he could have bought all Dover from Sussex street out to the Blackwell street bridge over the Rockaway for \$500. But he bought a place in Mill Brook, where land was worth more. The land which he could have bought for \$500 in Dover was then a marsh, with no street through it. Jacob Losey planted a number of willow trees in a line through this marsh or bog, just as if he were marking out a street. The people laughed at him and wondered what he meant, but he swore that some day a street would be built where he had planted his willow trees. Now the willow trees have disappeared, but the street is there, with trolley cars and automobiles, lumber yards and a public library.

Jacob Losey, after his reverses in fortune, lived and died at the Joe Moore house, Mill Brook, just on the right hand corner of the road, before you go down to the Mill Brook school house. This Joe Moore was a cobbler and kept a shoe shop, where he had shoes made. He is referred to in an advertisement, as that "honest old Quaker of Mill Brook." He wasn't so much of a Quaker, but he did, Quaker fashion, decline the title of Mister, saying that he didn't know where Mr. Joe Moore lived, "but if you want to see Joe Moore, I'm the man." There was a store at this house. Another Mill Brook store was up the road, near where the Blanchard house stands. There is a small stream by the road.

On the Mill Brook, near the school, was a forge, a fulling mill, and lower down, a grist mill. Up the stream, opposite the Searing farm, was a mill. The old raceway may still be traced in the woods beside the road. There is an old lime kiln out that way.

David Tuttle lived on the road that turns east on the north side of the brook, with a hill rising behind the house. It is a yellow house. He had shops here and manufactured barrels, being a cooper. When he had a load of barrels he would take them to Newark or Hackettstown and sell them. Old Squire Lamson said to him, "Why don't you call on me to cart your barrels? I have a fine ox-team, and I can take a load to Newark for you." The Squire had friends in Newark, and he could make a visit and do a stroke of business on the same trip. So next time, David Tuttle sent for Squire Lamson to take a load of barrels to Newark. The Squire was a jovial old fellow. They loaded the barrels on the wagon and the Squire just kept those oxen on the quick step all the way to Newark and wheeled them in a jiffy right into the yard of his friends or relatives where he and David Tuttle could make a friendly visit and be well taken care of over

night. On the trip home he took a load of clams or oysters and sold to people along the way. Whatever was left he sold to his neighbors at Mill Brook, besides what he could use himself. That lime kiln at Mill Brook was probably established to burn the shells and thus get lime. This trip to Newark with those fast-stepping oxen was spoken of as if an ox-team was a fast freight in those days.

Old Squire Lamson was the father of Daniel Lamson, who was the grandfather of J. Seward Lamson, the one who once taught school in Dover and other places. J. Seward Lamson was related to Wm. H. Seward, the Secretary of State under President Lincoln. So from these humble incidents about ox-teams and clams and Mill Brook's cooerage, we climb to men of high degree and the Alaska Purchase. The ox-team and the mule on the tow-path of a canal, and the axe that splits fence-rails once led the way to the White House in this democratic nation of ours. But I am rambling, or "shambling," as they say of oxen.

Over at East Dover crossroads were two houses of note—the Dr. Crittenden house and the Squire Conger house on the corner south of it. General Winds lived on the road westward from this corner. His barn is said to be standing there yet, but his house has gone, where the old houses go, sooner or later. Squire Conger once got so deeply touched on the temperance question that he had a fine orchard of apple trees cut down, rather than allow them to furnish cider to the detriment of his fellow citizens and neighbors. He knew what he was about. Such heroic measures indicate a man of heroic mould. We are always putting up statues to soldiers and statesmen: why not put up a statue to this kind of a hero as well?

Thomas Dell was a Quaker who lived out beyond the Mt. Fern church. There was a large clan of Dells, and many connections by marriage.

At Mt. Freedom there was an Indian Burying Ground back from the road near a spring; near a place called "Mulligan's." Some Indian hatchets were dug up there.

WHAT MAY BE LEARNED FROM AN OLD ACCOUNT BOOK OF 1780-89.

Twenty-one sheets of heavy linen paper, 13½ inches by 16½, sewed through the middle and folded, without cover, make an account book that dates from the Revolutionary War and evidently belonged to a blacksmith, judging from the entries.

To Shewing all round 0:4:0.

Seting Shews 0:1:0.

Seting Shews all round 0:2:2.

Sharping colter, sharpening irons 0:1:0.

Making crain and 2 of hinges and drawing colter 0:11:6.

Shewing all round with Stealthers 0:6:0.

Mending a Saddill 0:1:0.

A draw nife and a hammer 0:3:0.

Mending gears and a plow plate 0:1:0.

1-62 nails and bailing a griddel and Shewing 0:6:6.

mending a pan 0:3:0. making 72 Spiks 0:6:0.

mending gear and clevis 0:3:0.

mending chain and iron dog 0:1:6.

pinting shear and sharpening colter 0:2:6.

mending candil Stick 0:1:0.

bailing a tea citel and stove 0:3:0.

3 Stepels and boalt 0:1:9.

By the oxan to work 0:2:6. By Sawing boards wether boards one days plowing 0:10:0 500 of lath 0:15:0 1785 July 7. By carting a turn of coal 0:2:6 by 3 p of wool at 2/6. By 18 of flax 18:0.

Let us make a list of persons with whom this blacksmith was keeping account. We can then see who constituted the busy workers of the community at this time. It is not clear where this blacksmith had his smithy, whether at Mill Brook or at Mount Pleasant. It may be of interest for some one to know that the following men were living here at the date given and to get some idea of the business these men carried on by observing what they were credited with on account:

1780. Joseph C. Weler or Wheler Cr. by Wheat at 6/.

By 2 of buck wheat 0:5:0. By 2 of Coarn at 3/6.

Mile Weler has an account on the next page—No., this is Abile Weler. Spelling and writing are hard to decipher.

1780 William Alger to 1785. Daniel Clark, 1783.

Josiah Miller 1784. Noar Hensh 1786 (Can this be "Hance"?)

John Dunham 1783. Randil Dill 1781. (Randil for "Randolph"?)

John Losey 1783. Aaron Bonel 1783. William Brotherton 1781.

Jacob Simcock 1781. Nathan Simcock 1782.

This Nathan Simcock is credited with 3 2/4 of Cloath 0:3:2 and other items of cloth. By 1 of plowing coarn 0:7:0, By 3 1/2 wool, By 31 of toe and linnen 1:3:0, By 19 3/4 of woolin blanket 0:19:9. (There was a fulling mill at Mill Brook.)

William Croan 1784.

Thommas Lamson 1784 is credited By Soaling a pair of Shews 0:1:0 By making pr of Shews 0:16:0 By hog fat By 8 of appils 0:4:0.

Moses Lamson 1782 By making Shews, Soaling Shews, by rye, by veal, by days work, by heletaping shews, by mending bellas.

Titus Bery 1782 By Side of Soal lether 1:4:11 by 2 of wool By making a grait coat 0:7:9.

William Logan By 18 of butter 0:18:3 By flax By 11 of muttin 0:2:9 By beaf.

Cornelas Hoglan (Simplified spelling for Hoagland). By 4 gills of rum 0:2:0 1 of rum 0:0:6 1 of brandy By Cash.

Josiah Hird 1780 By plowing and flax Sead, By 0016 of iron 0:3:2 By 4 days of masening 0:18:0 By the waggan 2 days 4/.

Steven Dood 1782. Isaac Hans 1780. Joel Coe 1783. Joel Coe Cr. By Cyder By corn.

William Wins (General Winds). 1782. A long account. Cr. By Cash, By Wool, chees, beaf, flax, By a Soard (sword) 0:2:6 (Did the General sell his sword for 2 and sixpence?) By milk—35 milk 0:5:10 By appils, By gras, By paster.

Hartshorne Randil 1781 (Fitz Randolph). Cr. By flax, By a bilk iron 2:5:6 By vinnegar, By veal, By gamman, By muttin By tradid at henary moas By buck-wheat By 4 of salt 0:3:6 By weat, corn, rye, oats, By 11 of nails 0:11:0.

(This account book was probably kept at Mill Brook.)

Steven Dood—1785-1787—to traded at tuttils 0:15:0 to running out the land 0:5:0. Was Steven Dood a surveyor?

Joseph Wheler 1783 By 3 b. of lime 0:6:0 By straw, salt.

Isaac Hance 1783 By carting 2 of coal 0:14:0 (was this "coal" charcoal?) By a half a hundred of flower 0:15:0 By 82 of beaf 1:7:4 By 91 of beaf. By giting 1600 Shingel.

Jams (James) Brotherton 1783 By Soal lether, By a sheep 1:0:0.

William Alger 1786 a long account.

William Brotherton By 5 of tatoes 0:15:0, By Cyder, weat.

Willam Hans 1784. Josiah Beman 1794 setel all accounts with Josiah Beman 1802 to mending Syth 0:2:6 Josiah Beman credit by iron.

Moses Tuttil 1789 Contrary By hemp, By Sash, glas, lime, a barril of flower 2:15:6 of flower 5:7:9. By traded in the Stoar 3:0:0 By 1 gallan of rum By a hat 2:2.

Nathan Simcock 1784 By Weving of Cloath (many items) By weving of lincy (linsey-wolsey), By weving of flannel By seting hups, by huping (There was coopering done here.) (This sounds like Mill Brook again.)

William Mills 1795 By a duck 0:1:0 By 1 bu. of weat 8/ By 2 turkeys 8/, By 4 geas 10/, By 1 bu. of turnips 2/, By 3 q. of tiney (timothy) sead 3/, By tators 5/, By timety sead 5/, By 3 pigs way 75 1:5:0 By a sheep 1:0:0=4:2:0.

John Hans 1783 Samuel Fourdyse is also mentioned in this book.

This list of names evidently belongs to Mill Brook and Randolph,

including some of the Quakers who may have been buried without headstones in the Quaker burying ground.

Persons who wish to go into calculations on the comparative cost of living may make the most of these figures. Some hints relative to the history of industry in this community are to be found in the items quoted above. Persons who study up family genealogies, and even lawyers who search titles may find facts of interest in names and dates. Some idea of the census returns for this neighborhood might even be formulated. When was the first census taken? For the loan of this account book I am indebted to William Hedges Baker, son of Thomas Baker.

THE COURSE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, New Jersey, May 16, 1895. Extracts from an address delivered by Woodrow Wilson, LL.D.:

The historian is a sort of prophet. Our memories direct us. They give us knowledge of our character, alike in its strength and in its weakness: and it is so we get our standards for endeavor—our warnings and our gleams of hope. It is thus we learn what manner of nation we are of, and divine what manner of people we should be. And this is not in national records merely. Local history is the ultimate substance of national history. There could be no epics were pastorals not also true—no patriotism, were there no homes, no neighbors, no quiet round of civic duty; and I, for my part, do not wonder that scholarly men have been found, not a few, who, though they might have shone upon a larger field, where all eyes would have seen them win their fame, yet chose to pore all their lives long upon the blurred and scattered records of a country-side, where there was nothing but an old church or an ancient village. The history of a nation is only the history of its villages written large. * *

What forms of slow and steadfast endeavor there were in the building of a great city upon the foundations of a hamlet: and how the plot broadens and thickens and grows dramatic as communities widen into States! Here, surely, sunk deep in the very fibre of the stuff, are the colors of the great story of men—the lively touches of reality and the striking images of life. * *

The right and vital sort of local history is the sort which may be written with lifted eyes—the sort which has a horizon and an outlook upon the world. * * The significance of local history is that it is part of a greater whole. * *

The local history of the Middle States—New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—is much more structurally a part of the characteristic life of the nation as a whole than is the history of the New England communities or of the several states and regions of the South. I know that such a heresy will sound very rank in the ears of some: for I am speaking against accepted doctrine. Here, from the first, were mixture of population, variety of element, combination of type, as if of the nation itself in small. * * Your own local history, look but deep enough, tells the tale you must take to heart.

EARLY DEEDS.

West Jersey Return to Joseph Latham for a Tract of 527 acres, 1713:

May the 19th, 1713.

By Virtue of an order from Daniell Leeds one of the Surveyers Genl. of the Western division of the province of New Jersey Survey's this tract of land within

the last Indian purchase made by the Proprietors above the falls unto Joseph Latham:

1. Begining at a Post standing neere to the Southerly branch of Rariton North branch being also a corner to Joseph Kerkebrides land thence North East 20d 55 $\frac{3}{4}$ chain fifty five chain to another Corner Post.

2. Thence South East 70d 100 chain to another corner in Jos. Kerkebrides line; thence along the said line NW 70d 100 chain to the first mentioned Corner Containing five hundred and twenty seven ackers besides usuall allowance for high ways.

Surveyed pr me

John Reading,
Genl. Surveyor.

July the 30th, 1713, Inspected and Approved by the Commissioners & ordered to be entered on Record.

JOHN MILLS,
Clerk.

Recorded in Basse's Book of Surveys, page 80.

1722, LATHAM'S DEED TO JACKSON.

This Indenture Made the thirty first Day of the third month called May in the Eighth year of the Reign of our Lord George King of Great Britain &c and in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand Seven hundred and twenty and two Between John Jackson Son of James Jackson of Flushing in Queens County on Nashaw Island yeoman of the one part and Joseph Latham of Cow Neck in the bounds of Hempsted in the county & on the Island aforesaid yeoman of the other part Witnesseth that the said Joseph Latham and Jane his wife for and in Consideration of the Sum of five pounds currant Lawfull mony of New York to them in hand paid by the said John Jackson at & before the Ensealing & Delivery of these presents the Receipt whereof they doe hereby acknowledge themselves to be therewith fully Satisfied and contented and thereof & of & from Every part thereof Doe acquit & Release the Said John Jackson and his Heirs Executors and administrators forever by these presents Have Given Granted Bargained & sold & by these presents they the Said Joseph Latham & Jane his wife doe Grant Bargain & Sell unto the Said John Jackson & to his Heirs and assignes forever all that Tract of Land Scituate Lying and being in the western Devition of the province of New Jersey in the Last Indian purchase made by the propriators above the falls Surveyed unto the Said Joseph Latham by John Reading Junior Surveyor May the 19th 1713 Pursuant to an order from Daniell Leeds one of the Surveyers Generall for the Said Devition which Said survey being Returned was approved of by the Commissioners & ordered to be entered on the Records July. ye 30th 1713 Relation thereunto being had at Large Doth & may appear fully which Said tract of Land contains five hundred and twenty seven acres besides the usuall allowance for high way. Bounded Beginning at a post Standing near to ye Southerly branch of Rariton north branch being also the corner of Joseph Kirkbrides Land thence Northeast twenty degrees fifty five chain & three Quarters to another corner post thence Southeast Seventy degrees one hundred chain to a corner Black oak Tree thence Southwest twenty degrees fifty five chain and three Quarters to another corner in Joseph Kirkbrides Line thence along the said Line North west Seventy degrees one hundred chain to the first mentioned corner which Said Lot or parcell of Land is known by no. 20 Together with all and Singular and hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining with the reversion and Remainders thereof and the Rents Issues and profits of the Same To Have & to Hold all the above granted premisses with the appurtenances thereof unto the Said John Jackson his Heirs and Assignes To his and their own Sole & proper use benefit and behoofe from henceforth forever and the Said Joseph Latham and Jane his wife doth hereby Declare that at the time of the ensealing and delivery of these presents that they are the true Sole and Lawfull owners of the beforementioned premisses & Stood Lawfully Seized and possessed of the Same in their own proper Right of a good perfect & Indefeasible Estate of Inheritance in fee Simple Haveing in themselves full power and Lawfull authority to sell and dispose of the Same in manner as aforesaid And that the Said John Jackson his heirs and assignes shall & may henceforth forever Lawfully peaceably and Quietly have hold use occupy possess and enjoy all the above-granted premisses with the appurtenances thereof free and clear & clearly acquitted & discharged of & from all & all manner of former and other gifts grants bargains Sales Leases Mortgages Joyntures Dowes Judgments Executions Entails forfeitures & of & from all other Titles troubles charges & encumbrances whatsoever had made Done or suffered to be Done by the Said Joseph Latham and Jane his wife their Heirs or Assignes at any time or times before the ensealing & delivery hereof

and the said Joseph Latham and Jane his wife doth hereby these presents bind and oblige themselves & their Heirs Executors & Administrators to warrant & forever defend the Said John Jackson his Heirs and Assignes in the Quiet and peaceable possession of all the afore-bargained premisses against themselves & their Heirs and Assignes and against all and every person & persons whatsoever that shall lay any claim from by or under us the Said Joseph Latham or Jane his wife in witness whereof the Said Joseph Latham & Jane his wife hath set: to their Hands & fixed their Sealls the Day & year first abovewritten.

JOSEPH LATHAM

seal

JANE LATHAM

Seal

Signed Sealled & delivered in the presence of

William Wills

William hutchings

Memmorandum that on the Twenty Eight Day of July 25 there Came the within named Joseph Latham and Jane his wife Personally before me Isaac Hicks Esq Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Queens County and acknowledged the within written Instrument to be their free and Voluntary Act and Deed and at the Same time the said Jane Latham being Privately Examined before me Declared that She Executed the within written deed freely without Threatening of Compulsion of her Husband.

I allow this Deed to be Recorded

ISAAC HICKS.

Hartshorne Fitz Randolph, Deed for his home plantation: August 15, 1753.

THIS INDENTURE made this fifteenth Day of August in the Year of Our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and fifty three, Between John Ford High Sherif of the County of Morris in the Province of New Jersey and Hartshorne Fitz Randolph of Woodbridge in the County of Middlesex and Province aforesaid of the other Part. Whereas a certain Writt of Our Lord the King Commonly Called a Fieri Facias, in the Term of August in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and fifty two, to the aforesaid John Ford then and yett High Sherrif of the County of Morris aforesaid being, was Directed and Delivered, by which same Writt the same Sherrif was Commanded that of the Goods and Chattles Lands and Tenements of John Jackson in his Bailiwick, he should Cause to be made as well the Sum of four hundred and Ninety Seven Pounds Nineteen Shillings and Eight pence Current money of New Jersey at Eight Shillings the Ounce, which Nathaniel Fitz Randolph and Hartshorne Fitz Randolph Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Edward Fitz Randolph junr. deceased Lately in the Supreme Court of Judicature, before Our Lord the King, at Perth Amboy in the province aforesaid Recovered against the said John Jackson of Debt, and also Eleven pounds nine Shillings and Seven pence Current money aforesaid, which to the said Nathaniel Fitz Randolph and Hartshorne Fitz Randolph in the said Court before the said Lord the King were Adjudg'd for their Damages which they had Sustain'd as well by Occasion of the Detention of that Debt as for their Costs and Charges by them about their Suit in that Behalf Expended, whereof the said John Jackson is Convicted as appears of Record, and that the said Sherrif should have those moneys before the said Lord the King at the City of Burlington on the first tuesday in November then next, to Render to the aforesaid Nathaniel Fitz Randolph and Hartshorne Fitz Randolph for the Debt Damages Costs and Charges aforesaid. And whereas the said John Ford Sherrif of the said County of Morris by Virtue of the said Writt Seized the Tract of Land and Tenement hereinafter Described belonging to the said John Jackson, and duly Advertised the Sale thereof to be the twenty ninth Day of May Last at Mendam—in the County of Morris aforesaid, — pursuant to the Directions of the Act of Assembly in that Case made and Provided, at which Sale the said Hartshorne Fitz Randolph was the highest Bidder, to witt, of the Sum of five hundred and fifty five Pounds Jersey Money at Eight Shillings the Ounce — — — NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that the said John Ford Sherrif of the County of Morris aforesaid for and in Consideration of the Sum of five hundred and fifty five Pounds money at Eight Shillings the Ounce to him in hand paid, the Receipt whereof he doth hereby Acknowledge and thereof Discharge the said Hartshorne Fitz Randolph forever, Hath by Virtue of the Power Given him by the aforesaid Writt Granted, Bargained, Sold, Released, Enfeoffed and Confirmed, And by these Presents Doth Grant, Bargain, Sell, Release, Enfeofe and Confirm unto the said Hartshorne Fitz Randolph his Heirs and Assigns All that Tract of Land scituate Lying and being in the County of Morris aforesaid Beginning at a Post standing near to the Southerly Branch of Rariton North Branch,

being also a Corner of Land formerly Joseph Kirkbride's thence North East twenty Degrees fifty five chains and three Quarters to another Corner in the Line of said Kirkbride's thence along the said Line North West Seventy Degrees one hundred Chains to the first mentioned Corner, which said Tract or Parcell of Land is known by No. 20 and Contains five hundred and twenty Seven Acres besides the Usual Allowance for highways. Together with all Buildings, Fences, Improvements, Hereditaments, Privileges and Appurtenances whatsoever to the Same belonging or Appertaining with all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, property Claim and Demand whatsoever of the said John Jackson, or of him the said John Ford of in or to the Premises hereby Granted or any Part or Parcell thereof. To have and To hold the above bargained premisses with the Appurtenances to him the said Hartshorne Fitz Randolph his Heirs and Assigns, to the only Use, Benefit and Behoof of him the said Hartshorne Fitz Randolph his Heirs and Assigns forever And the said John Ford doth for himself and his Heirs Covenant Grant and Agree to and with the said Hartshorne Fitz Randolph his Heirs and Assigns, that he hath neither done nor Suffered to be done any Act, Matter, or Thing whatsoever, whereby the Estate by these Presents Granted may or Can be any ways Defeated Charg'd or Incumbered. In Witness whereof the Partys to these Presents have interchangeably Sett their hands and Seals the day & Year first above Written.

JOHN FORD, Shff.

Sealed & Delivered in the Presence of
the words (in the) & (August) & (Southerly)
being first wrote on a Rasure—

Jacob Thorn
John Smyth

Endorsed in handwriting of Hartshorne Fitz Randolph—
Hartshorne Fitz Randolph

Deed for his home plantation

Dated August 15, 1753.

H. F. Randolph, M. La Fever, E. & Joel Coe: Line Settled, June 1, 1791:

WHEREAS the first Line of a Tract of Land Surveyed and Returned to Joseph Kirkbride on the 12th of May 1713 and the last line of a Tract Returned to John Reading on the 14th of June 1716 hath by reason of the attraction of the needle or other cause, been held fenced (?) and improved in different courses and not on a direct Strait line from the Begining Corner of the Said Kirkbrides being a gum or pepperidge, to the last Corner of the Said Readings Survey, being a pine, both of which Corners being allowed to be the original bounds of the Respective Surveys, and there being no certain ancient landmarks whereby to determine the place where the said lines were first made and whereas Hartshorn Fitz Randolph the present possessor and owner of the Lands northward of the said lines, and Minard Lafever Ebenezer Coe and Joel Coe the present owners of the Lands Southward of the said Lines. Having mutually agreed to submit the Final Settlement of the said lines, so far as they are respectively Interested in the Lands adjoining the said lines, to the Judgment and determination of Lebbeus Dod Silas Condict and Lemuel Cobb. and the said arbitrators having viewed the premises agreed that the said line of partition between the said parties so far as it affects the said parties should be a strait direct line from the said pine the last Corner of the said Readings Survey to or towards the said gum the beginning Corner of the said Kirkbrides Survey, and having Run and Marked the same and among other Land marks fixed a post thirty Chains and ninety seven links from the said pine. as the Junction of the said surveys which is intended to be directly between the said two Corners or in the said direct line. and the said Hartshorn doth hereby for himself his heirs Executors Administrators and assigns agree to the said Line so Settled as above and doth relinquish and forever Release and Quit claim all his right and Tittle to the Lands adjoining the said line on the south side thereof and the said Minard Lafever Ebenezer Coe and Joel Coe do for themselves &c &c on the north side for the true performance and confirmation whereof the said parties hereby bind themselves &c to each other &c in the penal sum of five hundred pounds current money of New Jersey.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals this First day of June Seventeen hundred and ninety one.

HARTSHORNE FITZ RANDOLPH
MINARD LAFEVER
EBENEZER COE
JOEL COE.

Sealed & delivered in the presance of

his
JOHN X WILLIAMS
mark

NATHANIEL BONNELL
HARTSHORN F. RANDOLPH & MINARD LAFEVER

in presance of
SILAS CONDUCT

The following receipt bears upon the question whether the Jacob Lawrence house near the city reservoir could have been built by "Isaac Hance," and by him finished on the day when Cornwallis surrendered, October 19, 1781.

Received October 11th 1782 of Hartshorne Fitz Randolph the sum of Twenty Eight Pounds Eleven Shillings & one Penny. It being in full of his moiety or half Part of the Building a sawmill in Partnership with Asaac Hance (as pr account £3—6—3 p. Cash £ 11—5—0. His note of Hand for £ 13—19—10 Payable the first Octr. next. Isay Reed.

THOS. ROSS JUN.

Note—There seems to have been an Asaac or Isaac Hance old enough to build a saw mill in 1782. Hence he could have built a house in 1781. Hence it is still possible that this house was built and finished on the day when Cornwallis surrendered. It would be hard to get such a legend started with no basis in fact.

The above receipt was found among the papers of Silas Dell, in the office of James H. Neighbour, 1913.

Extracts from Munsell's History of Morris County, page 40, 1882:

The first forge at Dover was built, it is said, by John Jackson in 1722 on what is still called Jackson's Brook, near the present (1882) residence of Alpheus Beemer. Jackson purchased a tract of 527 acres of one Joseph Latham, including the site of this forge and much of the land west of Dover. (The town of Dover [1913] includes about 600 acres.) The venture was not a successful one and in 1757 the forge passed into the hands of Josiah Beman and the farm into those of Hartshorne Fitz Randolph.

It is to be noted, however, that in 1743 a tract of 91 acres was located by Joseph Shotwell, which covered most of the village of Dover, on both sides of the river from where the Morris and Essex railroad crosses it to below Bergen street, and it was said to be at a place called "the Quaker Iron Works."

In 1769 Josiah Beman, "bloomer," mortgages to Thomas Bartow the same tract, "being that which John Jackson formerly lived on and whereon the forge and dwelling house which was his did stand," and which land was "conveyed to him by Joseph Prudden by deed dated April 7, 1761; excepting out of this present grant nine acres on which the forge stands sold by him to Robert Schooley."

It further appears from other deeds that the indebtedness secured by this mortgage was contracted in 1761, probably when the purchase was made of Prudden. In 1768 Joseph Jackson and his son Stephen purchased of Robert Schooley one fire in his forge. The next year Joseph Jackson conveyed his interest in the forge to his son. Josiah Beman, the owner

as it appears, as early as 1761, of this Dover forge, was a brother of David Beman of Rockaway, the brother-in-law of General Winds and the grandfather of the late Thomas Green of Denville. He lived in the long, low house in the village of Dover and standing on the north side of the mill pond. He is described as a man of great piety, a regular attendant upon the church at Rockaway and of very simple habits.

Beman sold his forge to Canfield & Losey in 1792, and the new firm enlarged the business by the erection of rolling-mills, etc.

In 1748 the land on both sides of the river at Rockaway was located by Colonel Jacob Ford, and the tract was said to include "Job Allen's iron works." * * These iron works were built, as near as can now be ascertained, in 1730. * *

It is evident that about the years 1748-50 a great advance was made in the manufacture of iron. In 1741 a "humble representation" was made to Lewis Morris, governor of the province, asking that the British duty on importations be removed. * But in 1750 an act of Parliament was transmitted to the governor "to encourage the importation of pig and bar iron from his Majesty's colonies in America and to prevent the erection of any slitting mill, rolling mill, etc., under penalty of £200.

Much of the information about forges on the upper Rockaway was obtained from Horace Chamberlain, of Oakridge, surveyor.

Gordon's Gazetteer of New Jersey, 1834—Dover had a bank with a capital of \$50,000 and the right to extend it to \$150,000. 30 dwellings, an academy and church in one building. Jackson's mine, 3 miles from the Dickerson mine. The Succasunna mine was located in 1716 by John Reading. It was sold the same year to Joseph Kirkbride, 558 acres. Kirkbride located in 1713 4,525 acres, also 1,254 acres=5,779 acres.

Tuttle Papers—In 1744 Henry Brotherton, brother of Richard, bought 125 acres of a Kirkbride and in 1753 his brother, James B., bought 200-300 acres at Mine Hill.

Thomas Dell bought land of Kirkbrides a mile east of Mine Hill in 1786 and lived there till he died in 1850, then over 90 years old.

In 1756 General Winds from east end of Long Island bought 275 acres of Thomas and Richard Penn and lived there, south of the point of Pine Hill.

In 1757 Josiah Beaman, brother-in-law of Gen. Winds, bought 107 acres in Dover on north side of Rockaway river.

In 1739 Daniel Carrel bought of Kirkbride estate near Dover.

Richard Brotherton's manuscript was in the hands of Rev. B. C. Megie when he wrote for the History of Morris County.

In 1713 Joseph Latham bought land here.

Jackson's forge was probably the second one in the county. Rockaway began soon after Dover, in 1725-30.

The savages disappeared a few years after the whites came in.

From Mrs. Ella W. Livermore, Aug. 15, 1913:

I have some old Randolph letters, one written in 1811, which places Hartshorne's death four years before that date, making his death 1807.

Richard Brotherton was called by all "Dicky Brotherton." I remember him distinctly driving up to the door two or three times a week with fresh meat. He was a butcher. He always wore the broad brimmed hat and long coat and he was a dear, good, old man.

The first postmaster appointed for Dover was Jacob Losey. I have understood that David Sanford and Mr. Sidney Breese were deputies under Jacob Losey. My father, John Marshall Losey, was Postmaster for many years and I am quite sure that he succeeded Jacob Losey by appointment. Sanford and Breese had acted be-

tween Jacob Losey and my father's time. At my father's death in 1857 my mother, Maria B. Losey, was appointed in his place and continued until her death, in February, 1863, when Ephraim Lindsley was appointed. From his time I have not kept trace of it. During my mother's administration I attended to the duties for her, until I married, when a cousin took my place.

Among your list of the old Dover pupils there is one, George B. Sanford, who is in the United Express Company, New York, and resides in Newark, 781 South Tenth Street, tel. Waverly 910 W. He would be interested in anything pertaining to Dover.

The first Henry McFarlan I know nothing about, except as Grandmother spoke of him. He was an Irishman and the business of Jacob Losey and Israel Canfield fell into his hands. As far as known he was a good and honorable business man and he arranged for Jacob Losey to be always taken care of. The next generation did not do it.

The second Henry McFarlan and wife I knew and entertained them at my home many times. He and his wife lived a very quiet and retired life. Both were devoted to their books and they possessed a fine library.

I think it was about the latter part of 1700, somewhere near 1797, when Jacob Losey was appointed Postmaster. John Marshall Losey held the position by government appointment for many years, until 1857. I am almost sure he succeeded "Uncle Jake."

Has any one ever spoken to you of the "school house rock"? Just above Mary Rose's house is a large rock. Years ago it was called "School house rock" and all of the children thought they had performed quite a feat when they walked up the steep hill to it. It was said to be marked with an Indian's foot. Many a time I have crawled over that rock to find the imprint of the foot. I never found it. Two years ago when I was at Miss Rose's I walked to the rock. It has been half buried under the dirt by the cutting through of a street. The shade around it used to be very dense. The sunlight scarcely ever touched it.

From "A History of Thomas Canfield and of Matthew Canfield," with a Genealogy of their Descendants in New Jersey, Compiled by Frederick A. Canfield, Dover, N. J., 1897:

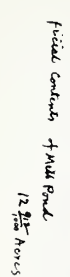
Israel Canfield, the son of Abraham and Sarah (Sealy) Canfield, was born July 3d, 1759, probably at New Vernon, N. J. He died August 27, 1841, in Morristown, N. J. He married Rachel Ogden Wetmore in 1803.

He was a private in the New Jersey State Troops during the War of Independence. As a member of Captain Thomas Kinney's Company he, at the age of 17, was one of the guards that escorted Gov. William Franklin, under arrest, to Wethersfield, Conn.

He was an active business man and owned large tracts of mineral and timber lands in Morris and Sussex Counties, New Jersey. In 1791 he subscribed 25 pounds for Morris Academy stock. In 1792, with Jacob Losey, he built a dam, forge, rolling and slitting mills, and a nail factory at Dover, N. J. In 1793 he was one of the managers in charge of the construction of the new Presbyterian Church building in Morristown, N. J. In 1795 he was the senior partner of the firm of Israel & David S. Canfield, merchants in Morristown. In 1799 he was elected Sheriff of Morris County. In 1798 he was one of the original proprietors of the Morris Aqueduct, which he built. In 1801 he was an incorporator of the Morris Turnpike Company. In 1806 he held a similar position in the turnpike company which built the road from Morristown, via Chester, to Easton, Pa.

In 1812 he was elected Justice of the Peace. In 1814 he was president of the Morris Fire Company. In 1816 he subscribed \$200 to the fund raised to purchase the "Morristown Green." In 1816 the firm of Canfield & Losey in Dover having succumbed to the depression in the iron business that succeeded the "War of 1812," he retired from active

Copy of one
Taken from actual survey
1825



business. He lived in Morristown. He is buried in the yard of the First Presbyterian Church in that town.

The firm of Canfield and Losey conducted the iron works at Dover from 1792 to some date in 1816. The above brief recital of works and deeds indicates the energy and the range of activity of a man whom we can claim as one of "The Makers of Dover," although his residence was in Morristown. For a quarter of a century he maintained in partnership with Jacob Losey the chief industry of Dover, and acquired much of the mining and other real estate which was later purchased by Mr. Henry McFarlan, the next great name on the list of "The Makers of Dover."

We see the series of names emerging from the page of history,—the names of those who conducted the great industry on which the prosperity of the town was chiefly founded:—John Jackson, 1722-1753; Josiah Beaman, 1753-1792; Canfield & Losey, 1792-1817; Blackwell & McFarlan (Mr. Blackwell retiring soon) from 1817 to 1880; Judge Francis S. Lathrop then formed a company from the stockholders of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and continued the business.

William Hunt Canfield, son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Hunt) Canfield, was born about 1795, and died July 30, 1821, at Morris Plains, N. J. He and his cousin William Hunt formed the firm of "Hunt & Canfield." They opened the first store ever in Dover, in the old frame building that stood behind the engine house on Sussex street. He was also in the employ of Canfield & Losey, iron manufacturers in Dover. He is buried in the yard of the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J.

Frederick Alexander Canfield graduated at Rutgers College in 1870 and at the school of Mines, Columbia College, New York City, in 1873, as Engineer of Mines. He has practised his profession in North and South America. In 1886 he discovered the fossil plants which determined the geological age of the famous mountain of silver, the Cerro de Potosi, in Bolivia. One species was named "*Passiflora Canfieldi*," it being new to science. A new and rare mineral has been named "Canfieldite" in his honor. He is a member of the following societies:—The Society of Cincinnati of New Jersey; The American Institute of Mining Engineers; The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society; The New Jersey Historical Society; The Brooklyn Institute; World's Columbian Exposition of 1892; secretary and treasurer of the Ferromonte Railroad Company; secretary and general manager of the Dickerson Suckasunny Mining Company.

He is a collector of minerals and coins, and of historical data. A List of Minerals of New Jersey, compiled by him, was published in Vol. II., Part 2, of the Final Report of the State Geologist, 1889. His home is at Ferromonte, N. J. P. O., Dover, N. J.

A picture of Israel Canfield, 1759-1841, is shown in the front of the Canfield book.

Old Maps of Dover:

I am indebted to the courtesy of the late Frederick Beach of Morristown, for permission to take copies of maps and papers in his possession, belonging to the McFarlan Estate. These are valuable data for the commercial history of Dover. The earliest McFarlan map was dated 1825. A tracing of it is given in this book. The following is a list of the shops and buildings shown on map of 1825—

a blacksmith shop, b dwelling, c carpenter shop, d saw mill, e coal house, f new rolling mill, g rolling and slitting mill, h dwelling, i new iron house, k chain proof, l turning mill, m cyder house, n forge, o carpenter

shop, p dwelling, q dwelling, r dwelling, s Mr. Losey's, t wood house, u new coal house, v grindstone, w blacksmith shop, r chain shop, y coal house, z tavern, aa barn, bb barn, cc chair house, dd store, ee school, ff dwelling, gg steel furnace. Stone buildings thus, xx; frame buildings yy; compound buildings zz; new streets

McFarlan's Descriptions:

The First Tract of Land situate lying and being in the Township of Randolph in the County of Morris and State of New Jersey. It being the fifth tract of Land contained in a certain Deed of Indenture bearing date the 13th of October A. D. 1817 and given by David Mills, Sheriff of the County of Morris by his official Deed to Henry McFarlan, Beginning at N. W. corner of the bridge over Rockaway R. at Warren st. in Dover Containing 461½ A.

Excepting			Price
	Silas Ayres 13+ A.		
	Moses Doty ½ A.		
	Patrick Crystal & Michael Coyle	17 + A	1813
	Aaron Doty Blkw st S	9,000 sq. ft.	1827 \$395
Blk-Ssx SE	Jacob Hurd & Israel Canfield	5,000 sq. ft.	1827 475
Blk So	John M. Losey & M. Rutan	5,000	1827 220
Blk So	Thomas Coe	2,500	1827 100
Blk-Mo SW	Felix A. Hinchman & W. Losey	2,500	1827 100
Mo W	Jared Coe	2,500	1827 80
Blk-Ssx SW	William Minton	2,500 May 1	1827 400
Ssx E	Jacob Hurd	2,500 Mch	1828 200
Mo W	William Ford	2,500 June 15	1829 150
Blk So	Joshua Stackhouse	3,750 June 20	1833 300
Blk So	William Minton	1,250	1833 100
Blk So	John M. Losey	2,500	1833 200
Blk N	David Sanford	2,500	1833 200
Blk So	Moses Hurd Jn.	5,000 Nov. 10	1834 200
Blk So	John M. Losey	2,500	1834 100
Ssx W	William Minton	7,500	1834 150
Blk-Ssx NE	Felix A. Hinchman	5,000 Dec. 2	1835 750
Blk So	Moses Doty Jn.	2,500	1835 100
Blk N	David Sanford	5,000	1835 200
Blk So	Chilion De Camp	9,000	1835 100
Ssx E	Jacob Hurd	7,500 Apr. 1	1836 175
Blk-Ssx NW	James McDavitt	7,500	1836 500
Dck N	Chilion F. De Camp	15,000	1836 100
Blk So	do.	16,500 Apr. 1	1837 400
Blk So	do.	8,250	1837 200
Dck-Mo NW	Eliezer Lampson	1,875	1837 200
Ssx E	Chilion F. De Camp	2,500 Jan. 8	1838
Dck-Ssx NE	Jacob Hurd	7,500 Sep. 1	1838
Blk So	Guy M. Hinchman	2,500 Apr. 1	1839
Dck N	Byram Pruden	5,625	1839
Dck-Ssx NW	Jacob Scott	7,500	1839
Ssx W	William Minton	2,500	1839 150
Mo W	John Swayne	5,000 Aug. 20	1839
Blk-Wa NE	James McDavitt	13,500 Apr. 1	1840
Blk-Wa SE	Joshua Butterworth	11,000	1840
Blk-Mo SE	Sidney Breese	5,000 Apr. 1	1841
Mo E	James S. Gage	7,500	1841
Blk So	Pres. Church	14,100 Feb 1	1842
Ssx W	Wm. A. Dickerson	7,500 Apr. 1	1843
Blk So	Thomas Coe	5,000 Sep. 1	1845
Blk So	Sidney Breese	2,500 Feb. 7	1846
Blk-Brgn SE	Erastus D. Johnson	5,000 June 1	1847
Blk So	Anson G. Phelps	44,000	1847
Blk So	Joseph McCord 1000 ft. E. of Brgn.	5,000 sq. ft. Sept. 1	1848
Blk So	Amzi Allen	2,500 Sep. 1	1849

These exceptions appear to show the development of the village of Dover by giving location, name of Person buying lot, size of lot, and date

of sale. Here is a group of men who are early land-owners because they have acquired the means to buy. When the Blackwell and McFarlan advertisement was inserted in the *Palladium of Liberty* in 1827 some of these men took advantage of the opportunity and we see who followed their example for twenty years after. Connected with each purchase there is a story of human interest.

There is also an extended list of further "exceptions"—On Penn's line, Charlotte Losey, 18+ acres; William Ford, 1827.

Another tract of 286 acres is described, on both sides of the Rockaway River, beginning at the Shotwell return.

E. H. Van Winkle made various surveys in 1830, '31, & '32, and a new description of bounds was made. There is an account of ten acres in the "Outlands" of Israel Canfield, also the "Hoagland Tract," conveyed to Henry McFarlan by Peter G. Hoagland, May 3d, 1825. In these descriptions we find the names Coyle, Moses Hurd, Jesse King, Josiah Bee-man, the Outwit Forge, Arthur Young, Mahlon Munson, Thomas Coe, Elias Garrigus, Daniel H. Fairchild, James Searing, David Sanford, Guy M. Hinchman, Gamaliel Sanford, the Steel Furnace Lot, The Morris Canal and Banking Company, (1838), The Methodist Church (1838), Thomas Kindred, William F. King, John Maseker, Charles R. Hurd, John S. Hurd, James Devore, Sylvester Dickerson, Charles Lamson.

Then the "Andrew Bell" tract is described, opposite the mouth of Jackson's Brook; and the Edward Condit tract, sold to Henry McFarlan in 1823. Scattered through a wilderness of "description" one finds such names as Titus Berry, Luther Goble, Phineas Ward, Israel Crane, John P. Conger, The Richards Mine, David A. Ogden, Lemuel Cobb, the "Kearney Lot," Moses Cooper, John Cooper, David Power, Peter G. Howland, Isaac Hance, (who with others purchases a "forge-right").

Other lands are described—on the Muskonetcong, in Mendham Township, the Longwood property, lands in Jefferson Township, Green Pond Mountain, the "return" of 1714 to Courtland Skinner and John Johnson, the 10,812-acre tract returned to the heirs of Hugh Hartshorn, the Weldon property, Hurd's mine, the William Headley deed, the John De Camp deed, the "Great Pond," the Hardiston tract.

Such is the brief outline of a manuscript legal paper covering 62 pages.

Through the kindness of Mr. Fred H. Beach I have had access to the McFarlan books, in which an account was kept of every lot in Dover offered for sale. These books are a model of old style accounting and give a very full history of early real estate dealings in Dover. A brief record is given of the survey of each piece of property owned by McFarlan and of the references to the recorded deeds. Finally a surveyor's map is drawn in the book.

The terms of sale offered in 1827 were as follows:—Ten per cent. on the day of sale; 40 per cent. on Nov. 1; 50 per cent. on May 1, 1828. The last two payments to bear interest from May 1, 1827. If improvements valued at \$800 are made during 1827 one-half the amount paid for the lot will be refunded. If improvements are made in 1827 & 1828, then $\frac{1}{4}$ will be deducted from the cost of the lot. The streets to be public highways and all expenses for paving and repairing to the middle of the street to be paid by the owner.

The following are a few entries of sales in addition to those already given.

Blk So	John Scott	4,500 sq. ft.	\$200
Blk So	Jacob Hurd & Israel C. Losey	4,500 sq. ft.	125
Blk So	Charles F. Randolph		225
Blk So	Jared Coe	2,500	99
Susx E	Mahlon Munson	7,500	249
Susx E	Jacob Hurd & Israel C. Losey	2,500	90
Susx E	David Sanford	5,000	159
Susx E	Thomas Coe	2,500	80
Susx-Clin SE	Daniel H. Fairchild	5,000	237
Susx E	Jacob Hurd & Israel C. Losey	5,000	232
Clin N	Elias Garrigus	2,500	100
Clin N	Elias Garrigus	2,500	100
Morris W	Zenas Pruden Dec 1, 1827	5,000	300
All above were in 1827.			
Dck N	Samuel Burchell, June 20, 1833	1,875	125
Clin So	James Searing	1834 5,000	75
Blk So	John M. Losey	1834 2,500	100
Blk-Mo NW	Titus Berry	1834 7,500	350
Susx E	Guy M. Hinchman	1835 10,000	100
Susx E	Guy M. Hinchman	1836 28,550	300
Susx W	Gamaliel Sanford	1837 10,000	80

Henry McFarlan the younger died suddenly of pneumonia in New York City, March 27, 1882, at the age of seventy-seven. He was the son of Henry McFarlan and was born in Vesey street, New York City, near St. Paul's Church, where his father then resided. His family always held a high position in New York, and was closely connected with the Lennoxes, Mortons, and others who have stood high during the nineteenth century in the business, political, and social circles of that city.

Henry McFarlan the elder came to this country from Scotland with his cousin James Lennox, and they became still more closely connected by marrying sisters. He was of the original firm of Blackwell & McFarlan, who did a large business in the city and became such heavy creditors of Israel Canfield and Jacob Losey, the then proprietors of the Dover Rolling Mills, that when the latter failed in business the works here fell into the possession of the former. They assumed the business and conducted it so energetically that they soon became known as having the most extensive business in all this section. There were scarcely a dozen dwellings in the town when they came here, but they began at once to sell lots, and their works and the opening of the Morris Canal caused the village to grow quite rapidly. After he had been here some time the elder McFarlan died suddenly one day, in 1830, while sitting in his chair on the porch of the "stone hotel." His son, Frank McFarlan, also dropped dead, although he had been an invalid for some time, and his two other sons, Charles and Henry, each died after being ill only a few days, at a later date.

Henry McFarlan the younger was, in his earlier days, active in the social circles of New York, and was especially partial to the militia, being at one time the aide-de-camp of Gen. Morton, whose son, Prof. Morton, afterwards married Mr. McFarlan's sister. When his father died, he took his place in the firm of Blackwell & McFarlan. Later he purchased the interests in the business of the other heirs of his father and of Mr. Blackwell, and conducted the business of the concern upon his own responsibility, the late Guy M. Hinchman acting as his superintendent. In some manuscripts which Mr. Hinchman left he says he came here at the solicitation of Mr. McFarlan in 1835. He also says that Mr. McFarlan conducted the business successfully till 1869, when, the business being dull, and he being in a position to suspend operations, not having a dollar of outstanding obligations, he closed down the works. After that time there were several

attempts made by different parties to start up the mills, but little of consequence was done in them until Mr. McFarlan sold them, in 1880, to The Dover Iron Company.

In all the history of the town these works have been the most conspicuous feature. Here was prepared much of the machinery used in the construction of the Morris Canal, necessitating the erection of the old foundry, which used to stand near the Morris street dam. Another venture was the erection of a steel furnace on the property now owned by L. D. Schwarz, where after a process then in vogue the iron was changed and rolled into spring steel. The spike mill was established in 1837, and the manufacture of rivets and brace jaws was begun somewhat later. In this branch he commanded the aid of the wonderful mechanical ingenuity of the late John H. Butterworth, who superintended the construction of the machinery in these departments. These machines were then the wonder of all this section and were inspected by all the curious. This period represents a part of the history of Dover which the old residents love to dwell upon and talk about. With the deaths of Messrs. McFarlan, Hinchman, and Butterworth, all within a few years, the central figures of interest in connection with these works passed away.

Mr. McFarlan did not remove to Dover until 1842, but since that time he was so closely identified with all its interests that his presence was felt in nearly all private and public undertakings, while his means stimulated very many of the enterprises of the town. He was a director in the National Union Bank from the time of its organization until his death, and at one period was vice-president of that institution. When the Miners' Savings Bank was founded he was made its president and continued as such while it existed. Of the Dover Printing Company he was a director. Albert R. Riggs was associated with him in both of these enterprises. Mr. McFarlan was also one of the charter directors of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, and was the last surviving member of the original Board. Speaking of his connection with this institution the Newark Advertiser said, "he was one of the most attentive and valuable members of the Board. He rarely failed to attend the monthly meetings and he had the deepest interest in its welfare." All the other institutions with which he was connected will doubtless give him the same meed of praise for his constancy and attention to their interests. He was largely interested also in railroads, being a heavy stockholder in the Bound Brook, Dover, and Rockaway, and other corporations. Beyond these his local real estate operations were very extensive, he having during the course of his life owned very much of what is now the most valuable property in Dover. During his later years he disposed of much the greater part of his landed property.

In denominational belief Mr. McFarlan was an earnest Episcopalian, taking such a deep interest in the affairs of that church that for years he was classed among the prominent and influential Episcopalians of the two Dioceses which once formed the Diocese of New Jersey. Of St. John's Church in this town he was a valued supporter during the whole course of its existence. He donated the beautiful and valuable property on which the church edifice stands, assisted largely in its erection, and contributed liberally to its maintenance. When the building was erected he placed in it a handsome memorial window dedicated to the memory of his father. He was always a warm friend of the venerated Bishop Doane, and by that ecclesiastic was appointed a lay reader. On many occasions when the

church was without a rector he officiated at the service, and always so earnestly and impressively that it was ever a pleasure to the congregation to hear him. He was the senior warden of the church from the time of its institution, and his death and that of his colleague in this office, Mahlon Munson, left the church without wardens.

Before the erection of St. John's Church Episcopal services were for years held in the old Academy building, which Mr. McFarlan's father erected but a short time before his death. The continuance of the service there for years depended largely upon Mr. McFarlan's liberality. In this building the exercises of the Sunday School of the parish were held. In these he took a great interest, acting as superintendent for many years. He was also one of the trustees of that well known Episcopalian institution of learning, St. Mary's Seminary, at Burlington, N. J., a position which he held for many years prior to his death. As further evidence that his generosity to his church was not bounded by the community in which he lived, it need only be said that the church in which his funeral services were held—the church of St. James the Less, at Scarsdale, N. Y.—was, to a great extent, founded by his liberality, it having been erected by the contributions of himself and his younger brother Frank.

In his later years it was only in the summer that Mr. McFarlan occupied his residence in the handsome park which bore his name. (This residence stood on the rear of the lot later occupied by The Hoagland Memorial Church.) His winters were spent in the city, but he would make occasional visits to the town during the winter to look after his business interests. One of these visits was made just ten days before his death. He was then looking as well as usual, and none who saw him had any idea that his life was so near its close. After an illness of three days he died at his boarding place in New York, No. 125 East 17th Street. His illness at first seemed of a very trivial nature. His wife survived him but a few days. Her death occurred April 5th, 1882. They had been married for more than thirty years. They never had any children. At the time of his death, his sister, Mrs. Patterson, of Sing Sing, N. Y., was the only remaining member of his father's family.

Aside from his business relations with this community he possessed remarkable traits of character which will cause his memory to be a pleasant one with the many who knew him. He was an aristocrat in the best sense of that often misapplied term. His was an aristocracy of worth, good breeding, and gentlemanly qualities, and those who enjoyed his esteem had to be the possessors of the same qualities. In this atmosphere he lived and these inherent traits in himself gave him immunity from the association of the rude and vulgar, making his life very pleasant and enjoyable in its associations. His finely organized nature made him always considerate of the feelings of others, and it was particularly noticeable that he was ever careful not to give offence to the humblest, a fact that redounded to his own peace and contentment, for even the rudest would desist from giving offence to one of his mild and gentle deportment and uniform courtesy. He illustrated grandly in life the courtly bearing and mild movement of that old school of gentlemen of whom there are now so few living representatives. Unostentatious, but scrupulously neat in the simplicity of his dress, there was about him a reminder of the olden time that was always pleasant and agreeable. But while in outward appearance he adhered largely to the customs of the past, his strong intellect kept pace with the best thought of the present, forming in him a charming combination of

what was best in the social acquirements of the half century before with the finest accomplishments of more recent culture. His literary tastes were of a high order and his wife being rarely gifted in this respect their home was naturally one of culture and refinement. Although not a politician and never an applicant for official position, his clear judgment kept him free from any political errors. From an old-time Whig he became one of the original Republicans, and remained always steadfast to the principles of that party, so that he had the satisfaction of being a supporter of every right theory and successful feature of governmental policy wrought out by those two great parties. In his business intercourse with his fellows he was above suspicion. His name was a synonym for honesty and commercial integrity, and of the hundreds who have been in his employ, and the many who have done business with him, we have never heard it asserted that he wronged any or ever took a mean advantage which might have been legally in his power. It was more his nature to submit to an imposition rather than have the slightest difficulty with any with whom he had business relations. Notable among his traits was an affection for children, and having been denied this blessing himself, the children of others often found a warm place in his heart. It is related of him that during the great panic of 1857 he carefully looked after the wants of all the children of the place and caused them to be clothed at his own expense. His love of neatness and order was also a prominent characteristic. When he came to Dover the houses of the community looked very unsightly in their plain coats of dull red. He succeeded in remedying this defect by presenting to each householder who would use it a keg of white paint.

Mr. McFarlan's life was well rounded in character and fruitful in good results. He was not one of those aggressive ones who keep near the summit of local prominence by their persistent force, but his was one of those well rounded characters, attaining as near perfection as human nature does, and exerting the quiet but mighty influence of purity and gentleness.

His funeral services were held at Scarsdale, New York, in the church of St. James the Less. He was buried in the cemetery adjoining. A number of intimate friends were present from Morris county, and among the pallbearers were ex-Gov. Marcus L. Ward, Judge Teese, and Jeremiah Garthwaite, of Newark.

Jacob Losey: Written by Mrs. E. W. Livermore.

Jacob Losey was born Oct. 26, 1767, and died May 22d, 1858, aged 90 years and seven months. He was the son of James Puff Losey and Hannah Burwell Losey, and was born at Ninkey, near Dover. The early part of his life was spent near his home and at Morristown, N. J. He married, in 1792, Anna (Nancy) Canfield, the daughter of Abraham Canfield of Morristown (New Vernon). She was sister of Israel Canfield, who was Mr. Losey's partner in business.

In 1792, Losey & Canfield erected the rolling mill at Dover; also a dwelling house, which was occupied by Mr. Losey as his home. A section of it was used as a store, kept by Losey & Canfield. Mr. Losey laid out the grounds back of his house in a very attractive manner, and took great interest in his garden. He was the first to cultivate tomatoes in this section. People were afraid to eat them, as they were afraid they were poisonous and called them love apples. The Losey home was known as a most hospitable mansion, with larder full, and colored Jule and Peggy in the kitchen, whose cooking would excel the Delmonico or the Waldorf of today. It was not to be wondered at that the house was always full of guests, and this reminds me that Miss Harriet Ives, of whom you have record, resided at Mr. Losey's during her term of teaching at Dover.

Mr. Losey had many faithful men in his employ. Among them was one Daniel Clark. One day Mr. Losey called in a very imperious way, "Daniel, Daniel!" But Dan continued his walk, never looking back. Again he was called, louder than

before,—“Daniel, Daniel!” No notice was taken of the call, and Dan continued his walk, muttering to himself,—“Don’t hear you and I am damned glad of it!”

Losey & Canfield were successful business men for many years. At last a crash came in business, they could not surmount the difficulties, and their affairs passed into other hands; but the rolling mill which they established in 1792 has always been one of the chief industries of the town. An agreement was made that Mr. Losey should be provided for as long as he lived. This agreement failed to be kept and his relatives and friends provided for him as long as he lived. He is buried in Locust Hill Cemetery. Israel Canfield returned to Morristown and died there. The business that they established in 1792 has passed from one to another and has assisted in the development of the town.

ELLA W. LIVERMORE.

My father, John Marshall Losey, was the most prominent merchant of Dover for years and a most generous man, never refusing aid to any who were needy. He was a first class business man and one of the most honest that ever lived. He owned a great deal of real estate in Dover. In 1857 there was a black Friday all over the country. My father died that year, 22d Sept. Everything was in bad shape and the depression in business caused everything to shrink in value. His real estate was sold for little or nothing. After debts were paid there was little left. But he was Postmaster a good many years.

E. W. L.

Edward W. Losey, brother of Mrs. Ella W. Livermore, died in California, Aug. 21, 1913, aged 80 years and 6 months.

Old Advertisements:

It is said that Dover consisted of “four dwellings and a forge” up to 1792; that its first tavern was established in 1808; that there were ten to fifteen dwellings in 1810; that the village was incorporated in 1826 under the new regime of Blackwell & McFarlan; and that the first post office was established in Mr. McFarlan’s house in 1820. So we can not glean much from Dover newspapers of those days. But from *The Palladium of Liberty*, and *The Herald*, and *The Jerseyman*—all of Morristown, we may glean a few references to Dover, particularly in the advertisements.

From *The Palladium* of April 29, 1824, we learn that Morristown then could boast of a Lancastrian or Free School. We find that on May 5, 1823, this school gave an exhibition, presenting a play entitled “She would be a Soldier,” with songs. We have no trace of dramatics in the Dover schools at that date.

Store advertisements reveal something of the times:

Dover Store—Dry Goods, Groceries &c 5 to 10 per cent advance on New York.
Hunt & Losey.

N. B.—200 copies of Capt. Halloway’s Oration for sale at a reduced price for the benefit of the Greeks.

In September of 1830 we find that the Rev. Enos A. Osborne advertises a boarding school and academy in Succasunny Plains. His advertisement sets forth the advantages of Succasunny in point of health, assuring his patrons that they are no longer troubled by “the intermittants” in that lovely village of the plain. We find that Israel C. Losey & Freeman Wood are carrying on business at the Stone Store house in Dover. John Garrigus Jr., at Franklin, near Rockaway, advertises that he has in his care a “Stray Dog, a spaniel.”

The following advertisement tells a story about Dover in 1830. This is from *The Jerseyman*, August 14.

Cut nails, shovels &c. Cut nails of all sizes and spikes in whole and half casks. Shovels, backstrapt for canaling and Farmers made from the best Old Sable Iron by hammering, not rolled, faced with German Steel, handles double

riveted. Rolled Iron, the best quality of all widths & thicknesses. Ditto inferior at reduced prices. Horse-nail Rods made from Old Sable & Livingston Iron.

Castings of all kinds made to order at this place from the best quality of Scotch & American Pig Iron.

All the above articles are made by the Subscribers and warranted of the best quality for sale at reduced prices for cash or Bar Iron. Also

Cast, German & English Steel, Best Quality. Enquire at this place of Jacob Losey or of the Subscribers

McFARLAN & AYRES,
Late BLACKWELL & McFARLAN.

Dover, May 10, 1830.

Old Advertisements: *The Herald*, Morristown, July 3, 1816:

TAKE NOTICE

The late firm of Joseph Moore & Co. was dissolved on the first day of April last, by mutual consent.

JOSEPH MOORE,
JOSHUA MOTT JUN.

The business will be continued as heretofore by the Subscribers, under the firm name of

MOORE & DALRIMPLE

who intend keeping on hand Leather of all kinds, which they will barter low, for Hides, Skins, & Bark. They also intend keeping for sale ground Plaister of Paris and Flaxseed oil.

JOSEPH MOORE,
JOSEPH DALRIMPLE.

Randolph, June 29, 1816.

From *The Herald*, July 29, 1816.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE

At the house of Richard F. Randolph, late deceased, on the 15th day of August next, between 12 & 5 o'clock, P. M., all the right of said deceased to the

HOMESTEAD FARM,

containing about 260 acres on which there is a good two-story Dwelling House, Barn, and other out houses, with a Well of good Water at the door, and two Apple Orchards. A due proportion of said Farm consists of Plough, Meadow, and Wood Land, most of which is not equalled in the County; and an

IRON MINE, the ore of which is for some uses, preferred to any in the State. The above property will be sold in lots, or all together, as will best suit the purchasers. Terms made known at the day of sale and attendance given by

JOSEPH JACKSON,
CHARLES F. RANDOLPH,
Exec'rs.

IRON MINE For Sale or Rent. The Subscriber wishes to sell or rent his Iron Mine, known by the name of Richards' Mine, lying in the Township of Pequannock, near Mount Pleasant. The lot contains 40 acres and is principally covered with a fine growth of Chestnut Timber. The level has lately been cleared & timbered, the shaft new timbered, and a new WHIM erected for the purpose of raising the ore with a horse. The ore of an excellent quality.

For further particulars apply to

RICHARD B. FAESCH.

Boonton, July 15, 1816.

ADVERTISEMENTS FROM OLD NEWSPAPERS.

From *The Jerseyman*, February 17, 1866. A. A. Vance, Editor:

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED at Denville. Apply to Stephen B. Cooper, L. F. Wadsworth, Conrad Vanderhoof, Trustees.

From *The Jerseyman*, September 12, 1827. Samuel P. Hull, Editor:

DOVER WORKS.—The undersigned, proprietors of the Dover Iron Works, in Morris county, N. J., offer for sale Lots in the village adjoining these works which they have recently had surveyed and formed into streets running at right angles from 65 to 75 feet wide.

Since the Sale of Lots at Auction, on the 25th ult. several houses have been commenced on the Lots purchased at that time, and from the singularly favorable

location of the village, having the canal passing through its centre—the turnpike roads from New York by way of Morris-Town, also Hanover and Bloomfield, pass through Dover branching off north to Sparta and Hamburgh, and west to Stanhope and Newton, present inducements of great consideration to Mechanics, Merchants and all others who are disposed to become purchasers. Upon the completion of the Canal, Lehigh Coal will be brought to the village at a very cheap rate, and the communication to the New York Market being opened, the great and important advantages which will result therefrom are sufficiently evident. The Iron Works are now in full operation, consisting of three Rolling Mills, and two Chain Cable shops; within a few miles of the village there is also near 100 Forge fires in operation.

Any person wishing to purchase LOTS may know the price and terms of payment by inquiring of JACOB LOSEY, Dover, or at New York, of
BLACKWELL & McFARLAN.

From *The Palladium of Liberty and General Business Intelligencer*. Morristown, N. J., June 25, 1828. Published by Jacob Mann:

EDGE TOOLS.—The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS at his shop in Dover, where he intends keeping on hand a CONSTANT SUPPLY of edge tools of every description, all of Cast Steel, and warranted of a Superior Quality.

Also, all kinds of Blacksmith Work, Turning, &c done at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

WM. FORD.

Dover, April 9, 1828.

N. B. NEW AXES ground and warranted for 12 shillings. AXES JUMPED AND GROUND for 6 shillings.

From *The Palladium of Liberty*, June 25, 1828:

A FARM FOR SALE.—For Sale that valuable Farm, situated in the Township of Pequannack, about an equal distance between Rockaway and Dover, on the Morris Canal; containing about 100 acres of Land, suitably proportioned for Meadow, Plough, and Timber, with a dwelling House, and Milk House of stone, and a framed Barn, and an excellent spring of water running near the door, with a large Orchard of excellent fruit, for further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EZRA ABBOTT.

Pequannack, March 27, 1828.

In 1906 I was living halfway between Rockaway and Dover at the corner where Swede's Mine Lane comes into the Rockaway Road. Walking home from Dover one summer day I noticed flowers growing in a deserted garden just above John Dickerson's and stopped to rest there and get a drink from the old well. Trying to think what may have been the origin of those flowers and what the home life once lived where now all was in ruins, I wrote a poem after gathering a posy from the old garden to take home with me. When I discovered in 1913 the advertisement of a farm for sale as given above I knew that this must be the farm about which I had been writing verses, and that I had in this advertisement from an old newspaper, which has since perished in the burning of the Morristown Lyceum (1914), a further clue to the "home" whose life I had been trying to imagine.

A POSY FROM AN OLD GARDEN.

By CHARLES D. PLATT.

YOU'RE ironing—ah! then let me place
This posy on the workbench here,
And let these bluebells lend their grace
Your common task to cheer.

Where did I get them? On my way
From town this morning I passed by
The old well; but in bloom to-day
Were flowers that caught my eye.

I stopped and viewed the tumbledown
Old palings and the sagging gate,
And ruinous stone heap, once the crown
Of this forlorn estate.

The ground was thick and rank with weeds
And desolation reigned—but no!
A morning glory vine must needs
O'er all its blossoms throw.

And here and there were clumps of bloom,
Tall lilies and the slim bluebells,
O'ermastering the sense of gloom
That oft, ill-boding dwells

Where man has once made his abode,
Then vanished wholly from the scene,
Leaving the spot where he bestowed
His toil, degenerate, mean.

But years have flown; the home where erst
A life once faced its daily task
Is razed to earth; these blossoms first
Taught me to pierce the mask

Of ruin and neglect; a life
Looks through these dangling bluebells bright;
The record of its toil and strife
Ah! who can read aright?

Plodding and lowly was the life
That found life's common duties here;
By hand it waged the daily strife
For homely, scanty cheer.

No wings of power were theirs to soar,
Or flit like birds from place to place;
This narrow cellar held their store—
How humble, here we trace.

The quaintly christened "Widow's Tears"
With clustering flowers of deepest blue,
Blooms, half-forgotten, through the years,
To memories fond still true.

And it is well, in this our time,
For us to turn aside and pay
The tribute of a loitering rhyme
To that more simple day.

To note the quince bush and recall
Its tart, old fashioned fruit, to spell—
Spell slowly out the old chores and all;
Draw water from the well;

To own a saving charm that dwells,
Mid shapes of ruin, in the place
Where lilies tall and slim bluebells
Impart a lingering grace.

Written at Edgewood, near Dover, about 1906.

This poem refers to the home of Abijah Abbott, on the Rockaway Road, left-hand side as you go to Rockaway, just before the DeHart place. Stephen C. Berry used to visit at this house when he was a young man. He was born in 1823 and attended school in the little red school house near

DeHart's. The Abbott family contained a number of children. They are now scattered, some out west, some in New York City. Miss Mary Berry knows them.

The Dover Mail, June 4, 1874:

Published every Thursday. On Warren St., opp. The Park, W. J. Bruce, Editor & Publisher.

The first mention of a State Library is contained in the proceedings of the Legislature of Oct. 28, 1796, when a copy of the Journals of the Senate of the United States was ordered to be put in a bookcase for reference. This, no doubt, was the beginning of the State Library.

The Morris County Medical Society was organized last December with twenty-one members.

The Dover Bank, Successor to Segur's Bank and to "The Union Bank of Dover," had a capital of \$100,000. M. H. Dickerson, Prest. Warren Segur, Cashier. Directors: M. H. Dickerson, Henry Baker, T. B. Crittenden, John Hance, John C. Jardine, James B. Lewis, G. G. Palmer. The Dover Savings Bank had an office in this bank. Henry Baker, Prest.

Names of Advertisers.—D. A. Derry. House-furnishing. Freeman Wood: Police Magistrate, Insurance, Real Estate. Goodale & Vought, Druggists. Whitlock & Lewis, General Store. Poems by R. H. Stoddard, Will D. Eaton, Pat poems.

From *Palladium of Liberty*:

POWLES HOOK FERRY.—The Public are respectfully informed that there are now two New, Fast, and convenient STEAM-BOATS, The George Washington & The Richard Varick Plying on this Ferry between Jersey City and the foot of Courtlandt-street in the City of New York. These Boats are propelled by Engines upon the Low Pressure principle, and have Copper boilers. They are navigated by experienced men, and every exertion will be made by activity and attention, to promote the comfort and accommodation of travellers.

A Boat will leave each side every Fifteen Minutes, only remaining in the slip long enough to discharge and receive its freight.—Passengers may be assured that every thing necessary will be done to maintain this Ferry in its present improved state, and to continue the accommodation which is now afforded to the public.

New York, June 25, 1828.

And this is how people went to New York in 1828, on "The George Washington," from Powles Hook, where Harry Lee had stolen a march on the British fifty years before. Each of these advertisements has a human interest associated with it.

From *The Palladium of Liberty*, Morristown, June 25, 1828:

CELEBRATION—Of the Fifty-second Anniversary of American Independence, by the citizens of the Township of Morris,

AT MORRISTOWN.

At sunrise the National Flag will be hoisted on the Flagstaff, to be followed by the firing of cannon, a feu-de-joie by a detachment from the military, and ringing of bells—after which several national airs will be played *from the balcony of the steeple, by the Band*. At 10 o'clock the procession will be formed at Mr. Hayden's Hotel, in the following order, under the direction of Capt. James Corey, officer of the day, viz.:—

- 1st Instrumental Music,
- 2d The Uniform Companies,
- 3d The National Flag and Cap of Liberty, each supported by two Military Officers in Uniform,
- 4th The Clergy,
- 5th The Orator and Reader of the Declaration of Independence,
- 6th Judiciary,
- 7th Vocal Musicians,
- 8th Military Officers and Patriots of '76,
- 9th Teachers with their Scholars,
- 10th Citizens in general.

The procession being formed, the discharge of cannon and ringing of bells will

announce its movement to the Presbyterian Church; when the exercises will take place in the following order:

- 1st Prayer,
- 2d Ode,
- 3d Declaration of Independence,
- 4th Ode,
- 5th Oration,
- 6th Ode,
- 7th Prayer and Benediction.

After which the procession will form at the Church door, in the same order, and return to Mr. Hayden's tavern, when a Dinner will be provided.

At sunset, cannon and a feu-de-joie will be fired, the bells rung, and several national airs will be played by the Band.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

FRANCIS CHILD, Sec'y.

DAVID MILLS, Ch'n.

MORRIS RANGERS, ATTENTION!

You are hereby required to appear on Morris Green, on Friday, the 4th of July next, precisely at 9 o'clock, in full uniform, to assist in celebrating the Birth-Day of our Independence. Dinner will be provided for the Troops that turn out; the roll will be called at 10 o'clock precisely.

By order of the Captain, John M. Ludlow, O. S.

Morristown, June 24th, 1828.

N. B. Blank cartridges will be provided for the Military, on that day.

JABEZ BEERS.—Copper, Tin, & Sheet Iron Worker, Has commenced business at Dover at the Shop opposite Minton's Hotel, where he will be happy to wait upon his customers. The public may rest assured that he will give them as good work and at as reasonable terms as they can get at any other shop in the county and of far better quality than is found at the stores. He therefore requests a share of patronage.

Old work repaired; and old Pewter, Brass, & Copper taken in payment, as well as most articles of produce.
Dover, March 22, 1830.

FULLING, DYING, & CLOTH-DRESSING.—The Subscriber having put his works at Mill Brook in complete repair is now ready to wait on all who will favor him with their custom and flatters himself that from his long experience in the business he will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

For the accommodation of his customers the subscribers will take the following articles in payment for work, viz.—Grain of every description, Wool, Tanner's Bark, Hides, Calf-Skins, Staves & Heading, Hoop Poles, good Weather Boards, and one-inch Floor Boards.

HALMAGH SISCO.

Randolph Township, Sept. 14, 1830.

NEW CASH STORE at DOVER, N. J.—The Subscribers have commenced the Mercantile Business in the Old Stone Store House near the Union Bank and have on hand (and will endeavor to keep constantly on hand) a good assortment of—Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Hardware, and the general variety of articles sold in a country store. All of which they feel disposed to sell on as favorable terms as possible for Ready Pay.

We invite the Public to call and examine our Goods and prices for themselves.

Blooms & Square Iron, together with most kinds of Country Produce, taken in exchange for Goods.

RUTAN & BREESE.

Dover, Nov. 14, 1843.

These advertisements reveal progress in the village that once consisted of four dwellings and a forge. The Halmagh Sisco named above was a great man at Mill Brook and left an endowment of \$1,000 to the Methodist church there.

BOATMEN.

The Subscribers wish to employ Hands and horses sufficient to run ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY BOATS on the Morris Canal for this season. The Boats will be furnished, already loaded, at the summit of the Plane at Port Delaware, opposite Easton, Pa.

Good wages will be given and no detention to be used in unloading at Newark. None of the wages will be held back for security of performance, as the price paid will be a sufficient inducement for persons running said Boats to hold on the season.

All the subscribers want is good hands, and they shall be paid promptly. Industrious men can earn by the above arrangement from 60 to \$70 per month for themselves, boy and horse. The canal is now in permanent order.

Applications to be made to

WM. C. DUSENBERRY & Co.
at Port Colden
BENJ. C. OSBORNE,
Agent, Newark.

June 28, 1836.

From *The Jerseyman*:

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the ensuing session of the Legislature of New Jersey for a charter for a railroad from Orange in the County of Essex through the townships of Livingston and Hanover to some point on the Morris Canal, in the county of Morris.

Dated October 15, 1836.

From THE JERSEYMAN.

NEW GOODS.

Corner Blackwell & Sussex Sts., opposite Mr. J. Hurd's Hotel, DOVER. As cheap as the cheapest and good as the best. Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c 3000 yards plain and twilled Calicoes and Fancy Prints. 9 d. to 3 s. 6 d. per yard. Printed Muslins. Plain and colored Silk. Figured do. Cambrics, Linnens, Long Lawns, Gingham. Bleached and unbleached Muslins, Vestings, Cassimeres & Sattinets Blue, black, green and fancy colored Broad Cloths. English Fustians, Bangup Cords &c. Imperial Gun Powder, old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Black TEAS from 2 s. 9 d. to 9 s. per pound. Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Chocolate &c Pork, Fish, Flour.

FEED AND OATS.

Paints, Sperm, linseed & refined oils. Spts. Turpentine. English rolled Tire: ground Wagon Boxes. Cut Nails and Spikes. Hollow Ware, Ploughs & Plough Castings. English Blister and Cast Steel.

Bar Iron, cast & wrought scrap Iron taken in exchange for Goods at a fair market price, together with all kinds of Country Produce.

F. A. HINCHMAN.

Dover, June 6, 1836.

N. B.—The Subscriber would also inform the Public that his BOAT is now running from Dover to Newark, making a trip each week. No charge for storage on Goods freighted by his boat.

F. A. H.

P. S.—1000 Bushels of OATS wanted immediately, for which the Subscriber will pay a fair market price, one half cash and the other half in Goods.

F. A. H.

Gleanings from old newspapers:

1830, March 16. Aaron Doty of Dover had an auction.

1830 June 16. Mr. Freylinghuysen made a speech against the Sabbath Mails.

1830 June 16. From *The Boston Bulletin*.—There is now only one stocking manufactory of any magnitude in this country and that is at Newburyport, Mass. A number of looms are there in constant operation, and about 20 stockings per day can be made by one person. Every variety of material is used, as wool, lamb's wool, worsted, cotton, and an experiment in silk is being made. This industry is in its infancy, but profitable. Goods of superior quality are made, and they are sold at a low price. The demand is great.

Dover, Feb. 6, 1830. There will be a meeting of the BLOOMERS of Morris, Sussex, and Bergen Counties to draft a constitution to be adopted by THE BLOOMING SOCIETY. The meeting will be at the house of James Minton, Dover, 4th March, 10 A. M.

GEO. HUBBARD, Chm'n.

New York, Feb. 1, 1830. BLACKWELL & McFARLAN'S PARTNERSHIP. Owing to the death of Mr. Joseph Blackwell the business will be settled at the store, corner of Coenties Slip and Water Street. E. J. Blackwell, adm'rx. Henry McFarlan. Henry McFarlan Jr. Daniel Ayres.

After this the firm was McFarlan & Ayres.

Dover, June 4, 1839. FOR SALE. 2000 Bushels Oats. 100 pairs of Boots & Shoes of all kinds and sizes, made by that honest old Quaker at Mill Brook; 50 Hats, and a few tons Plaister.

By JOHN M. LOSEY.

Randolph, July 17, 1839. Halmagh Sisco advertises a stray mare. Mill Brook, May 1839, Halmagh Sisco advertises. Are Mill Brook and Randolph the same?

1836, October 15. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the ensuing session of the Legislature of New Jersey for a Charter for a Railroad from Orange to some point on the Morris Canal in Morris County.

An old Grocery Account Book:

Sept. 9, 1870—7 sugar 1.00, 1 butter .45, 1 tea 1.50, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. oil .20, $\frac{1}{4}$ tea .38, $\frac{1}{2}$ tea .75, 5 butter 1.35, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. potatoes .50, 11 pork 1.98, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. molasses .50, 1 coffee .25, 7 sugar 1.10, 14 sugar 2.25, 1 bbl. Flour 10.00, 12 pork 2.16, $\frac{1}{2}$ cord wood 2.50, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. tomatoes .50, 1350 coal 4.00, 100 flour 4.50, 1 basket peaches to A. J. Coe 1.75, 3 gals. vinegar 1.50, 1 bbl. flour 9.50, 12 ham 3.36, 1 doz. eggs .30, 1 bu. potatoes 1.00, 100 flour 5.00, 1 clothes basket 1.75, 1 soap .15, 1 gal. molasses 1.00, 1 shirt 1.00, 1 gal. oil .40, 1 bread .20, 1 qt. syrup 32, bread .10, 3 butter 1.50, 1 bbl. flour 9.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ tea .38.

The above items are taken from an old account book of 1870. This book was picked up when an old building was being torn down across the canal from the Beehive. Housekeepers can draw their own conclusions and comparisons on prices. There is no clue to the quality of the goods. I wonder what they were charging for tea in Boston at the time of the famous tea-party.

Among the persons trading at this store were Frank Coonrad, Joseph H. Dickerson, M. B. Freeman, John Mills, J. H. Neighbour, Wm. H. Fichter, Hiram Woods, Jabez Coonrad, Wm. A. Dickerson, James Beemer, John C. Force, Cornelius Davenport, Thomas Corwin, Monroe Sharp, Samuel P. Losey, E. Bonnell, Samuel Coss, Wm. Chambers, Wesley Mills, Daniel Struble, E. L. Parliamen, Sidney D. Woods, David Eagles, Samuel Talmage, Wilson Call, Aaron Dickerson, Peter Many, Benjamin Pearce, Dudley Woods, Mrs. Chambre, Edward Losey, Alex Whiton, Alex Searing, Lewis Gregory, A. W. Messenger.

The Penn Return. The Munson Farm near Lampson's:

In tracing the history of Dover to the different points of the compass we must not forget the corner of the town at the head of Morris street. Going over the crest of the hill and down the hollow where the first stream crosses the road we find the old homestead now occupied by Leonard Elliott. This was known as the Munson Farm. It is in the present town limits and was a part of the William Penn Return of 1715. To trace the history of this Munson farm back to William Penn is a problem in historical research which may require a trip to Perth Amboy, where the earlier records of deeds are kept. In 1684 the proprietors of East-New-Jersey in America decided that Perth Amboy, named after the Earl of Perth, one of the Scotch proprietors, should be the capital of the province. Here the court house should be, and here the deputy governor should live and convene his council.

In January, 1681-82, Lady Elizabeth Carteret sold the Province of East Jersey to an Association of twelve persons, residents of London and vicinity, mostly of the Society of Friends, among them being William Penn. Six members from Scotland were afterwards added, among them the Earl of Perth. (See Hatfield's History of Elizabeth, New Jersey.) In 1715 we find Penn taking up a "Return" of 1,250 acres which included lands now in Mill Brook, Franklin, and the Munson Farm, now in Dover.

Right here occurs a gap in my memoranda. I have seen the original deed by which title was conveyed from Matthias Seig and Hannah his wife of Hardeston, Sussex county, New Jersey, to Peter G. Hoagland of the township of Randolph, county of Morris, in consideration of \$800, on July 10, 1809. The farm contained 61 acres and extended from a Stone Bridge by Daniel Mills's to Benjamin Lamson's farm, and was adjacent to William Winds' Plantation.

A second deed, drawn May 12, 1814, conveys title from Peter G. Hoagland and Elizabeth, his wife, to Ezekiel Munson of the township of Randolph, for \$900, 61 acres, "being the Daniel Mills farm." Signed by Thomas Dell, Commissioner of Deeds, February 22, 1819. Witnessed by Jacob Losey and Joshua Mott Jr. Recorded 1827.

From the Munson Family History we learn how the Munson family came to these parts. It is interesting, now and then, to trace one family line back in its wanderings over the face of the earth, and in this way we see how a town like Dover has drawn its human elements from many widely separate sources, meandering by devious ways until they reach Dover and stay there for a while. No town history can be understood without these excursions "up stream." These excursions are quite as significant as the search for the sources of the Nile, but we never get back to the source in a human history, until we make one final leap and merge all our histories in the old Adam, original proprietor of New Jersey and other provinces.

(I) Thomas Munson, born 1612, died 1685, aged 73. First record of him shows that he resided in Hartford in 1637 and participated in the Pequot War. He was one of the founders of Yale College. He was a carpenter and also known for his military prowess.

(II) Samuel Munson resided at New Haven and Wallingford about twelve miles from there. He was baptized in 1643.

(III) Samuel, born 1668, in Wallingford, died 1741, aged 73.

(IV) Solomon, born 1689, in Wallingford, died 1773, in Morristown, aged 84. Solomon went to Morristown, New Jersey, in 1740.

(V) Solomon (no memoranda).

(VI) Ezekiel, born 1762, in Morristown, died 1828, Dover, aged 66. He was an iron-worker, working for a number of years in the forge of John Jackson. Then he bought a farm near Benjamin Lamson's. I have discovered in my searches an old memorandum of October 7, 1805, telling that Ezekiel Munson and Rhoda, his wife, of the township of Mendham, county of Morris, sold to Moses Hurd of same place for \$110 lands near Horse Pond Forge in the township of Pequannack. This Ezekiel used to plough the ground for Mr. Losey where the business part of Dover is now located. Ezekiel sold the Munson farm to Mahlon Prudden. Mahlon Munson bought it back.

(VII) Mahlon Munson, born 1798, died 1881, aged 83, was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, Dover. He helped Jacob Losey cart iron from the Dover works to Elizabeth Port, whence it was shipped by water anywhere.

Sarah Emmeline, a daughter of Mahlon, married M. V. B. Searing, and now resides in Dover with her son, Mr. Frank Searing. Mahlon O. Munson lived and died on the Munson Farm.

(VIII) Mahlon Ogdon Munson, born 1828, in Dover.

(IX) Stella Eugenia Munson married Leonard Elliott, now living in the old homestead of which we are writing.

(X) Marjorie Elliott, Leonard Elliott.

(IX) Mary Esther (sister of Eugenia) married George P. Curtis.

(IX) Thomas Sidney, in Morristown. He has three children: Helen S. Munson, in Dover High School, 1914; Sidney and Edith.

Such is the story and descent of the oldest title, it may be, in the city limits of modern Dover. (And of one of my esteemed pupils. A school-teacher's interest, of course, is in the personality of his pupils rather than in the real estate which they inherit. In all this history of Dover I am studying the background of my educational works of art.)

The Baker Homestead on the Sparta Road:

Where Green Pond Brook crosses the Sparta turnpike about two miles northwest of Dover is a clump of buildings that was once a hive of industry. We learn from Munsell's History that this plantation was located by Jacob Ford in 1757. Known as the "Jonah Austin" plantation in 1774, it was afterward the property of Josiah Beaman, the iron manufacturer of Dover, by whom it was sold in 1792 to Jeremiah Baker, who devised it to his two sons, Henry and William H., in 1861.

My interest in these old places becomes a personal one through my pupils whose family history is associated with them, and through persons who have responded to my antiquarian research by giving me some clue to the past as revealed by a relic or by reminiscences. I like to follow these bypaths of history. It seems more like stumbling upon wild flowers in the woods, as compared with the smooth highway of a generalized history. And so when one of my pupils, Wm. H. Baker, shows me an old account book of 1794 I feel that I am getting close to the sources, finding how one corner of our community life was going on in those early days. A clue to the population of that time would be found in the list of ninety customers whose accounts are kept in this book, among them Cornelius Hoagland, Josiah Beaman, David Cooper, Hurds and others. This business was carried on by Baker & Ludlow, and such entries as this are found: Mending pair shoes 0:2:0, a pair shoes for Jane 0:4:6, ditto for Enos 0:11:0, for Mr. Hoagland 0:9:6, to soling a pair stockings 0:3:9. The accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence. Payment was made in a variety of ways, for example, calf skin 0:5:0, bar iron, 2 beef hides 2:4:9, 0:3:27 lbs. iron at 36-ct. 1:15:8, ½ day's work 0:3:0, day's work getting Barke 0:4:0, ½ bu. apples 0:1:0, 1 lb. flax 0:1:4, 1 pig 0:5:0. Samuel Hix, Cr. by carting iron to Elizabeth Town 0:10:0, by two shoats 1:0:0. Much interesting knowledge about the cost of living and the ways of living in those days could be gleaned from this old book.

Two old scraps of paper covered with school boy figuring show us how Silas Dell, in his "Syphering Book," pored over the mysteries of "Vulgar Fractions" in 1808. This may be the earliest exhibit of school work to be found in this vicinity. A three-foot measuring rule of metal, folding in lengths of four inches, and used by Silas Dell forms a souvenir of one of our most indefatigable surveyors, who in his search for unclaimed parcels of land, worked out, plot by plot, the first general map of this vicinity. This map is now in the possession of Mr. Wm. H. Baker, proprietor of the Baker Theatre.

A Toal Book, dated Feb. 1816, has columns ruled for Rye, Wheat, Corn, Buckwheat, Oats, Sweepings, Cornfeed.

An old torn book of 1815-19 is inscribed "Henry Doland His Book." A brief note pinned in the book reads thus: David Cooper's order, New-foundland. Mr. Ludlow I have sent you one calf skin. Pleas to credit

me for the same and send me the six pare of shews if you have them done and oblig Yours D. Cooper, 21 July 1796.

Even the old pin used here tells a story of the progress of invention. This is a pin with a fine wire bent around the top to form a head. The process of forming head and stem of one piece came in later and was a great step in the making of pins.

Another book speaks of Isaac Hance making iron in 1820, and contains items about tailoring, iron, wood, clothing, flour, general trade, and work.

An old drum has this inscription written on it:—OLD DRUM: Belonged to The First Company, Second Battalion, Third Regiment of the Morris Brigade, April 29, 1822. J. Baker. This was Jeremiah Baker, of the Morris Rangers. Their advertisement or summons to appear for training day may be found in old newspapers. There is also an old cannon, made in 1824 at the rolling mill in Dover. This was used for training days and on Fourth of July.

In his book of stamps young William Baker has a specimen bank note of the Morris Canal and Banking Company. It is printed on one side only, as follows:—\$1.00 State of New Jersey Receivable for Canal Tolls. 12 mos. after date Morris Canal and Banking Company will pay One Dollar to Wm. Pennington or Bearer with interest at Jersey City. No. 5694. Aug. 5, 1841. Isaac Gibson, Cashier. Edwin Lord, President.

A companion piece to this, illustrating the history of Banking in Dover, is a blank form, printed on one side only, called a POST-NOTE (the word being printed across each end). This note is finely engraved by C. Toppan & Co. Philada. & N. York. The upper engraving represents a number of ladies with an eagle in their midst. They seem to be taking notes on the eagle (not bank notes). — after date THE UNION BANK at DOVER Promises to pay to the order of Dollars Dover, New Jersey 18..
..... Cash'r. Seal of N. J. Prest.

I have not yet been able to find anyone who could explain to me the nature and history of such a post-note. This is printed on deckle-edged, handmade paper, such as they used before 1840. This came from the Segur bank, and was given to me by Mr. Andrew Byram.

Another relic shown to me by my young friend, Wm. Baker, was a calfskin covered trunk, made by Major Minton in Dover about 1823. (Major Minton built the frame building now occupied by Kilgore & White.) An inscription in the trunk reads:—"Bought by Henry Baker of Jacob Powers who worked for Major Minton, for 1 pr. calfskin boots." It is lined with *The Palladium of Liberty* of date Oct. 9, 1823, and measures about 20 inches by 12 by 10. This, with the petite trunk for lady's apparel found in the Vail Home, goes to illustrate the history of trunk-making, another industry.

Shoe-making and the tanning of leather was the great industry at the Baker Homestead. Jeremiah Baker learned the business of tanner and currier and shoemaker with his brother-in-law, Ziba Ludlow, in Mendham. Among these relics is a sheep-skin that was tanned at the old place, and a good piece of work it is. Mr. Wm. H. Baker of the Theatre has a pair of shoes of primitive simplicity, but stout material that were made at the Homestead; also a woodchuck's skin of beautiful yellow leather, that was tanned there. Such skins were cut into strips for leather thongs and shoe-strings. Even the woodchuck had his uses.

Leather, to be well tanned so as to be durable, must be left in the vat for several years. When the Civil War broke out, a man came through here trying to buy up all leather in the vats for use in making shoes for the army. He wanted to buy all that Mr. Baker had in the vats at the time, regardless of the time it had been curing, but Mr. Baker refused to sell any leather that was not thoroughly tanned, and ready for hard service.

A pair of homespun trousers made by Mary King, wife of Jeremiah Baker, and a bag for hops, of material like burlap, shows a specimen of woman's handiwork.

Mr. Wm. H. Baker has shown me some old tools found at the Baker Home. A carpenter's brace and bit, made by hand from a slab of oak, and used about a hundred years ago is among them. The top of the handle works loosely on a wooden pin turning in a hole bored out with an auger. The bit is fastened in the lower end by nails driven around it, and remains in place. This is in great contrast to the modern brace and bit with its adjustments. Mayor Lynd tells me that ship carpenters used to be equipped with this kind of a brace-and-bit made by hand, out of white oak, one for each bit that was used.

A blank book of Phebe Baker's dated Randolph, 1829, shows the school work that she was doing in arithmetic at the age of 14, and contains rules and examples in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. The book is adorned with the most elaborate and fanciful headings, marvelous specimens of penmanship, which may have taken more time than the examples in arithmetic.

These few specimens of work, of tools, of accounts go far to suggest the historical background of our community—and even of our national life a century ago.

THE HISTORY OF INDUSTRY AND OF BUSINESS.

The history of industry and of business in this section of country might well form a volume in itself, and a most interesting one, both in its beginnings and its later development. I have gathered many items with an eye to this, hoping that these stray facts might disclose their significance and be of value in a department of study which is now claiming the attention of our High School students, and becoming of new import in that large body of literature which deals with business as a human interest.

An old account book kept at Mt. Pleasant by Baker & Ludlow (1794-1799) contains much information about the kind of business that was transacted, besides giving a valuable list of the persons then living in this vicinity. In Munsell's History we read that the first store in Dover was started about the beginning of the nineteenth century "in what is known as the Hoagland House, which stood on the north side of the Rockaway River near the depot of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and was kept by Canfield & Hunt." I think I have the advertisement of that store among my advertisements from old newspapers. But in the old account book just mentioned I find under the account of John Cooper, 1798, January 13, the entry, "To Credit at Dover Store 3:0:0. June 15, To paid at Dover 0:17:6." This bears witness to the fact that Dover then bore its present name, and that it had a store in 1798. In the Daniel Mills account book we found traces of Tuttle's store at Mill Brook at an earlier date.

The index of the Baker & Ludlow book gives us the following names: David Allen, William Alger, Jonathan Aken, Samuel Burnet, Josiah Bee-

man, John Burril, Veniah (?) Bayles, Titus Berry, Daniel Backouse, Elkeney Babbitt, Ephraim Burrel, David Cooper, John Cory, John Cooper, Clifton Forge, Joseph DeCamp, Joseph Diceson, John DCamp, David DCamp, Stephen Dickeson, Lemuel DCamp, Henry DCamp, Jonathan Deane, David Edminster, Lemuel Eakley, Elijah Freeman, Chilion Ford, Caleb Fairchild, Stephen Freeman, Charles Gorden, Thomas Green, John Grinder, Jacob Grigger, Cornelious Hoagland, Charles Hoff, Josiah Hurd, Dan Hurd, Joseph Hurd, Stephan Hurd, Amoriah Hynds, John Hance, James Hinchman, Samuel Henry, Samuel Hix, H. Dan & Joseph, David Henry, Isaac Hurd, John Hares, Christopher Hoagland, Moses Hoppens, Peter Jonson, Stephen Jackson, Thomas King, William Ludlow, Jonas Lyon, James Meeds, Timothy Mills, Patrick McGil, Jonathan Miller, John Mills, Coonrod Miller, Roburd Olevor, Ebenezer Person, John Reed, Valentine Rider, James Raymond, Daniel Right, William Ross, Moses Ross, Matthias Seig, James Shadwin, Jonas Smith, Chrilion Strate, Daniel Strate, Daniel Strate Jun., Obidiah Seward, Benjamin Turner, Thomas Toan Jun., Ebenezer Tuttle, Thomas Toan Sen., George Turner, Joshua Thompson, Wydow Write, Edward Wels, Benjamin Williams, John Williams, Samuel Wirts, Henry Williams, John Whitehead. This makes a list of ninety names.

Still other names can be found by searching the pages of the book, such as names of persons in the family or in the employ of the one with whom an account was kept, to whom a pair of shoes or repair work is charged. Under Cornelius Hoagland we find these names: Jane, Phebe, Enos, Sinior Anderson, Tobe Brown, his Wife, Mertin, Anna, Moses, Spenser & for his wife, Jane Die, Silas Tirner, Dealyer, Timothey Wire, Barn ya, Oakey, Dan Clark, John Losey, James Meeds, John Pope, Gorge, Barny Pope. A complete list of such names, listed under another name, would go far to form a census of the population at that time.

Under Charles Hoff we find Jane, Joseph, Samuel, Williams, Claresey, Betsy, Hariet, Lotty, Rose, Charles, Tobe Brown Jr., Abden Owens, John McCurdy Boy.

Under Joseph Hurd we find Moses Hoppin, wife, Betsy Lum, Betsy Nickles, Isack, "your child," James, Hannah Lum, William Arven, Daniel Lum, pair shoes for petty wife, James, to Leather for strings 8:6, Mc-Barney,

Under Josiah Hurd we have Isac, Moses, Josiah, Betsy Co, Caty Brown, Mr. Loper, James Loree, Betsey Purkins, Cr. by nine knot & a half thread 0:1:7,

Under Dan Hurd we have Victor Thibough, Stephen, Phebe Conger, John, Betsey, Charles, John Sheldin, Cr. by 209 p Beef hides at 5 d per lb. 4:7:3. By 1 C. 2 qr. 2 lbs. Comon Iron at 40/ 3:0:10. By 1 C. 1 qr. 0 lb. Iron Mill at 36/ 2:5:0.

Under Stephan Hurd we have Abram, baby, Polly, Mary, Caty, Caty Ogden, John. Cr. by 6 shad at 1/6 per shad 0:9:0.

Under Capt. David Allen,—shoes for turner, Jacob gardner, To an order on Dover store 1:0:0, Benjamin Williams, mot vandine wife, David, sopher, Henry Williams, Samuel Williams, peter Jonson, Moses Lamson, Henry Williams, shadie, To Elijah Freeman for getting Timber for a Dwling house in partnership 1:10:0, To Benjamin Turner.

It begins to look as if the General Store were a sort of neighborhood banking house, where accounts of all the neighbors were balanced off. I wonder if this can be the beginnings of our banking system.

Under Elijah Freeman we have—John, Stephen, To an order to Jonas Smith 16/, pair shoes for gairl 8:6, To two hundred iron 2:16:0, To half day work by David Hurd 0:3:0.

Under David Hurd we have—Elizabeth Coe, Nathaniel Bunel, Hanah Carshel, John Norris, Robert Monday.

Under Thomas Toan Jun., we find Adam Dowlin, John Davis, John Grinder, To paid Joseph Hurd for Boards 12:6, To paid Edward Wells 11:0. (This does look like a rural banking system.)

Under David Hervey 1797, we find Mrs. Heddin, To a load of Clay 0:7:6, To Ballense due on Iron that went to york 0:6:6:, shoes for Reece, By Credit on John DeCamp's Books 2:6:6. By a sheepe 0:8:0, By a pig 0:2:0. By 5 tunes of oer 5:0:0.

Under Matthias Seig we find Nelley, wife, Micle, Mary Dannels, mikel, Elizabeth Grinder, your Boy, michel, Mary Chaise, Phebe Sheldon, By a quantity of iron. (Seems to have been in iron business.) To order on Dover store 2:0:0.

Under Josiah Beeman we find Ned, hulda, Bloom, susey, hulday, To making a pair for susey found thread 0:4:4, John Carle To making a pair shoes for susey found understuf 0:7:0, To making shoes at your house 1:10. Cr. by a pig & fork 0:8:6, By Cr. on John Carle & Wm. Salcry 0:15:6, By Dr. on Bond 10:10:4.

Under Ebenezer Person we find To a pair of shoes for your Neagro 0:12:0, To a pair of shoes for Mrs. Seig 0:9:6, To a pair of shoes for Noah Berry 0:11:0, To a pair of shoes for wench and a pair for Gairl 0:16:0, To a pair small shoes for scooly 0:6:0. (It looks as if all the neighbors had their shoes charged to any other neighbor who kept an account at the store.)

A little note pinned in the book at Ebenezer Tuttle's account lets us into the secret, as follows:—

Mount Pleasant, December 9th, 1795.

Mr. Baker Job Browns Wife Tells me you have made her a Pr. Shoes if so Let her Have them, and I will See you Paid. Ebenezer Tuttle.

As showing how business was conducted, the following paper may be of interest to our modern students of accounting:

Dover May 7th 1818. Rec'd from Jeremiah Baker 47 bars Iron wg. 25.1.13 lbs. which remains Stowd with us till further orders.

42 bars Mill Iron made by	
Whutenowe & Love—w.....	23.0.20
5 bars small iron.....	2.0.21
	<hr/>
	25.1.13
D. off	22
	<hr/>
	25.0.19

For Blackwell & McFarlan

Thos. Miller.

4 bars of the above Iron w. 2.1.23
made by Whutenowe & Love to be
worked over at Dover.

ENDORSED.—May 12th 1818. The within Iron credited to Mr. Baker in the Book of B. & McFarlan at Dover from which was lost in wt. in making 4 bars sound 22 lbs. & charged for Coal used 10/. Mr. Baker pd. Morgan & Black June 10/.

JACOB LOSEY

agent for

BLACKWELL & MCFARLAN.

Ent'd on Book.

The books of McFarlan, still preserved, are a model of old fashioned accounting, and contain much information about the history of real estate

transactions on a large scale throughout northern New Jersey, with a view to locating mineral lands.

Many more names of persons and items of information can be obtained from such old accounts, such as are in the possession of William Hedges Baker, through whose kindness I have been permitted to make these extracts.

HURD PARK.

Hurd Park, the gift of John W. Hurd to Dover, was formally dedicated to public use on October 12, 1911. Mayor John Mulligan presided and made the opening address in these words:

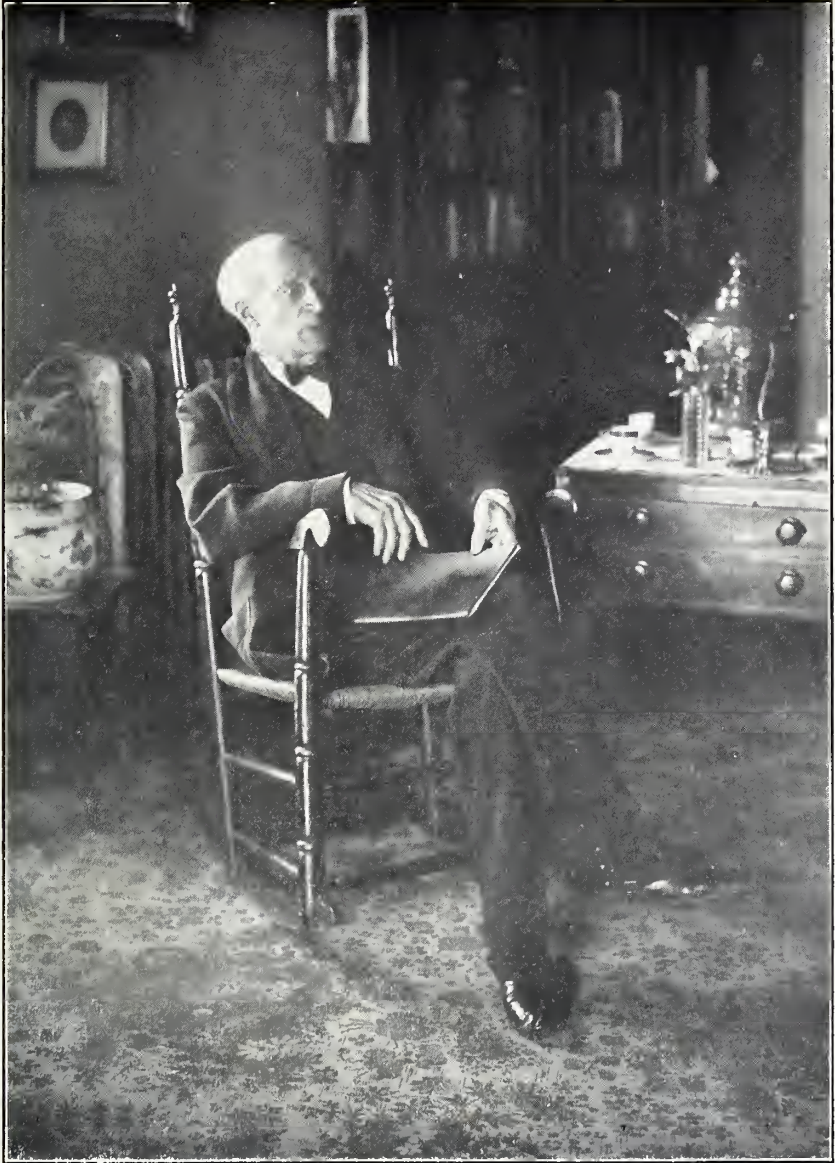
"It seems most appropriate that Mr. Hurd should be the donor of this, the first great gift to our town of a purely public nature, as the name of Hurd is one of the oldest and most respected in this vicinity; it may, in fact, be said to be synonymous with Dover, for history records that about the year 1722 Moses Hurd, one of the forefathers of the present Mr. Hurd, setting out from Dover, New Hampshire, whither his ancestors had immigrated from England about the middle of the seventeenth century, and traversing the wilds of what now forms the State of New York, entered New Jersey and settled close to the spot on which we are now standing, having been attracted by the natural beauty and promise of the surrounding land. Moses Hurd found employment at Jackson's Forge, which stood close to the present site of the Singleton silk mill, acquired a tract of land near by, to which he gave the name of Dover, after his native home in New Hampshire. This name, being adopted by his neighbors who settled on adjoining lands, gradually supplanted the name of Old Tye, by which the settlement was formerly known. (Such is the tradition.) * * *

"Those of us whose good fortune it has been to have become associated in any way with Mr. John W. Hurd know him as a man of sound judgment and well defined ideas, a man in the best sense of the word, but withal of such a kindly nature that our most enduring impression of him is that of a man at peace within himself and radiating with good will toward his fellow men, a calm and upright Christian gentleman.

"As our eye surveys this land, which it has been our good fortune to have presented to us, we see but a meadow, traversed by a winding brook, where but lately horses and cows were wont to graze. But if any doubt its possibilities, I would invite their inspection of the framed plan yonder. I doubt not the people of Dover can be relied on to take advantage of the opportunity to beautify this spot as it deserves." * * *

Miss Orlena McDavit recited the following sonnet written by Charles D. Platt in acknowledgment of the gift:

FRIEND HURD, we greet thee by the honored name
 Of 'friend,' for thou hast done a friendly deed
 For Dover, long thy home; the worthiest meed
 Of friendliness is love; we own thy claim
 Upon our hearts; be thine the gracious fame
 Of one who loved and blessed his native town,
 Seeking no other guerdon of renown
 Than kindly memory of thy kindly aim—
 The gratitude of all who at this spring
 Shall quench their thirst or find refreshment here
 Mid scenes of quiet beauty and delight;
 So may this park in years to come oft bring
 An hour of peace and of abiding cheer
 To hearts that read thy heart and gift aright.



John H. Hurd, donor of Hurd Park.



The spring referred to is one whose water had for many years supplied the Hurd family and others in the neighborhood with drinking water. Mr. Hurd was particularly attached to this spring of water and stipulated in his deed of gift that it should not be stopped up. The water is said to be of special virtue, having some of the qualities of a mineral spring. It is of an equable temperature, summer and winter, and forms the source of one of the streams that flow through the park. During the presentation exercises the following song was sung by the pupils of the High School, led by Miss Charlotte G. Temby.

SONG FOR THE SPRING IN HURD PARK.

By CHARLES D. PLATT.

By this spring of water flowing
 Freely for all,
 Sweet refreshment here bestowing
 Freely on all,
 When the summer suns are burning,
 Then for cooling shadows yearning,
 Here we turn aside, and turning,
 Find rest for all.

When the Frost King, life entralling,
 Imprisons all;
 When the snows of winter, falling,
 Have covered all;
 Then thy waters, mildly flowing,
 Wind where cresses green are growing,
 Sweet refreshment still bestowing,
 Freely on all.

In his concluding paragraph Mayor Mulligan called attention to the spirit and purpose of the donor of the park:

"As I allow my imagination to carry me forward a few years, I see before me a veritable garden spot with well kept lawns and flower beds; a limpid lake, whereon water fowl disport themselves; winding paths bordered by shrubs and shading trees. The merry peal of children's laughter greets my ears and here the older people are wont to walk in the evening after the labors of the day, attracted by the restful beauty of the spot. If I fail not in my purpose, I have summoned to your mental vision a scene of quiet calm and wholesome contentment, one that should serve as a fitting memorial to perpetuate the name of Hurd, one that aptly symbolizes the calm and wholesome life and character of our venerable and beloved friend and benefactor."

John Ward Hurd, the donor of the park, is the last descendant of the pioneer Hurd family. In 1722, or shortly after, Moses Hurd, great-great-grandfather of John W. Hurd, came from Dover, N. H., and procured work at the old Jackson forge located a short distance from the site of the park. At that time there were only four houses in Dover. Josiah Hurd, son of Moses Hurd, (so the tradition has it), took up a large tract of land here some time in the eighteenth century and this farm has been in the possession of the Hurd family, in direct line of father and son, up to the present. John W. Hurd was born in the old homestead, August 12, 1827. He was educated in the public schools and spent his life on the farm until the California gold fever broke out, when he became one of the "Forty-Niners" and made the trip to the western Eldorado. He met with success and when he returned he was rich.

For many years Mr. Hurd was associated with his father, Jacob Hurd,

in the hotel business, managing the Hurd house, which formerly stood on the old Sparta turnpike, in the rear of Warren street, near where Gardner's livery stables are now (1911) located. At this time Dover is described as being a hamlet, rough, rugged, and tough. Mr. Hurd lived to see his native hamlet of a hundred or two inhabitants grow into a thrifty town of about 8,000.

The old Hurd House was one of the most popular hostelrys between Pennsylvania and New York. It was a favorite stopping place for the farmer carting produce from Pennsylvania and New Jersey to the Newark and New York markets. Upon his retirement from the hotel business Mr. Hurd devoted his efforts to farming and conducted the Hurd farm, which is now the Baker tract at the western gateway of Dover.

In February of this year Mr. Hurd presented the six-acre tract of land opposite his home to the town. The only restrictions were that certain bubbling springs must not be destroyed and the site must be used for park purposes only, and to be known as Hurd Park.

One of the most picturesque glens in this part of the State is the glen just above Hurd Park on Jackson's Brook, now commonly known as Granny's Brook. At the head of the glen are the Indian Falls, a notable feature of beauty in this region. The following verses were written in this glen one winter's day, just about the time that the gift of Hurd Park was first announced:

THE SENTINELS.

By Charles D. Platt.

O Laurel, prized for thy rare leaf
That doth withstand the season's change,
When snowbanks hold the world in fief
And robe the hills in garments strange
Thy head is reared to crown with green
The white shroud of the woodland scene.

Then sun looks down from heaven to seek
Some lingering trace of that glad life
He late inspired: Earth's pallid cheek
Seems robbed of joy: the Frost King's knife
Has stabbed her to the heart: she lies
Silent, as when a loved one dies.

On the gray, mossgrown rock—pray, look!
A patch of Fern, curled up with cold,
Lulled by the music of the brook,
Still wears its colors, calmly bold,
And with its evergreen ally,
The Laurel, dares King Frost defy.

A Hemlock, here and there, uplifts
Its fadeless pennant to the sky:
What though the blizzard pile its drifts
Of all-entombing snowflakes high!
These staunch defenders of the faith,
Flinch not before chill Winter's wraith.

All is not lost: a chosen band,
Of dauntless hearts still holds its own:
These, when all else have fled, make stand
And stem the rout of glories flown:
At their brave rallying cry the dead
Shall rise, new-born, from Winter's bed.

Even as I speak, low at my feet
 A clump of clustering leaves I spy,
 Half hidden by the snow: they greet
 The noonday sun with buds so shy!
 The Arbutus green—so shy, so bold,
 Presage of verdure manifold!

So may a good man's memory live
 And bloom again from year to year,
 Blessed with perennial power to give
 Courage and faith to those who fear
 The thralldom that would cast its blight
 O'er all the radiant sons of light.

Granny's Brook, Dover, New Jersey.

BICENTENNIAL EXERCISES.

D. H. S. Commencement, June, 1913—Committees:

I. The Stone Age and The Iron Age: Teachers—Miss Downs, Miss Freeman, Mr. Wilder. Seniors—F. Anderson, E. Biennajone, R. Hill, B. Hosking, W. McDavit, H. Moyer, L. Smith, V. Smith, M. Mayberry, H. Cramer.

II. The Quakers: Teachers—Miss Freeman, Miss Richards, Mrs. Cummins, Mr. Shuster. Seniors—L. Call, P. Courage, R. Gallagher, M. Lynd, E. Pfalzer, H. Rinehart, E. Babo, W. Sturzenegger.

III. The Revolution: Teachers—Miss Freeman, Miss Richards, Miss Clark, Mrs. Cummins. Seniors—M. Cyphers, L. Doney, M. Ely, J. Jenkins, O. Larsen, C. Osborne, P. House, J. Lyon, E. Swackhamer.

IV. Early Days in Dover; Dover Schools: Teachers—Mr. Platt, Miss Hedden. Seniors—E. Ely, M. Oram, R. Pearce, H. Pedrick, E. Redman, J. Searing, M. Cooper, E. Newcombe.

Stage Manager—Supt. W. V. Singer.

The program was as follows:

I. Music—"On to the Battle, On!" from Joan of Arc, Gaul; Chorus of seventy-five voices.

II. The Stone Age and the Iron Age in Dover: Essay—Dover as affected by its Topography, Henrietta Moyer; Essay—Indian Traditions and Customs, Lucy Smith; Recitation—An Indian Lament, Elizabeth Biennajone; Essay—The Effect of the Iron Industry on the Development of Dover, Vernon Smith.

A Scene From Indian Life: David Brainerd, the Missionary, 1744, represented by Hattie Cramer, Lucy Smith, Elizabeth Biennajone, Fred Anderson, Vernon Smith, Benjamin Hosking, Henrietta Moyer, assisted by Edwin Lynch, Clyde Cook, Robert Williams, Nicholas Cutter, Gertrude Appleby, Harriet Parker, Evelyn Toye, Frederica Hosking, Vencent Murray, Arthur Murray, Ronald Crater, Jack Richards, Abe Bacon, Gustav Heller; and eight little Indians from Miss Edna Kanouse's Room: Paul Maloney, Frank Chamberlain, Peter Drury, Guy Ham, Richard Maloney, James Small, Paul Newman, Norman Friedland.

III. Music—Barcarolle from "Tales of Hoffman," Offenbach; chorus of seventy-five voices.

IV. The Quakers in Dover and Vicinity: A Quaker Quilting Party of the Olden time. Acted by Elizabeth Pfalzer, Marjorie Lynd, Elizabeth Babo, Louise Call and Rose Gallagher.

A Quaker Meeting—Tableau—First Meeting House near Dover, 1748. Elizabeth Pfalzer, Marjorie Lynd, Elizabeth Babo, Louise Call, Rose Gallagher, Peter Courage, William Sturzenegger, John Lyon, Fred Anderson, Ralph Pearce, Benjamin Hosking.

V. The Revolutionary Period in Dover and Vicinity:

Essay—General Winds, written by Jessie Jenkins, read by Clifford Osborne.

The Stamp Act Scene—Dramatized by Peter Courage, Clifford Osborne and John Lyon.

General Winds and the Quaker Woman; acted by Peter Courage, Louise Call, Elizabeth Pfalzer.

A Ballad—"General Winds of Rockaway," 1776-77, recited by Mary Ely.

In 1750 William Winds bought a farm in East Dover. He attended the Presbyterian church in Rockaway, as other Dover people did at that time.

VI. Music—A May Morning, Denza, solo by Louise Call.

VII. Early Days in Dover—Dover Schools: Essay, written by Jeannette Searing; read by Millie E. Cooper, whose grandfather was a notable teacher in the Dover Public Schools, 1864-68.

A letter from Miss Harriet A. Breese, who attended the Dover Public School under Mr. W. Irving Harvey in 1856. Read by H. Erna Redman.

Two samples of work done in the Dover Schools long ago: 1. A Copy Book written by Phebe H. Baker in 1828 in the old Dover School; she is now living in Bloomfield, in her 99th year. 2. A Sampler worked by Maria F. Minton in 1831, under the instruction of Miss Harriet Ives, in the old Stone Academy, which was built in 1829. Maria Minton was five years old when she worked this Sampler, and lived in the house now occupied by Killgore & White's drug store.

A Yankee Doodle Pantomime as given in Dover, 1872—Howard Pedrick, Pegging Shoes; Ethelia Newcombe, Making Pie Crust; Marion Oram, Trotting a Doll; Millie E. Cooper, Ironing; Ernestine Ely, Sewing; Ralph Pearce, Sawing Wood; Jeannette Searing, Sweeping; Erna Redman, Churning.

An Old Song—Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party. Sung by Howard Pedrick, Stephen Pedrick, Lowell Riley, William Ryan. Poem—The Old School Bell. Recited by Marion Oram.

VIII. "Goodnight, Goodnight, Beloved," Pinsuti, chorus of the graduating class.

IX. The Dover of Today: Address and presentation of Diplomas, Rev. Dr. A. B. Fitzgerald.

The Class of 1913 was as follows: Classical Course—Harjorie Louise Lynd, Clifford Pierson Osborne.

Scientific Course—Joseph Fredolf Anderson, Benjamin Harrison Hosking, Ira Vernon Smith, Ralph Waldo Pearce, Harold Whitham Rinehart, William Sturzenegger.

Normal Course—Elizabeth Biennajone, Louise Carr Call, Hattie May Cramer, Marion Lula Cyphers, Lylla S. A. Doney, Mary Congdon Ely, Ernestine Kaye Ely, Rosabell Pearl House, Jessie Irene Jenkins, Marion Oram, Elizabeth Bertha Pfalzer, Harriet Erna Redman, Lucy Bell Smith, Alice Jeannette Searing.

General Course—Peter Courage, Millie Eugenie Cooper, Ethel Mae Swackhamer, Howard Pedrick, Rose Francis Gallagher.

Commercial Course—Elizabeth Anna Babo, John Augustus Lyon, Ethelia May Newcombe.

Marjorie Louise Lynd, Valedictorian; Clifford Pierson Osborne, Salutatorian.

Class Officers—President, Howard Pedrick; Vice President, Mary Ely; Secretary, Marjorie Lynd; Treasurer, Clifford Osborne.

Class Colors—Blue and Gold; Class Flower—Daisy; Class Motto—Age quod agis.

The published program contained the following interesting historical notes:

The design on the front cover represents John Reading, a public surveyor and a prominent character in New Jersey, at one time President of the "Council" and acting Governor of the State, who in 1713 made a survey of land in Randolph township, and portions were offered for sale. The first purchaser was John Latham, who bought of the proprietors 527 acres. In 1722 he sold this property to John Jackson, who was the first actual settler. It was the magnetic iron ore of this region that attracted Mr. Jack-~~son~~ built a forge, and commenced the iron business. The ore which was made into iron in this forge was brought from the famous Succasunna or Dickerson mine at Ferromonte, about two miles northwest of the forge.

Moses Hurd, the ancestor of the Hurds of this township and vicinity, soon after came from Dover, New Hampshire, and worked in this forge. It is thought that he may have given our town its name, Dover, in place of its original name, Old Tye.

The design on the cover is the work of Miss Mildred Ghodey, teacher of drawing in the Dover schools, and represents John Reading making the first survey of land in Dover, 1713. The picture of the Dover High School stands for a great change from the time when wild in woods the untutored savage ran.

Mrs. I. D. Condict, of Randolph avenue, is a descendant of the John Jackson who erected the first forge in Dover.

A member of our Board of Education bears the name "Winds" as his middle name.

Speaking of "descendants," Miss Lucy Condict, a pupil in the Dover High School, is a descendant of General Winds, the Revolutionary hero. Another high school pupil, Miss Ella Byram, is a descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, made famous by Longfellow's poem.

Mr. Andrew B. Byram, another descendant of John Alden, has a cannon ball which was fired from General Winds' artillery at the battle of Springfield, June 23, 1780. This ball was cast at Mt. Hope. The original mould is in the Washington Headquarters at Morristown.

Mrs. Emily Byram, née Baker, born in 1824, is the oldest living resident of Dover. She remembers playing on the timbers of the old Stone Academy when it was being built in 1829. Mrs. Phebe H. DeHart, née Baker, is the oldest living person who was educated in the Dover schools, born in 1814. In the High School Auditorium may be seen an interesting exhibit of the handiwork of pupils for the year 1913. How many of these will be in evidence at Dover's Tercentenary in 2013?

David Brainerd, the Missionary to the Indians. An Extract from his Diary, published in 1749 by Jonathan Edwards.

Lord's Day, Sept. 2, 1744. Was enabled to speak to my poor Indians with much Concern and Fervency; and I am perswaded, God enabled me to exercise Faith in him, while I was speaking to them. I perceived, that some of them were afraid to hearken to, and embrace Christianity, lest they should be enchanted and poisoned by some of the Powows; But I was enabled to plead with them not to fear these; and confiding in God for Safety and Deliverance, I bid a Challenge to all these Powers of Darkness, to do their worst upon me first; I told my People, I was a Christian, and asked them why the Powows did not Bewitch and Poison me. I scarcely ever felt more sensible of my own Unworthiness, than in this Action: I saw, that the Honour of God was concerned in the Affair; and I desired to be preserved, not from selfish view, but for a Testimony of the divine Power and Goodness, and of the Truth of Christianity, and that God might be glorified. Afterwards, I found my Soul rejoice in God for his assisting Grace.

Monday, Octob. 1, 1744. Was engaged this Day in making Preparations for my intended Journey to Susquehanna: Withdrew several Times to the Woods for secret Duties, and endeavored to plead for the divine Presence to go with me to the poor Pagans, to whom I was going to preach the Gospel. Towards Night, rode about four Miles, and met Brother Byram (Note by J. E.—Brother Byram was the Minister at a Place called Rockciticus, about 40 Miles from Mr. Brainerd's Lodgings) who was come, at my Desire, to be my Companion in Travel to the Indians. I rejoiced to see him: and, I trust, God made his Conversation profitable to me: I saw him, as I thought, more dead to the World, it's anxious Cares, and alluring Objects, than I was: and this made me look within my self and gave me greater sense of my Guilt, Ingratitude, and Misery.

Tuesday, Octob. 2. Set out on my Journey, in Company with dear Brother Byram, and my Interpreter, and two chief Indians from the Forks of the Delaware. Travelled about 25 Miles and lodged in one of the last Houses on our Road; after which there was nothing but a hideous and howling Wilderness.

Tuesday, June 26, 1744. Was busy most of the Day in translating Prayers into the Language of the Delaware-Indians: Met with great Difficulty by Reason that my Interpreter was altogether unacquainted with the Business.

The Quaker Quilting Party:

(Three girls seated around the quilt sewing. Aunt Nancy—Rose Gallagher—speaks.)

The threads our hands in blindness spin
No self-determined plan weaves in;
The shuttle of the unseen powers
Marks out a pattern not as ours.

Oh! small the choice of him who sings,
What sound shall leave the smitten strings;
Fate holds and guides the hand of art;
The singer's is the servant's part.

(Three talk in a casual way. As is the Quaker custom, they humorously rhyme what some one else has said.)

Elizabeth Pflazer.—Look at dear Aunt Lizzie.

Elizabeth Babo.—Yes, thee sees she's very busy.

Rose.—Where's Aunt Phoebe? It's long past meeting time.

E. B.—Why, she's been very busy, had visitors to dine.

E. P.—Pass the thread, Nancy, after thee has taken some.

Nancy.—I've quilted so much that my fingers feel quite numb.

(Steps are heard outside.)

E. P.—I hear steps in the hall. I'm sure it is Aunt Phoebe.

(Enter Louise Call and Marjorie Lynd. Shake hands with all. Introduced by Rose, niece of Aunt P. Aunt Phoebe takes her work bag, finds her needle, and meantime says:)

I did not think I would get to thy quilting, Nancy. Thee knows I've been having company.

E. B.—Oh! Aunt Phoebe, won't thy niece Ruth tell us how she likes old Randolph? Is thee having a nice time, Ruth?

Marjorie.—(Ruth) I just wrote a long letter to sister Elizabeth last night, telling about my visit. Suppose I just read the letter.

All.—Yes, do! that will be very nice.

(She reads while the others sew.)

Louise (Phoebe) to E. P.—How is thee, Grace Norton?

E. P.—I am well, thank thee. I did catch a cold coming home in the rain from meeting, last Lord's Day, but I am quite well now, thank thee. Yes, and I've just reminded myself that I must see Patience Warner. Jesse stopped me Lord's Day and said, "Grace Norton, if it wasn't Lord's Day, I would like to tell thee what Patience said about the honey. She heard thee wanted some and said that thee could have it—six pounds, forty cents, and that's dirt cheap, thee knows. But I will see thee about it on second Day.

(Quilters laugh and Aunt Phoebe says:.) I guess thee knew all about the message in spite of its being Lord's Day.

Phoebe.—Grace Norton, thee always hears amusing stories. Suppose we appoint Grace to tell us a few stories. I know, if a vote was taken, 'twould be unanimous.

Grace N.—Well, last week a caller came to Charity's house. She wasn't a Friend, and Charity was just going to have some milk, bread and honey. Of course, Charity asked the visitor to have some, but she politely said *No, thank you*. Charity, knowing that Friends usually say what they mean and mean what they say, and not thinking that the visitor just needed a little coaxing, did not ask again. Charity seemed to be enjoying the bread and honey, and the visitor, hungry for the same, finally said, "I guess I will take a little." Of course, Charity wasn't going to have a lie told in her house, so she said: "Thee said thee didn't want any; now thee cannot have any." Next time that lady visits a Quaker home she will know enough to take things, if she wants them. (All laugh.)

Aunt Phoebe.—Well, what does thee think of that?

E. P.—Did any of you hear the amusing anecdote told of a trick played on General Winds of Dover during the Revolutionary War? (All say No, and shake heads.) The soldiers were quite short of provisions and thought they would try the general's sympathy. So they got a smooth stone, placed it in their camp kettle and set it boiling. By and by Winds came. "Well, men, anything to eat?" he inquired. "Not much, general, was the reply. "What have you in the kettle?" said he, coming up to the fire. "A stone, General, for they say there is strength in stones, if you can only get it out."

"Nonsense! there isn't a bit. Throw it out. You must have something to eat." Thus speaking, he left the place and rode rapidly to the farm house of Hope Taylor. The good woman had just baked a batch of bread.

"Let me buy that bread for my soldiers," said the General. "Thee cannot have it to help thee to fight." "I don't care a fig about 'thee's' and 'thou's, but I want the bread. Here's the money."

"I cannot take thy money for such purposes." "Very well," said Winds, "it will be left to buy something else with, but the bread I will have, money or no money!" With that he placed the loaves of bread in a bag and carried them to the camp. Poor Hope had to do her week's baking over again, because all her bread went to those wicked soldiers.

Aunt Phoebe.—Well, what does thee think of that? (All shake heads.) Thee all knows the principle of the Friends, never to use firearms, neither for the chase nor on the battlefield. Once this principle met with a severe test. It was in the fall of the year, when the buckwheat was holding its plump ruddy faces to the sky. No field in the county promised such an abundant crop. But the wild pigeons, which in those days abounded to an incredible extent, daily visited the enclosure and really almost ruined the alluring hopes of plenty for they took off most all the crop.

Already Brother Jonathan's estate was a novelty to travellers, who were amused at the enormous collection of scarecrows, strings, hats on poles, white dimities and flannels, fluttering in the breeze. Still the birds had little fear.

The good Quaker was much annoyed, but although much excited, he remained silent. He knew of an old musket in the attic and it was loaded. How it came into the hands of the Brother we do not know, but with the fowling piece in his hand he stood by the fence. After aim was taken to the center of the flock he stopped up his ears and closed his eyes. A flash was seen and a noise heard by a neighboring Quaker, who instantly came to the rescue, only to find his devoted Quaker friend doing the shooting. But with a calm air the Quaker said to his neighbor, "I took this rusty iron and thought to scare the birds away. If I have hurt any, thee can have them."

The Friend slipped into the field and picked up ninety pigeons. After this, this act was repeated frequently by the good Brother Jonathan, who always closed his eyes and stopped his ears. By this expedient he saved his buckwheat and his conscience. He could not see or hear that he had even injured a bird. (All laugh and Aunt Phoebe repeats, "Well, what does thee think of that?")

Have we time for one more short story? (Gets up, looks out of the window at town clock.) It's rather late, so this will have to be a short story and I'll just tell it to you for an example.

While Brother Jesse, with joy in his heart, was returning from First Day Meeting, he met a man, not a Friend, who, with a sour expression on his face and a mean look, stopped our Brother Jesse. All his conversation was—"This is the worst town I've ever been in; not a decent person in it. I can't wait till I get out of it."

To this our good Brother quietly replied, "My friend, thee will find such people and places wherever *thee* goes."

Aunt Phoebe.—Good! Now what does thee think of that?

E. P.—But it's most supper time, so we'd better be a-going home. We'll have some more stories next quilting." (They put on shawls and Grace Norton invites all to her quilting next fifth day.)

Written by

ELIZABETH B. PFALZER.

Letter written and read by Marjorie Lynd at the Quaker quilting party:

Dover, the 20th day of the sixth month, 1791.

Dear Sister Elizabeth: With a heart full of tenderness I shall now endeavor to endite to you an epistle to let you know that though the great ocean lies between us, still my great love for you and our beloved parents will find a way to my dear English home.

I am now at the home of my Uncle Richard, having arrived safely by the good ship *Sea Queen*. 'Twas a long and tedious journey from the ship to the home of my Uncle. So wearied was I that I retired to rest immediately upon my arrival.

Our Uncle is a severe looking man. In the plain Quaker garb he appears stern and unrelenting, though indeed his true nature belies his appearance. He desires me, while I am with him to dress myself as my Cousin Anne does, so behold me, dear Elizabeth, in a stuff dress of gray, plain in skirt and waist, with a white kerchief folded above my bosom and all my hair, of which our Father is so boastful, hidden away beneath a Quaker bonnet. Alas for all my finery! The new gowns with which I was to amaze the Quaker maids shall never be brought to light, I fear. A sad blow to my vanity! My Uncle's home is as plain as his dress. There is nothing here which does not serve a purpose. All ornaments would be considered vanity, and no one shall say my Uncle's family is vain.

As yet I have not met many people. Certain household tasks are allotted to me, which, though few and light in comparison with those Aunt Phoebe sets for Cousin Anne, are yet sufficient to keep my hands busy from morn till night. Yet stay; I have not told you of our great dissipation. It occurred on the afternoon of the "third day," as Aunt Phoebe would name it, at the home of Mistress Dorothy Hooker, and the nature of the affair was a quilting bee. My Uncle drove us thither and though we were punctual, we found the ladies already seated at the frame, at work, I took my seat beside my cousin, being somewhat abashed before so many silent strangers. Before I had taken a stitch, I was relieved to find that the severity of these ladies was due entirely to their garb and posture. Their manners were both kindly and courteous. They were interestd in my home, and gently remonstrated with me for the sinfulness of the worldly pleasures in which I indulge at home. "Thee should not do it, Ruth," quoth Mistress Winthrop, "Thee should forget mundane pleasure, and live at peace with the dear God." They reproved me gently for wearing my gold thimble as I sewed. But, dear Elizabeth, I had no other, so they contented themselves with sighing and shaking their heads as they looked upon my sinful self.

Yesterday was the Lord's Day, and we rose early to prepare for the long drive to meeting. It was a very warm, still day, and we drove in a long line of vehicles bound for the same destination. It was a long drive under sunny skies, among meadows starred with daisies, not pink-tipped as are our daisies, but pure white with a center of golden yellow. We passed beneath groves of tall trees, beside silver water courses, while the road stretched on and on before us, like a broad riband, until at last we arrived at the little meeting house. Oh! Elizabeth, if you could but see it! A little wooden house, severely plain, with a small graveyard about it. Under the trees stand the vehicles in which the congregation have journeyed hither, and a few men stand talking seriously near the door.

We alighted and betook ourselves to the meeting-house. I was a little surprised at first to see my Uncle seat himself on one side, while Aunt Phoebe marshaled us to a seat at the extreme other side of the house. However, as the room filled, I saw that it was so with every family. Men and women were seated separately.

From the time we entered there had been a profound silence throughout the meeting-house. So still had I sat that I became restless and began to look about for the preacher. I soon perceived, however, that no preacher would appear. The silence grew more intense. I grew restless and longed to be off. At length one man arose and, moved by the Spirit, spoke long and earnestly on the vanity of a worldly Life. After he had reseated himself, all became still once more, until universal handshaking marked the close of the meeting, and with aching limbs I hastened to our carriage. I could not but think, as we drove homeward, that the Father would not have made this world so lovely had he not wished us to love beauty and strive to become beautiful in body and in soul.

The hour grows late and my evening tasks are even now awaiting my attention, so with much love to yourself and our dear parents, and kindest wishes for all from our Uncle and Aunt, I will conclude this epistle and remain

Your loving sister,

RUTH.

Introduction to the Quaker Meeting Tableau, interpretative of it.

SILENT WORSHIP.

A small and silent company,
For worship gathered here, are we.

No organ peals, no swelling psalm
Disturbs the spirit's peaceful calm.

A still, small voice is sounding clear
To those inclined its tones to hear.

It speaks in power no human speech,
However eloquent, can reach,

Nor human learning proud and vain,
With all its lofty flights attain.

What need of any vocal word,
To us, our hearts so deeply stirred?

The manna which, like dew distills
Upon the waiting spirit, fills,

To whom its precious treasures fall,
Hymn, sermon, benediction, all!

The meeting ended, all bestow
A kindly greeting, ere they go;

A friendly pressure of the hand
That every heart can understand.

These over, slowly all depart,
That presence still within the heart.

Read by Marion Oram, before the curtain rose on the tableau.

From "Lyrics of Quakerism" by Ellwood Roberts, Morristown, Pa., Morgan R. Wills, Publisher, 1895.

Essay: General William Winds. Written by Jessie Jenkins. Read by Clifford Osborne.

Free from the strain of daily toil, from unpleasant thoughts and unkind words, from automobiles and trolley cars, and from all that constitutes the present stage of civilization, let us enjoy a little period of reminiscence, and, oblivious to both present and future, let us so adapt ourselves as to feel that we are living in the past.

Year by year the colonies grew. Across mountains the devout wanderers roamed, seeking homes where they could live in peace. Gradually, as they settled and prospered, a little town or village would be founded. So it was that the County of Morris, as well as others, got its start. The people were of a plain, unpretending sort, who cared little for the honors of ancestry, and who thought posterity would be able to care for themselves.

But the trouble was not over. England still oppressed, as we know. The great Revolution was approaching and the brave little bands were still forced to show their courage. The people of Morris County were in sympathy with the other Revolutionists and did all in their power to aid them. This county furnished many men and large supplies for the army and was twice honored as winterquarters of the American army.

By mere chance we have been able to learn a little of one of Morris County's braves. He was, is, and will be well known—General William Winds. By nature and by wealth he grew to be a leader of people, and at the time of the struggle between England and France, New Jersey was surprised at his valiant deeds. In 1765 Winds became Justice of the Peace, an honor in those days more than now. His character as a man of good principles and sound judgment had made him popular. About this time a little incident occurred which portrayed another of Winds' characteristics. The King of England had issued the Stamp Act, which put a tax on all paper used by the colonists. Now Winds saw the injustice of such a thing and refused to comply with it, so when he was asked to draw up a legal document, he surprised the people by writing on birch bark. He contributed largely to the Presbyterian Church at Rockaway, which was organized about 1752.

Still, while we admire, we are also amused at him, for one Sunday morning, as his horses were somewhat fractious, he compelled them to drag his family to church in a sleigh on bare ground. The most distinguishing characteristic of all, however, was his powerful voice. Dr. Green, in his Revolutionary reminiscences, says, "It surpassed in power and efficiency every other human voice I have heard."

When he became excited, his voice was compared to thunder. For instance, in church, upon the absence of the pastor, Winds would sometimes lead in prayer. At first he would sound quite mild and gentle, until he broached the subject of the American cause, and then he fairly bellowed. Also, from the valley to the tops of the hills he could be heard giving orders to his men. At one time he frightened away a detachment of British soldiers by crying at the top of his voice, "Open to the right and left and let the artillery through!"

In his home, Winds was the same commanding general. From Mrs. Winds to his slave, no one dared vary a hair's breadth from his commands, under penalty of a storm fearful to encounter. It was nothing for him to lock his wife up in her room for deviation from his orders. For this reason one of his servants grew to

be so exact that Winds was the loser for it. The two were riding by a rye-field, when Winds noticed his sheep eating there. Angrily he ordered Ogden to kill every one of them before night, and then rode on. After he had ridden some distance he remembered his servant's exactness, and decided to go back. As he rode he shouted, "Ogden, Ogden, hold thy hand!" but when he reached the field he found that Ogden had already killed eight sheep.

When summoned to defend his country Winds answered the call. In 1788 he was several months in service in the region of Elizabethtown and Hackensack, during which time several skirmishes took place. While guarding the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, Winds repulsed the enemy many times, showing great courage and skill. In particular, one Sunday morning the troops were parading at Aquackanonk and Winds addressed them with these words, "Brother soldiers, today by the blessing of God I mean to attack the enemy. All you that are sick, lame, or afraid, stay behind; for I don't want sick men, lame men can't run, and cowards won't fight."

THE STAMP ACT AND BIRCH BARK SCENE.

Properties—Office table, two chairs, mantel, pile of birch bark.

Scene—Office of Justice Winds, sometime about (after) 1765.

Characters—Justice Winds, Mr. Moses Tuttle, a property owner.

Open—Justice Winds seated at table, writing with a quill pen.

Enter Servant—A gentleman to see you, sir.

Winds—All right, show him in.

Enter Mr. Tuttle—Good morning, Justice Winds.

Winds—Good morning, Mr. Tuttle.

Tuttle—I came in to see if you would draw up a deed for me.

Winds—I can if you will take it on birch bark.

Tuttle—Birch bark! Where's all your paper? Have the mice eaten it up?

Winds—Mice! It is worse than mice. It has been tainted by the greediness of the king. We have been forced, in order to supply the luxuries of His Majesty and his court to submit to unfair and unjust taxation. First it was a tax on glass, then on paper, then on paints, and then came a tax on tea. But since our friends in Boston dumped the tea into the harbor His Majesty has endeavored to enforce the Stamp Act, requiring a stamp on all legal documents and papers. As freeborn English subjects, we can not, we will not, and we shall not submit to taxation without representation. And I, for one, am determined to circumvent the king by using birch bark for all my legal transactions. There is no tax on birch bark.

Tuttle—Very good. I thoroughly endorse your action. It is too bad we have not more justices like you—courageous and clever enough to outwit the king. When will the deed be ready?

Winds—I think I can have it for you by tomorrow.

Tuttle—Well, good morning, Justice Winds.

Winds—Good morning; the good Lord only knows what these poor colonies are coming to!

CURTAIN.

GENERAL WINDS AND THE QUAKER WOMAN: BREAD SCENE.

A kitchen with fire-place, table, chairs (or oven for baking).

Louise and Elizabeth—Elizabeth at oven.

Louise at spinning wheel, spins and hums a song or hymn.

Elizabeth—There's my week's baking done. I'm so thankful! Did I tell thee that Nancy Price is coming tomorrow to spend First Day, I've been planning so that I will have lots of time to visit with her.

Louise—Thee certainly has enough bread to last for a while. (Knock at the door.) (Elizabeth goes to door. Enter Gen. Winds.)

Elizabeth—Good morning, William Winds.

Winds (Peter Courage)—Good morning, Mistress Lamson. My soldiers are so hungry that this morning I found them boiling stones for nourishment. I have come to buy some bread.

Elizabeth—Thee cannot have my bread to help thee fight. Thee knows it is against the principles of Friends to aid in warfare.

Winds—I don't care a fig about your "thee's and "thou's," but I want the bread. Here's the money!

Elizabeth—I cannot take thy money for such purposes.

Winds—Very well. It will be left to buy something else with; but the bread I will have, money or no money.

(Takes bread, puts it in bag. Elizabeth looks on in amazement.)

(Elizabeth and Louise hasten after Winds as he goes out with the bread.)
Elizabeth (Comes back)—There goes my week's baking—and all to help those wicked soldiers!

BALLADS OF THE REVOLUTION.

GENERAL WINDS OF ROCKAWAY, 1776-77.

O have you heard the General pray,
Brave General Winds of Rockaway,
In the Deacons' Meetings that they hold
Where patriots meet, both true and bold?
'Twas there I heard him many a day,
Brave General Winds of Rockaway.

In the old, unplastered church they met;
No parson was there the text to set;
But when the General once began,
Loud waxed the voice of that valiant man:
Oh yes, I've heard him many a day,
Brave General Winds of Rockaway.

In thunder tones he prayed the Lord
And fervently his name implored
To break the oppressor's yoke and free
This land, the home of liberty:
The people loved to hear him pray,
Brave General Winds of Rockaway.

And when at Chatham Bridge he stood
And faced the foe, they thought it good
To take a hint that the General dropped
So they took to their heels and never stopped;
For he could fight as well as pray,
Brave General Winds of Rockaway.

CHARLES D. PLATT.
Recited by Mary Ely.

THE OLD SCHOOL BELL.

BY CHARLES D. PLATT.

I've had my day;
So some folks pretend to say;
Time was, my word was law;
When I spoke
In earnest or in joke,
I always drew a crowd;
Even the parson didn't draw,
With all his grand to-do,
An unhappier, happier,
Demurer, snappier,
Rambling, scrambling,
Coaxing, hoaxing,
Multifarious, hilarious crew,
Than the old school-bell drew,
With its short and sharp
Clang dang! Clang dang!
Clang dang! Clang dang!

But now—I've had my day,
And here I hide away
In the loft.
As one struck dumb
I hold my ancient tongue,
Save when I whisper soft
Of the memories that oft
Stir my brain,

And smite amain
 On the strings of my heart, of my heart,
 Till my clapper fain would start
 From its silence, as of old
 And summon to the fold
 The flock that far has strolled—
 With my short and sharp
 Clang dang! Clang dang!
 Clang dang! Clang dang!

Yes, I have had my day,
 And from Manila Bay
 To the Andes of Peru
 Is scattered that young crew,
 Where my voice could never reach;
 They know more than I could teach
 To them now:
 They have slipped their youthful cables
 And no longer fear the tables—
 The addition and subtraction,
 Multiplication and distraction,
 And the why and the how
 Of algebraic fractions,
 Of chemical reactions,
 And electrical attractions—
 Oh! I shake my frosty pow
 And I scarcely whisper now
 That short and sharp
 Clang dang! Clang dang!
 Clang dang! Clang dang!

They say I've had my day;
 Should I speak, I might betray,
 By that injudicious act,
 That my prime of life is past
 And my voice just the least bit cracked;
 That my best speech was my last,
 When I rang the school-boys out
 And they raised a mighty shout—
 "We are free!
 Free from the daily drudge
 Of Latin, Greek, and fudge!
 'Rah for we!
 And the old Academee!"
 What a din!
 And my clapper chiming in
 With its short and sharp
 Clang dang! Clang dang!
 Clang dang! Clang dang!

But the world wags on its way,
 Though I have had my day,
 And I hear,
 From my window in the roof,
 That a better day is near
 And of this they offer proof—
 Wel-a-day! wel-a-day!
 But I'm not the one to mourn
 Nor turn away in scorn,
 For I always used to say,
 When my own day seemed humdrum,
 That I hoped a better day
 Would come!
 Let it come!
 While silently I swing, swing, swing,
 And softly, softly ring, ring, ring,
 The echoes of the years gone by,
 Gone by, gone by, gone by.

Recited by Marion Oram.

CHAPTER XVI.

PRESENT DAY DOVER.

Dover, incorporated as a town April 1, 1869, had in 1910, according to the Federal census, a population of 7,468, and ranking second to Morris-town among the municipalities of Morris county. Communication with the outside world is provided by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, westward over its main line, eastward over both the main line through Boonton and Paterson, and by the Morris & Essex division by way of Morristown and Newark. The High Bridge branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey also enters the town, as also does the Chester branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. Street railroads are operated by the Morris County Traction Company, whose larger power plant is located in the borough. Electricity for lighting purposes is furnished by the Eastern Pennsylvania Power Company, whose plant in the borough also furnishes light for other New Jersey towns, Bernardsville, eighteen miles distant, being one of the beneficiaries.

Dover has ever been an important trading point, with the result that her merchants have been prosperous, maintaining stores of the better class. This is true of the present day, all classes of trade being well represented, and in many instances finely housed. The population of the town increased about 1500 in the decade of 1900-1910, and there is no evidence that the figures will not materially increase during the years 1910 to 1920, when the fourteenth census will be taken. The real estate valuation in 1912, as assessed, was \$3,464,400; personal property, \$530,242. In 1913 real estate values had increased \$730,732, while personal property had decreased \$6,692. In 1913, second class (railroad) values, in addition to the above, were \$94,175, a gain of \$847 over 1912. The bonded indebtedness of the town, incurred by the sale of water, school and fire bonds, is \$269,000.

The officary of the town (excepting boards hereinafter named) is as follows: William L. R. Lynd, mayor; Frank E. Porter, recorder; Albert E. Allgrunn, Richard W. Whitham, aldermen; Gustave Frick, Herman D. Moller, Robert Richards, Eustice F. Rudine, Otto Sektberg, common councilmen; Joseph V. Baker, clerk; John Moller, treasurer; James T. Lowe, collector; Samuel J. Gibson, street commissioner; George E. Jenkins, town surveyor; Elmer King, town attorney; James Hagan, overseer of the poor; William J. Parker, poundkeeper.

Various City Departments—The water supply is derived from a system of springs and driven wells, the entire system of mains, wells, springs and works being owned by the town. The pumping is done by the Dover, Rockaway and Port Oram Gas Company, under contract, the pumping machinery, however, belonging to the town. There are about 26½ miles of mains in the town, carrying water to all parts thereof, also furnishing a supply in time of fire, also to the public building and for street service. The system is administered by an efficient board of water commissioners: Henry Richards, president; Charles P. Cook, superintendent; Joseph V. Baker, clerk; Peter C. Buck and John A. Egbert.

The Fire Department is under the management of a board of fire en-

gineers, consisting of a chief, and first, second and third assistants, and has 113 members. There are four companies—Dover Fire Engine Company No. 1, 30 members; Protection Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, 35 members; Vigilant Fire Engine Company No. 2, 29 members; and Board of Fire Wardens, 19 members. The equipment used by the department consists of two steamers, one auto combination chemical apparatus, one hose carriage, six hose jumpers, one hook and ladder truck, and 4,000 feet of 2½-inch hose. The department officers are: Adelbert P. McDavit, chief; John J. Hughes, first assistant; C. Albert Nelson, second assistant; Arthur H. Goodale, third assistant and secretary; Lewis B. Hedden, janitor of engine house.

The police force consists of a chief, three patrolmen, and special officers as required. The present officers are: Ethelbert Byram, chief; Charles U. Counterman, William Lindberg, C. Robert Hagan, patrolmen; James Hagan and John W. Young, police justices; Dr. Augustus L. L. Baker, police surgeon.

The Shade Tree Commission has in charge the care and preservation of the trees of town. It also has in hand the improvement of Hurd Park. The members of the commission are: Peter C. Buck, president; DeWitt R. Hummer, secretary and treasurer; and Emil G. Kattermann.

The public health is safeguarded by an efficient Board of Health of five members who have jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to such interests, including the water and milk supply. It is made up as follows: Emil J. Reiderer, president; William H. Tonking, secretary-treasurer; Martin E. Alpers Jr., William G. Hummel, Dr. Arthur W. Condict; John G. Taylor, health officer. There is also a board of sewerage: Andrew Roderer, president; William F. Smith, secretary; John K. Cook, Edward M. Searing.

Churches—The Memorial Presbyterian Church, a large, beautiful and thoroughly modern edifice, was erected in 1899, by Mahlon Hoagland, as a memorial to his wife, Martha D. Bigelow. The old church formerly occupied by the congregation is now known as Arcanum Hall, and has passed out of possession by the church. The organization of the church dates back to 1835. The pastor is the Rev. Peter McMillan.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church was organized and an edifice dedicated in 1838. A new stone church was built in 1872, and now forms the rear of an imposing edifice built in 1907. The church membership is 551, and that of the Sunday school 380, with thirty-nine officers and teachers. The pastor is Rev. Christopher H. Von Glahn.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church has a membership of 295; and a Sunday school of 327, with twenty-nine officers and teachers; Rev. Aaron B. Fitzgerald, pastor.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church occupies a beautiful location, with parish house and rectory on the same lot. The Rev. Robert J. Thompson is rector.

The First Baptist Church is one of the strong and active churches of the town, and is prosperous in things both spiritual and temporal. The pastor is Rev. Taplin J. Winslade.

There are also Swedish congregations—Methodist, Lutheran, Congregational and Presbyterian—all owning church properties, and active in good works.

Two Roman Catholic churches—the Church of the Sacred Heart, Rev. Father William S. Condon, rector; and St. Mary's, Rev. Father Carew,

rector—both have large congregations, and own valuable church property.

Young Men's Christian Association—This association was formed in the fall of 1868, in the Presbyterian Church of Dover, after an address by the Rev. Dr. Barclay, of Easton, Pennsylvania. The membership was composed of sterling young men of the various churches, who actively entered upon Christian association work. A hall was rented for prayer meetings, and a revival was opened, resulting in many additions to the membership of the various churches. An evening school was opened for free instruction, which was eagerly attended by those of foreign birth, who were taught to speak and read the English language. The association continues its work along educational and religious lines, but as yet has no building of its own.

Public Schools—The public schools are under the control of the following Board of Education: Dr. J. Willard Farrow, president; Coleridge H. Benedict, vice-president; William Otto, secretary, district clerk; John K. Cook, Dr. Arthur W. Condict, Henry Heiman, Augustus J. Lauenstein, William L. R. Lynd, Jacob J. Vreeland Jr. The system comprises a high school, grammar school, and primary schools. There are special supervisors in drawing, music and domestic science—all arranged for the practical benefit of the scholars. The personnel of the teaching staff is as follows:

Superintendent, Wildy V. Singer; drawing, Loraine A. Corwin; music, Charlotte G. Temby; domestic science, Cecelia A. Rodgers; secretary, Harriet E. Alpaugh.

North Side—High School: Charles D. Platt, principal; Georgiana E. Clark, Minerva I. Freeman, Edward Wilder, Martha Downs, Grace E. Richards, Elma W. Hedden, Addie M. L. Cummins, Jane E. Lynd. Grammar: Isabel M. Hance, Hilda Hosking, Bertha M. Southgate, Jane Curtis, Elsie G. Hedden, Mary L. Carlisle, Ella M. King, Frances M. Mitchell. Primary: Katherine L. Rusch, Martha E. George, Jessalyn E. Blackwell, Vivian Reynolds, Edna E. Kanouse, Mary A. Grant, Cora E. Wilde, Dorothy E. Jenkins.

South Side—Grammar: Benjamin F. Ward, principal. Primary: Marguerite Y. Chambre, Mary L. Edwards, Lucile Libby, Mary D. C. Ferrie, Mary L. Jenkins, Ada B. Chandler, Lucile A. Grady.

East Side—Primary: Etta C. Searing, principal. Grammar: Lucy S. Edwards, Daisy M. Wiggins, Grace E. Lyon. Primary: Adelaide A. Hance, Mable V. Richardson, Angeline M. Berry, Dorothy Lynd, Alice Grady, Emma E. Huff.

During the school year ending June, 1913, there were 1,785 pupils enrolled in all departments of the schools, the average daily attendance being 1,412. The operating expenses of the schools for the same period were \$44,558.12. The total amount expended by the Board of Education for the year, amounted to \$57,316.35.

Public Library—The Dover Free Public Library was established in 1902, and is under the care of a board of trustees, as follows: Isaac W. Searing, president; Mrs. Robert Killgore, Mrs. Edward D. Neighbour, Rev. William S. Condon, Prof. Charles D. Platt; with the mayor of Dover, and the president of the Board of Education. Miss Martha A. Burnet is librarian, and Miss Lucy Coe is assistant librarian. Until the year 1904, the library was supported by private contributions, but it was then, by popular vote, accepted by the town. The library is open every day except Sundays and public holidays. During the year 1913, there were 23,177 books

taken out. The library rooms are much sought for reference and reading purposes.

Financial Institutions—The National Union Bank of Dover, whose money and securities are guarded in a modern vault with a steel door weighing eleven tons, was founded in 1872, and in 1879 absorbed the Dover Bank, a State institution. The first officers of the bank were Dr. Columbus Beach, president; Jay S. Treat, cashier; Edward Smith, bookkeeper. The present officers (1914) are: Thomas H. Hoagland, president; P. C. Buck, vice-president; Charles Applegate, cashier; William Otto, assistant cashier. At the close of business March 4, 1914, the total resources of the bank were \$2,510,573, including a banking house and fixtures valued at \$30,000. The capital stock is \$125,000, the surplus then amounting to \$250,000, with further undivided profits of \$78,453. The individual deposits subject to check amounted to \$1,886,781, with national bank notes outstanding to the amount of \$123,000.

The Dover Trust Company, capital and surplus \$130,000, was formerly the People's National Bank. It was organized as a trust company January 2, 1902, and transacts a general banking business under the laws governing trust companies.

Industries—These include the Richardson & Boynton Company, stoves and ranges; Ulster Iron Works; McKiernan Terry Drill Company; Dover Boiler Works; Anchor Post Iron Works; Paul Guenther, Inc., hosiery; the Allen Paint Company, and many plants of lesser importance. While the large industries of the city are not working at full capacity, all are in operation at reduced time.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Power Company, the Power and Illuminating Engineering Company, the Dover, Rockaway and Port Oram Gas Company and the Public Service Gas Company, are the sources of light and power.

Postal Facilities—The post office has existed in Dover from the early part of the nineteenth century, probably about 1810, Jacob Loſey being the first postmaster. It has grown to be an important office, and since 1901 has furnished Dover with a free delivery service, with six carriers and two substitutes; and rural free delivery routes with two carriers and two substitutes. A postal savings department carries deposits of \$18,000. The present postmaster is Charles H. Bennett, who was appointed by President Roosevelt in 1908, and reappointed by President Taft in 1912, his term expiring in 1916.

Hotels—The first hotel in Dover was the Augur dwelling house, which in 1808 was enlarged, fitted up as a public house, and named the Old Tavern House, its proprietor being Peter Hoagland. The second tavern was first kept by Jacob Hurd, and after passing through many hands and alterations, became the present Mansion House. The stone building on the corner of Blackwell and Warren streets was originally built by the Dover Iron Company, and used as a hotel. Later it was the home of a bank, then returned to its original use, and is now known as the Hotel Dover. Other hotels of the town today are the Central Hotel, North End Hotel and Pine Terrace Inn.

Newspapers—There are now two newspapers in Dover—the *Iron Era* having recently ceased publication. The oldest of these is the *Dover Index*, now in its thirty-ninth year, a weekly, first published October 5, 1875. The present editor and proprietor is Francis F. Hummel, who has made his

journal an interesting and profitable medium. The *Dover Advance*, now in its twelfth year, is published Mondays and Thursdays, by Harry R. Gill, editor and proprietor. Both papers are well supported, and give cordial and efficient support to the interests of their town. There are also several book and job printing offices in Dover which turn out excellent work.

Societies—There are in Dover many societies and organizations—social, fraternal, patriotic, religious and benevolent. The churches maintain strong societies, each in its own sphere, and all accomplish great good. The fraternal orders are the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum, Moose, Knights of Pythias, Pythian Sisters, Knights of Malta, Daughters of Liberty, Elks, Eagles, Buffaloes, Grand Army of the Republic, and others.

Destructive Fire—While the foregoing pages were being prepared for the press, Dover experienced a most destructive fire. On June 28, 1914, the Richardson & Boynton stove and range manufactory caught fire, and the entire plant was destroyed, with the exception of the shipping department building. This was Dover's largest industry, covering thirty acres of ground, and involved a loss of half a million dollars, partially covered by insurance. The works ordinarily employ upward of eleven hundred men. They had been closed down for about three weeks, for repairs. The fire is attributed to incendiarism. At noon of the day following the fire, laborers were engaged in removing the debris, and the work of rebuilding was immediately begun.



CHAPTER XVII.

THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The following concerning Mr. Alfred Vail and his connection with the American Electro-Magnetic Telegraph is by his son, James Cummings Vail:

The Electric Telegraph had, properly speaking, no inventor. It grew little by little, each inventor adding his little to advance it towards perfection. In 1816 Ronalds signalled through eight miles of wire. In 1828 Dyer, an American, strung wires on poles, with glass insulators. From 1828 to 1831 Prof. Joseph Henry sent electric signals at Albany, New York. Prof. Chas. A. Joy, Ph.D., writes in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for August, 1878, as follows:

Prof. Morse in his Report of the Paris Exhibition of 1867 lays claim to the following inventions and discoveries as having been made by him:

1. The recording telegraph, operated either electro-magnetically or electro-chemically.
2. The telegraphic relay circuit, or the opening and closing of a secondary circuit by means of a primary circuit.
3. The dot and line alphabet.
4. The use of sounds as a medium of receiving telegraphic communications.
5. The system of automatic transmission by the use of metallic type, or of the embossed paper strip from the register, as a means of opening and closing the circuit.
6. The use of a printing wheel and ink as a mode of recording, generally known as the "ink writer."

On page 159 of Alfred Vail's book, "The American Electro-Magnetic Telegraph," 1845, is a chapter headed "Electro-Magnetic Printing Telegraph invented by Alfred Vail, Sept., 1837:"

Baxter, Vail's mechanical assistant in 1837 and 1838, says: "Alfred was exceedingly modest . . . As the weak points developed . . . Alfred began to draw upon the resources of his own wonderful power of invention . . . We constructed the new lever . . . and . . . produced a register capable of making dots, dashes, and spaces. He saw in these new characters the elements of an alphabetical code . . . and instantly set himself . . . to construct such a code."

The following letter was written about the time they began to read by sound:

MED. COLL. OF OHIO, CINCINNATI,

Feb. 16, 1846.

Mr. Vail: . . . some explanation is due to Prof. Morse and his friends in reference to my newspaper announcement of my discovery of the "talking telegraph." I was not aware of Prof. M.'s special experiments on this subject and the announcement was made, not as a piece of public information, but as an exciting point of information to my subscribers, to whom I stated that the thing had no practical utility, differing little from the recognition of the letters by tapping or drumming out the contacts, a thing shown to me at the Telegraph Office, at Washington, and I considered it still as Morse's Telegraph . . .

(Signed) JOHN LOCKE.

The evolution of the telegraph, as given in Vail's records:

Jan. 15, 1848, Vail writes in his Diary: "Have been writing the history of my connection with the Telegraph," and an undated manuscript was amongst his papers, in which he says, "called on Morse early in 1837 and was told by Morse that he was about to bring out a *discovery* which would make some noise in the world."

On Sept. 2, 1837, an accidental visit revealed to him this *discovery*, being the

"pendulum" machine, constructed by Morse, and he at once offered assistance for a share in the invention, and the agreement of September 23, 1837, was made.

Alfred Vail was born September 25, 1807, at Morristown, New Jersey. On his mother's side he was descended, through a long line of preachers, from one of Queen Elizabeth's chaplains, and had several preacher ancestors on his father's side.

His diaries, which he began in 1825, show a deeply religious trend, and he studied for the ministry, at the N. Y. University, before his partnership with Morse. In 1825 he went to work in his father's machine shop and at once began to record the products of his inventive brain, amongst others, fountain-pens, stenographic printing machines and drawing machines for artists. The mechanical work of his early youth fitted him well for taking hold of "the rude machine containing the germ of what was destined to produce great changes in the condition and relations of man."

The diary of Judge Stephen Vail for 1837 gives the following: "Sept. 9, Alfred home. Oct. 28, S. F. B. Morse came here last evening. Dec. 21, Prof. Gale is with us. Prof. Morse came this evening." On September 18, 1837, Vail sent Morse a check for \$30 to pay for filing his caveat. Morse writes Vail from New York, October 11, 1837: "I am not idle, I assure you"—he was working on his dictionary, completed October 24, 1837. On October 19th he writes to Vail, still from New York, "I long to see the machine you have been making, and the one you have been maturing in the studio of your brain." This shows that mechanical work was taken up by Vail on his own lines shortly after the partnership was arranged for.

Judge Vail's diary for 1838, during which period the Vails supplied the necessary funds for the development of the machinery, and provided the *locus* in which the work was performed, records under date of January 6th, "they have worked the telegraph in the factory this evening for the first time."

So far as I know, after careful inquiry, there is nothing to show what machines were produced at the Speedwell Works between September 9, 1837, and the machine used in Baltimore in 1844, except the following from Vail's notes:

The frame, wheels and drums of the Register instrument were made, for then it was designed to put a sheet of paper upon a drum which slid upon a square bar of cast-steel for about 18 inches. This drum has a single spiral on one end made of steel plate which projected beyond the surface of the drum. Below each drum there was a long brass bar containing teeth of the same gradation as the spiral and into which the spiral worked so that at every revolution of the drum it would move on the steel bar the distance of one spiral on the end of the drum. The drums were placed horizontally and side by side and the machinery was so constructed that when the paper of one drum was entirely filled with the markings of the pen it could be stopped and the other cylinder commence its movement. The pen was placed midway between each end of the steel shaft, whose length was nearly twice that of the drum. This machine was never entirely completed as it was thought to be too cumbersome and also on account of a better mode having been devised so as to dispense with one of the drums. That improvement consisted of a single drum about 3 inches in diameter which opened through its center, and when it was designed to put paper on these two half drums, the paper was inserted into a clasp on the side of each half drum which shut down, holding the paper fast. The two half drums were then taken, one in each hand, and placed on the square cast-steel shaft and, when brought together, a catch secured both half drums together and drew the paper tight to the outer surface of the drum. When on the shaft the spiral on the end of the drum moves in a tooth rack below and thus carries the paper along making a sort of spiral written line on the paper. When one drum was about to be filled another was put on the shaft and by a peculiar catch fastened to the one before it until the first was entirely filled when it was taken off, the paper taken off and new put on. There were two machines of this kind.

During the construction of the register and magnets there was also constructed a machine for holding the type in convenient rules about three feet long, called port rules, and also apparatus for carrying it along at an equal speed so as to close and break the circuit. There was also another instrument made for changing the poles of the electro magnet, so that the current should pass thro the helices of the magnet, first in one direction and then in another, the object of which was to counteract the effects of the permanent magnetism which it was apprehended would increase to such a degree from long use of the current in one direction as to destroy its electro magnetism by producing permanent magnetism. It was, however, found after a short trial without it that it was useless and could be dispensed with.

After a stay of a few days at Philadelphia the instruments, etc., were taken to Washington and set up in the room of the Committee of Commerce in the Capitol (the wire was placed on two reels of five miles each; used numbers entirely and a Dictionary) where they were exhibited for several weeks to members of Congress, the President of the U. S., Martin Van Buren, and his Cabinet.

Prof. Morse, F. O. J. Smith and myself set out for the North. The two former with the intention of preparing to sail at an early day for Europe, and myself to Speedwell Iron Works to prepare suitable instruments for them to take with them in order to take out patents in European Countries: On my arrival at Speedwell two instruments were commenced on a different plan from that so recently exhibited at Washington. The paper was to be ribbon paper, and the pens to hold ink instead of using pencil as in the former case. New devices were also made for the port rule, one of which was a groove in which the punctured type were to slide down an inclined plane until they came in contact with a trap wheel surrounded with small wire protections that match the holes in the type. This wheel was driven by clock-work and gave a uniform motion to the type. Another plan was that in which the type were to descend vertically in contact with the wheel as described Fig. 17 in the "Description." The pen was made by taking a piece of plate brass about 1-16 and a half thick, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, slitting the plate into two plates for about half its width with a saw 1-16 or less in thickness and then sawing with a fine saw at right angles the opposite edge in four equally distant places until the cut reached the parallel division. These spaces were filed to a point so as to form pen points and the wider saw cut was then stopped at its two ends, so as to form a reservoir for the ink. This, soldered to the end of the magnet lever, was used as a pen for making four dots or lines in paper, instead of a pencil as in the former case. The paper was made to pass over a cylinder directly under the pen so as to make the proper marks. The paper was driven by a clock train as in the other cases.

On his return to America, Morse applied himself occasionally to perfecting his invention and as I occasionally called upon him at his office I was made acquainted with his improvements. He was also engaged at this time with the new discovery of Daguerre. One of his improvements, so considered then, was the correspondent for the purpose of transmission by means of keys for each letter of the alphabet. He could on pressing down the key wind up a weight over a pulley, then releasing his finger from the key, the type for breaking and closing the circuit representing a letter would slowly return to its former position, producing the required marks of spaces for making the letter. He was also much engaged in producing some mode of marking better suited for the purpose of marking on paper than lead pencils or pens supplied with ink. In this his modes were numerous, such as marking upon metallic plates, upon different kinds of prepared paper, all these in turn were thrown aside for some better device.

Alfred Vail writes of seeing the Pendulum machine on September 2, 1837, "Before leaving the room in which I beheld for the first time this magnificent invention, I asked Prof. Morse if he designed to make an experiment on a more extended line of conductors. He replied that he did so intend, but desired assistance to carry out his plans. I then promised him assistance for a share in his invention, to which he assented." On January 11, 1838, the first public exhibition was had at the Speedwell Iron Works, described in a manuscript found among the Vail records. I believe written by Morse, which says in part:

"It is with some degree of pride that it falls to our lot *first to announce the complete success* of this wonderful piece of mechanism, and that hundreds of our citizens were the first to witness its surprising results, and no place could have been found, more suitable to pursue the course of experiments necessary to perfecting the details

of machinery, than the great retirement of the Speedwell Iron Works. Replete as they are with every convenience which capital and mechanical skill can supply, Prof. Morse quietly pursued the great object, which for a considerable time has engaged his attention, and has finally succeeded in carrying it into successful practice, *aided by the ingenuity of Mr. Alfred Vail*. Others may have suggested the possibility of conveying intelligence by Electricity, but this is the *first* instance of its actual transmission and permanent record. . . . The words were put into *numbers* from the Dictionary; the numbers were set up in the Telegraphic type in about the same time ordinarily occupied in setting up the same in a printing office. They were then all passed complete by the Port Rule in about half a minute, each stroke of the lever of the Port Rule at one extremity marking on the Register at the other, a distance of two miles, instantaneously. We watched the spark at one end, and the mark of the pencil at the other, and they were as simultaneous as if the lever itself had struck the mark. The *marks* or *numbers* were easily legible, and by means of the Dictionary were resolved again into words. . . .” Part of this appeared in a Morristown Newspaper a few days after the exhibition.”

The location is thus described by Vail:

It was in the upper room of the old factory building on a wire, hung around the room two miles in length. At one end of the wire was the battery—at the other was a small frame upon which was placed a sheet of writing paper. The battery was put in operation and communicated the contents of a note, written by one of the ladies present, thro the wire, in the spaces and lines in the other end; Prof. Morse translated it into English.

A picture of this old building is shown in Pope's 1888 "Century" articles. Shortly after this exhibition, the machines were taken to New York, as recorded in the following letters from Alfred to his brother George:

New York, January 22nd, 1838.

We received the machine on Thursday morning and in an hour we made the first trial, which did not succeed, nor did it with perfect success until Saturday—all which time Prof. M. was *unwell*; he is altogether inclined to operate in his own name, so much so that he has printed 500 blank invitations in his own name, at your expense. Prof. Gale is not at all pleased with his conduct towards him, in not making the agreement.

New York, January 23d, 1838.

Prof. M. feels better and will perhaps be willing to have us share with him in the honors, etc.

Extracts from a record kept by Alfred Vail and called by him "Journal of the Telegraph," beginning from the opening of the Washington-Baltimore line:

M. for Morse at Washington, V. for Vail at Baltimore, R. for Rogers at Baltimore, W. for Wood and Z. for Zantzing, both at Washington.

May 27, 1844. Separate your words more. Oil your clockwork. Don't be so impatient. V. Yes. M.

May 28. Mind your Bs and Ms. M. Yes. V.

June 7. When did you come this morning? M. 10 minutes after 9 o'clock. V. That explains. M. Keep circuit closed. V. Accident. M.

June 11. You closed your circuit—don't do it. V. Wait a minute. M. Yes. V. I had it so. M. It is strange. V. Study it out. M. Yes. Change to E. & W. V. Yes. M. Is it all right? V. Yes. M. The two wires require more cups. V. No go. M. Yes, Yes, I have caught him now. V. Glad. M. You have not soldered the wires right. V.

June 12. Dr. Smith says you must not go without dinner. V. No danger. M. Dr. Lardner spoke in high terms of your telegraph—if it was yours. V. Who does he think it belongs to? M.

June 14. Write faster. V. Yes. M. How do you like standing? V. Not much. M. A great bug has confused me. M. Drive him out and sit down. V. I can't. M. I hope you have no impediment. V. Only the bug and I have killed him. M. Three cheers. V.

July 15. Now for the great experiment. Is it all right? V. Yes, good, three cheers. M. Don't keep your circuit closed. It bothers me—Hurrah boys. V. This

is grand. M. Three cheers. V. Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah. M. Well done. V. Don't keep the circuit closed. V. Habit is strong. M.

Aug. 30. I have finished the new register, it works well. V. Glad. M.

Aug. 31. I shall go to Washington on Monday morning with the new register—do you want it at the Capitol? V. I want 2 at the Capitol and 2 at the Post Office. M. I have but one ready. V. No matter at present. M.

Sept. 7. I have made a diagram of the wires as they now are and by it the thing is no mystery. V. Yes. M.

Sept. 9. Let us take things leisurely. V. I wish I had your diagram. M. Made you one. V. I will look for it. Is all right? M. Yes—strike firmer. V. Yes. M. Repeat your last. V. Three cheers. M.

During the long wait from February, 1838, to March, 1843, when the Congress appropriated \$30,000 for an experimental line from Washington to Baltimore, Vail was engaged on other affairs, in Morristown, and with Baldwin, Vail & Hufty in Philadelphia, now the Baldwin Locomotive Works; he was also from time to time experimenting on the machinery for the telegraph.

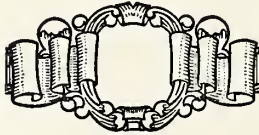
May 1, 1844, "Telegraphed all day. In the afternoon announced the nomination of Mr. Frelinghuysen." This seems to have been the first message, by telegraph, of a public nature.

August 6 and 7, 1844, "Experimented across the Susquehannah River without wires, favourable results."

September 26, 1844, "Telegraphed from the Post Office."

December 25th, Washington, A. Vail to his father, "We are every day engaged in reporting proceedings of both Houses for Baltimore Patriot—so much depends upon me that I cannot leave for the present. I have the complete oversight of working the Telegraph."

April 2, 1845, Washington, A. Vail to G. Vail, "I am now connected with Post Office Department at Washington, U. S. of America. Have been sworn in and entered upon my duties."



CHAPTER XVIII.

THE ROGERENES: FIRST WHITES IN ROXBURY TOWNSHIP.

BY THEO. F. WOLFE, M.D., LITT.D.

The fact that the only existing "histories" of Roxbury township and Morris county contain no mention of the peculiar people who were certainly the earliest white settlers within the boundaries of the township apparently makes it worth while to preserve in print the little that, at this late day, may be ascertained concerning them.

It seems incredible that a wide district in the vicinage of Lake Hopatcong was much more populous two centuries ago than it now is. Of this district the pretty lakelet, locally known as Mountain Pond, is the approximate geographical centre, and upon its shores and in the adjacent valleys were the abodes of forty or more families of a religious sect called Rogerenes, who came from the vicinity of New London, Connecticut, where their peculiarities of belief and conduct had provoked a persecution by their orthodox "Christian" neighbors which "left them neither liberty or property or a whole skin," as one ancient chronicler narrates. Being non-resistant and seeking an asylum from their tormentors, many families of the sect organized a colony and with their little ones and cattle set out upon a tedious and toilsome march, through a country much of which was then a trackless wilderness.

This journey, at length, brought them to this, then wild and secluded region, where they were to live out their lives and sleep in death. The date of their settlement here cannot now be definitely fixed, but trappers, surveyors, etc., who visited the district in 1709-15, found the Rogerenes already established here, having large fields of grain and orchards of productive apple trees. That the apple trees were already bearing fruit would seem to indicate that the settlement had been begun as early as 1700. The sect had been founded in New London in 1674, by John Rogers, who passed most of his subsequent life in prison, and, as persecutions by the church authorities began almost immediately, it is not improbable that this New Jersey community may have made their exodus by the beginning of the eighteenth century. Why they chose this comparatively rough tract of land for their settlement in preference to the more level and more easily cleared and cultivated lands of the plain bordering the nearby Alamatong (the Indian name for the Black River) will never be known.

Some decades later, about 1734, a smaller company of Rogerenes, whose practises differed somewhat from those of the Mountain Pond community, came from New London and settled upon the eastern slope of Schooley's Mountain. This company was composed chiefly of the Colver family and the families with which it had intermarried—the Lambs, Tuttles, Burrows, Salmons, Manns and Owens—and were usually called Colverites by other settlers. Three years later they removed to Monmouth county, where they remained eleven years, and then returned and located on the summit and western declivity of Schooley's Mountain, a few of them near the famous Chalybeate Spring, whose medicinal virtues were already recognized. Two of the original colonists, Thomas Colver and Sarah Mann,

were living as late as 1792, and descendants of the Colverites are among the most reputable residents in that neighborhood to this day.

But the Mountain Pond Rogerenes had no direct association with the Colverites. They (the Rogerenes) came at a time when the Indians were yet in undisturbed possession of the territory, and they planted their homes in an unbroken wilderness among reputed savages, whom they found more friendly and tolerant than their Christian neighbors in New England. Their rude houses were of logs, mostly sixteen feet by twenty in size. Remains of stone foundations and of excavations for cellars or caves of at least twenty such habitations may yet be found in the district indicated, and many more have been removed in clearing the present fields for cultivation. Their log schoolhouse—sometimes used as a church—stood near the point where the road from Mountain Pond joins the Mt. Arlington highway. This was the "one place of worship" in New Jersey accredited to the Rogerenes by Samuel Smith, the State's first historian, in his quaint chronicle of 1765.

Some of their cabins were near the present line of the highway as far north as the late John Tone's place, and the settlement extended westerly toward Berkshire and easterly almost to Shippenport. The clearings which once surrounded their dwellings have in many instances given place to heavy growths of timber, in which may be seen regular rows of decaying apple trees, obviously of great age and probably planted by this people in the last years of their sojourn. A long and deep trench, manifestly excavated for a superficial outlet to Mountain Pond into the Shippenport swamp, also remains an evidence of their patient industry.

By the whites who subsequently settled in the vicinity this sect have been loosely mentioned as "Dunkers," "Shakers," "Shaking Quakers," etc., but the Rogerenes belonged to none of these denominations; they were established here before any of these sects were in existence and before Mother Ann—organizer of the Shakers—was born.

They were not celibates; they held to the family relation, not to the community of persons or property; they did not celebrate the seventh day of the week; they did not sing or dance in their worship—in these regards they were not like any of the above named sects. They observed no set day as a Sabbath, claiming that since the death of Jesus all days are alike and all are for honest labor and for loving God and the neighbor. Their working on Sunday and their "testifying" against clergymen who preached for hire led to unpleasant collisions with other sects. Tradition affirms that in 1770 a company of Rogerenes, men and women, from Schooley's Mountain, entered a meeting in the Presbyterian Church at Mendham and disturbed the service by sewing and knitting and by disparaging comments on "the hireling preacher" and that they were forcibly ejected therefor. Subsequently the same company repeated the misdemeanor at Basking Ridge and suffered by fines and flogging. But no such misconduct has been attributed to the Mountain Pond community. After the erection of the Presbyterian church at Succasunna (circa 1762), a few of the women of that colony would rarely come to the Sunday morning service in summer; declining to enter the church, they would sit upon their horses near the open windows and knit during the service, and the only offense urged against them was that they rode away in unseemly haste after the benediction. When we remember that in those so-called "good old days" the sermons were often two hours long, it is scarcely surprising that these women should hasten to their dinners.

They said no grace at their meals and held that all prayer should be mental—not articulate, unless “the spirit” compelled utterance; hence at their meetings absolute silence prevailed until “the spirit” moved to audible prayer or exhortation. They held to the Lord’s Supper and the immersion of penitents. Their immersions were in the Mountain Pond and during the summer all their religious meetings were held upon its margin. Some account of these assemblages has been gathered by the writer from the orally transmitted descriptions by the other white settlers who located in the neighborhood before the Rogerenes removed and who sometimes went to worship with them in their “temple of the grove.” It was a grassy slope in the shade of a cluster of venerable oaks which stood so near the verge that their foliage was mirrored on the shimmering surface of the water. The women brought with them low stools (and sometimes spinning wheels) and aligned them along one side of the slope, while the men, with their hats on, seated themselves upon the turf in decorous rows at the other side. Then came the solemn hush of the period of introspection, a long and impressive duration of motionless silence, during which the women (some of them exceedingly comely to look upon) sat demurely gazing at their hands crossed in their laps, and the men, with tightly folded arms, sat bolt upright, while the sunbeams danced upon the wavelets of the pond, and, piercing the swaying boughs, wrought mosaics of gold and emerald upon the sward. This period was usually terminated by the rise of some one whom “the spirit” impelled to speak; then hands were quickly uncrossed and arms unfolded and neither thereafter were idle for an instant. The women applied themselves to knitting, sewing or spinning and the men to basket-making or other noiseless occupation until the speaking ended and the assemblage dispersed.

They believed it to be sinful to employ medicines or physicians, prayer and the laying on of hands being the only righteous remedies. But one malady came among them against which these means proved to be inefficacious—indeed the laying on of hands served to communicate the disease instead of curing it. It was the itch. After many months of consultation (and scratching) they devised a plea which released them from their dilemma without violence to conscience; they agreed that the itch is not a sickness, but an attack of a species of vermin which they might destroy as they would rats, catamounts or other noxious animals. Accordingly they applied the “brimstone and lard” and were cured.

The names of only two of these families have been ascertained—Rogers and Vail, the former being probably related to the founder of the sect. The colony remained here until about the beginning of the Revolution, when all of the original company were dead; then they loaded their goods upon wagons and, turning their backs upon the homes of their childhood and the graves of their sires, started on a journey toward the wilderness and the sunset. Their removal was probably decided by economic considerations alone; apart from these, no reasons appear to have obtained. They were not persecuted here; they lived in amity with their neighbors, red and white. The number of white settlers near them was too small to menace them in any way. Although they were squatters and had made no effort to acquire title to the lands they occupied, no one was seeking to dispossess—indeed the tract upon which the greater portion of their clearings was located was not purchased from the proprietors until several decades later.

The Rogerenes announced to their neighbors that they were emigrating to the "Redstone Country," but they did not settle there in a separate community as they had lived here. Some families located in western Pennsylvania, but it would appear that they made no attempt to maintain a distinct religious society. Some of them joined the Dunkers, one family with which the present writer has had correspondence allied itself to the Friends, but most of the old colony joined any sect that was conveniently near.

The sequestered spot where the Mountain Pond Rogerenes laid their dead is upon the Silver Spring property, little more than a furlong from the present shore of Lake Hopatcong. Upon a green hillside, which slopes toward the rising sun, all of the original community and most of their children lie in "the dreamless sleep that lulls the dead." Here are indications of scores of graves; some remain as moldering heaps, some are depressed, but most are level with the turf. Many are marked by rough, untooled stones, picked up on the rocky fields, but many more lack even these rude memorials to show that beneath them buried mortals await the resurrection. Some of the later settlers were interred here after the departure of the Rogerenes, and four burials have been made within the memory of persons living in the vicinity, one burial being that of a child of the late George Lurk. The grass still grows among the old mounds, but the space which the Rogerenes cleared has long been covered by a growth of forest trees—hickories, oaks and chestnuts—some of them a foot and a half in diameter, springing out of the graves.

Our visit to this humble God's acre is on a perfect morning, when a summer sky domes the world. Standing above the lowly graves we look across a landscape clad in its loveliest garb and flooded with golden sunshine. The languorous air is redolent of wild perfumes and everything about us is suffused with the charm and beauty of sweet summer-time. No discordant sound from the noisy haunts of men disturbs the peaceful retreat of these, for whom life's fitful fever is forever past. The tranquil stillness is unbroken, save by the twitter of birds and the sigh of the soft wind in the leafy boughs above us. We behold here no pretentious monuments, no boasting or lying epitaphs, not even the rudest sculpture to recall the names and years of the unhonored dead asleep beneath our feet. They were imprisoned and persecuted, ridiculed as fanatics and scourged as criminals—yet above their poor ashes we mentally bare our heads in obeisance to the memory of these lowly people, whose simple creed made them love God and their neighbor every day in the week. Peace to their ashes!



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ADDENDA

The Foreword to this volume does not express the obligations of the publishers to Mr. James Cummings Vail, for his narrative concerning the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph; nor to Theo. F. Wolfe, M.D., Litt.D., for his article on The Rogerenes. The page in question had gone through the press before these contributions were in type.

In chapter on Bench and Bar, page 83, the statement that Hon. Francis Child was reappointed Circuit Judge, is an error; he served but one term, from 1893 to 1900. His death occurred September 28, this year (1914).

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